

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Monthly
Illustrated

March
1897

Edited by ALBERT SHAW

Lyman J. Gage: A Character Sketch.

With Portraits and Pictures.

The Editor's Progress of the World:

Spain's Reform Programme for Cuba. The Arbitration Treaty.
The Lexow Committee and the Trusts. Mr. McKinley's Appointments.
Greece, Turkey and the Powers. Famine and Plague in India.

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THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

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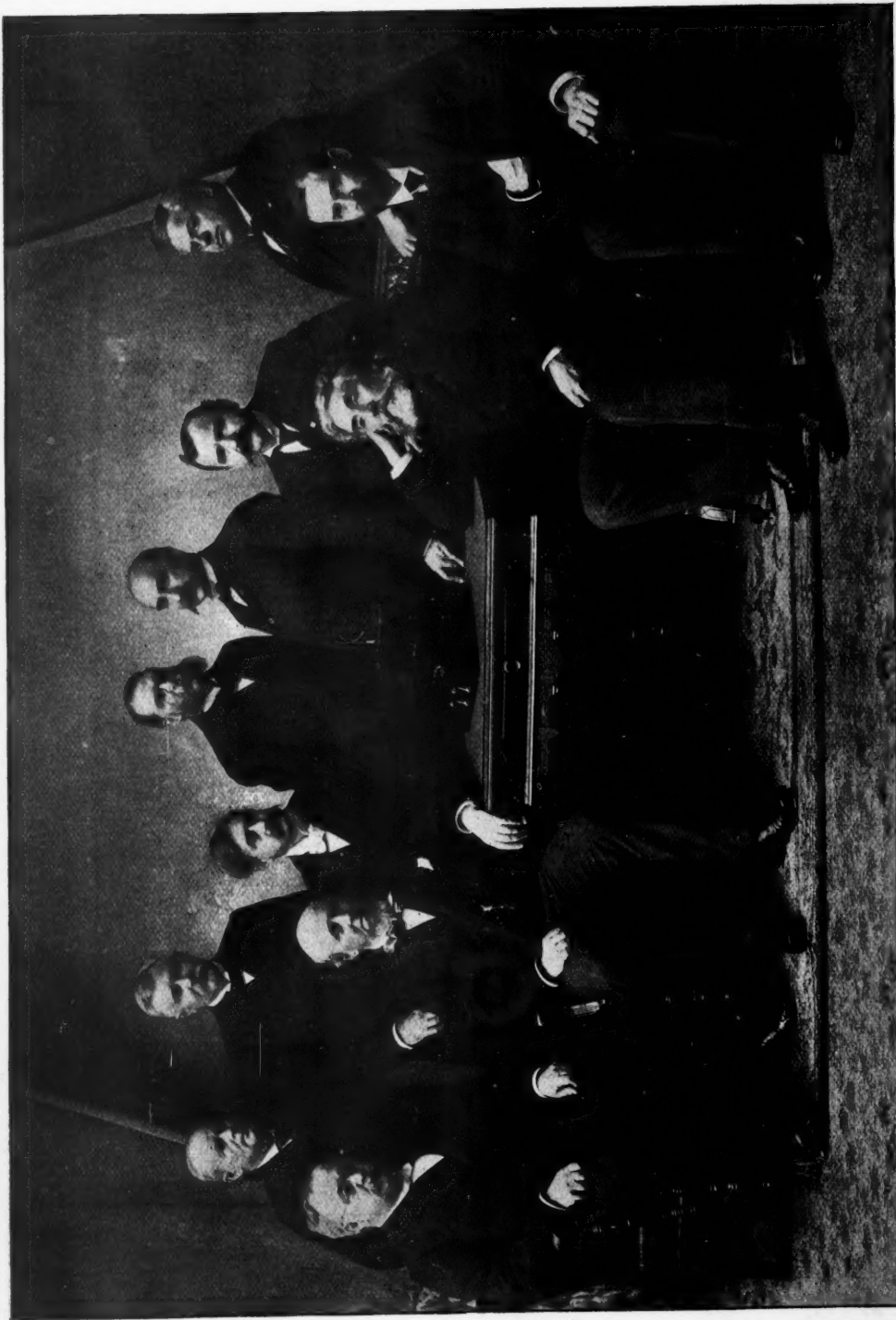
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Chancellor Snow,
University of Kansas.

President Draper,
University of Illinois.

President MacLean,
University of Nebraska.

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Purdue University,
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President Adams,
University of Wisconsin.

President Jesse,
University of Missouri.

ELEVEN WESTERN UNIVERSITY PRESIDENTS, RECENTLY CONVENED AT MADISON, WISCONSIN. (See page 275.)

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

VOL. XV.

NEW YORK, MARCH, 1897.

No. 3.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

Spain's Reform Programme for Cuba.

Spain's proposed Cuban reforms have been published everywhere, and much commented upon. The administration at Washington is reputed to have been in constant negotiation with Spain touching the matter, and the impression has been created that this new scheme of provincial administration will quite suffice to pacify Cuba and end the war. It happens, however, that the Cubans themselves have not been consulted. These arrangements (on paper), if proclaimed and actually put in force several years ago might have delayed the outbreak of revolution. But such proposals come altogether too tardily. The Cubans are fighting for independence, and nothing short of it. There is little that is tempting in the proposals of the Spanish cabinet, even if Cuba could be persuaded to believe that the reform plan would ever be given literal and honest effect. General Gomez, in an interview which seems to be authentic, absolutely repudiates the idea of compromising upon any plan whatever, and the Cuban revolutionists were never more highly resolved than they are now to struggle on for complete separation from Spain. There is no evidence that General Weyler is making any progress, and the whole world begins to share the Cuban detestation of that unsoldierlike personage. General Martinez Campos, who preceded Weyler and who was a good soldier and an estimable man, does not consider that the reform programme of Prime Minister Canovas goes nearly far enough in the direction of Cuban freedom. Campos is not unlikely, at the next turn of fortune's wheel, to come into power again, either at Madrid or at Havana. It is now evident that Mr. Cleveland's administration will have contributed nothing toward the settlement of the Cuban question, and that Mr. McKinley will find it necessary rather promptly to decide what is to be the American policy. Whatever we may do or leave undone, it will not be our duty to aid Spain in regaining her lost control. It is strikingly true that every correspondent who goes to Cuba to investigate, almost immediately abandons all former prepossessions in favor of Spain. Mr. Richard Harding Davis, who has made a trip to Cuba for the *New York Journal*, and has had exceptional opportunities for gaining information, is wholly convinced, in spite of previous impressions to the contrary, that the Spanish régime in Cuba has become impossible and that the

United States ought to intervene promptly on broad considerations of humanity if not in protection of American citizens or American commercial interests. Mr. Davis' descriptions and conclusions fully sustain those of his journalistic predecessors. The United States has from time to time been represented in Cuba by a large number of remarkably talented newspaper correspondents, whose reports have been entitled to confidence.

The Nicaragua Canal Question Postponed Again.

After a stormy and protracted discussion in the Senate, the Nicaragua Canal bill was abandoned for the present session. Engineering questions have not been settled to the entire satisfaction of the country, and there is much difference of opinion as to the best policy to be pursued. A number of senators led by Mr. Morgan of Alabama were determined if possible to pass the Nicaragua bill before acting upon the general arbitration treaty, in order to make it perfectly clear that the United States had no intention of discussing the interoceanic waterway question with Great Britain, or permitting it to become a subject of arbitration. It is to be hoped that Mr. McKinley will secure again for the United States the cession by Nicaragua of a strip of land on either side of the proposed canal, and that the United States government at its own expense may construct upon its own soil a great ship canal which shall be in the strictest sense a part of our coast line. No other solution of the question could be half so satisfactory. It should then be our policy to open the canal to the commerce of all nations on equal terms, giving no preferences except to American ships engaged in American coasting trade.

The Arbitration Treaty in the Senate.

The disposition of the Senate to deal with the general arbitration treaty as if there might be all sorts of subtle mischief hidden between the lines of its clear and lucid phrases, has not found much approval or sympathy. The best public opinion of the country has been remarkably unanimous in desiring the ratification of the treaty as originally drafted and signed. It has not seemed to us,—nor apparently has it seemed to more than one or two per cent. of those competent to read the treaty understandingly,—that its ratification would imperil any attribute of our national sovereignty, oblige us at any point to jeopardize territorial claims, or affect ad-

versely any of our national or international policies. As for the choice of King Oscar of Sweden as umpire, his powers were limited to the settlement of simple pecuniary contentions. Questions of a serious nature were not to be umpired, as the treaty was originally drawn, by any person designated in advance. The Senate, assuredly, is a part of the treaty-making power. Its right to go thoroughly into this treaty is as clear and inalienable as was Secretary Olney's right to enter upon the negotiations. For a certain tone of arrogance toward the Senate, and toward Congress in general, that Mr. Cleveland more than any one else who has ever sat in the presidential chair has adopted, we have nothing but condemnation. The Senate, however, should remember that Congress has been fully committed to the plan of general arbitration by resolutions adopted in the past, and that Mr. Olney, far from originating the idea or even the general features of such a scheme, has simply obeyed the expressed demand of Congress and the American people by bringing negotiations to a head and actually signing a treaty. There is nothing novel or surprising in the idea, for it has been long discussed. The Senate ought, therefore, in our judgment, to have shown the courage of its earlier convictions and ratified without hesitation a treaty which could only have beneficent results if adopted. Even if greatly modified the treaty will stand as an evidence of progress.

As to
King
Oscar.

The notion that King Oscar would be unduly prejudiced in favor of England and against the United States, is altogether a delusion. He is a man eminently of the judicial temperament. Moreover, the Scandinavian peninsula is in the strongest sort of sympathy with the people of the United States. King Oscar is himself a ruler of democratic spirit, and the Swedes and Norwegians are self-governing peoples. If there should ever be a war between the United States and England, many thousands of the sons of Sweden and Norway, who are now citizens of this country, would take part in the strife. A very large share of the best blood of the Scandinavian peninsula has been transferred to our Northwestern states. Owing to this fact, the Scandinavians maintain a more intimate relationship with the people of the United States than with any European nation,—just as the relationship of the people of Ireland, for the same reason, is more intimate and cordial with America than with England. Furthermore, Russia is in international matters the constant friend of the United States; and it is very much more important for King Oscar to maintain harmonious relations with his powerful neighbor on the east, than with England. It

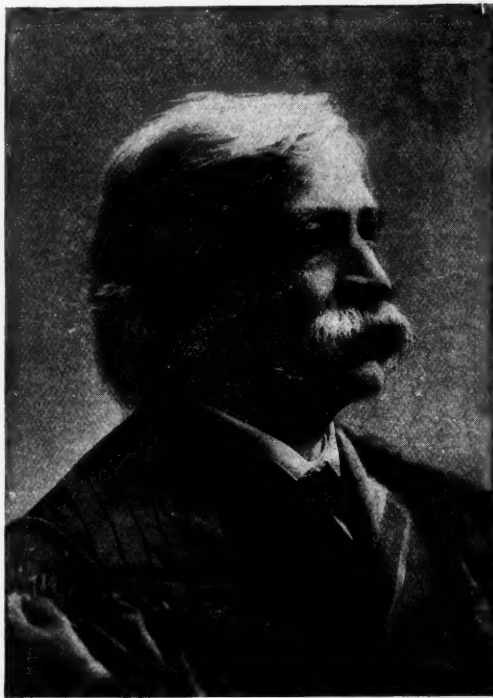


Photo by Bell.

CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER.

is therefore totally fallacious to suppose that Oscar, even if not naturally disposed to be fairminded, would be biased in favor of England and secretly anxious to further British interests as against those of the United States. It seems to us nothing could have been a better evidence of England's perfect frankness and good faith in signing this arbitration treaty than her consent to have King Oscar named as the umpire under specified contingencies.

The Venezuela
Arbitration Treaty
Signed.

The Venezuelan boundary arbitration tribunal will soon be ready to begin its work. The names of the arbitrators were inserted in the treaty, which was signed at Washington by Sir Julian Pauncefote for England, and Minister Andrade for Venezuela, on

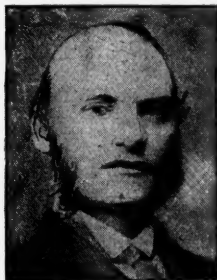


THE UMPIRE, YET TO BE CHOSEN, WILL SIT IN THE CENTRE.

February 2. The President of the United States designated Justice Brewer of the Supreme Court, and the government of Venezuela named our Chief Justice Fuller, while Lord Salisbury's government selected Lord Herschell and Justice Collins. These two Englishmen are eminent jurists, though by no means of so large a reputation as the Americans who will sit with them. The umpire is to be named by King Oscar of Sweden, if not otherwise agreed upon. It is reported that the tribunal will probably sit in Geneva, although the arbitrators will assemble at Paris in the first instance. The ratification of the treaty by the congress of Venezuela was awaited as a final step, a special session late in February having been called for that purpose. Although there had been some expression of dissent in Venezuela, it was believed that the treaty would undoubtedly be ratified. The very extensive inquiries made by our own Venezuelan commission, last year, will greatly lighten the task of preparing the case; and a decision ought to be reached with comparative promptness.

Checking Immigration. The bill for the restriction of immigration was helped by the discovery that certain steamship companies were exerting themselves to defeat it. Their interference was resented at Washington, and two or three points

that a husband who could read and write might not be able to bring his illiterate wife along with him. That clause has been changed, and the wife as well as the grandmother can cross the threshold under the cloak of the man's literary attainments. The prospect was, as these pages were closed, that the measure would become enacted into law at this session.



LORD HERSCHELL.

The Proposed Monetary Conference.

The bimetallists assure us that public opinion in Europe is extremely hospitable to their theory. The New York gold monometallists deny this with scorn and derision, and declare that bimetallism in Europe is favored only by a few irresponsible theorists and has no hold upon men of influence. We may know more about it a year hence than we know to day. The editor of the *National Review*, London, who

belongs to the Conservative party, and is in intimate touch with the present cabinet, made the following classification in a recent number of the *Review* of the Salisbury ministry :

Convinced Bimetallists : Mr. Balfour, Mr. Chaplin, Sir M. White Ridley, Lord James of Hereford. Benevolent toward Bimetallism : Lord Salisbury, Lord Lansdowne, Lord George Hamilton, Mr. Goschen, Lord Cross, Mr. Akers Douglas. Open Minded : Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Walter Long, Lord Balfour of Burleigh. Hostile : Sir M. Hicks-Beach. Unclassified : Lord Cadogan, Lord Ashbourne, Lord Halsbury, the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Ritchie.

It is possible that the peculiar monetary situation in India may be so affected in consequence of the famine, the plague, and other new factors, as to influence British opinion still further in favor of some kind of bimetallic experiment. It is well known that M. Meline, the present prime minister of France, is a pronounced bimetallist, and that French public opinion is strongly in favor of the rehabilitation of silver whenever it can safely be brought about. All this is apropos of the action of our Senate, which has voted by forty-six to four in favor of another monetary conference, the object of which will be to secure "by international agreement the fixity of relative value between gold and silver as money by means of a common ratio between these metals, with free mintage at such ratio." The bill authorizes the President to appoint commissioners to attend such a conference, or to take the initiative and call a conference himself, at his discretion. Senator Wolcott of Colorado has been spending some time in Europe, endeavoring to ascertain the chances of accomplishing something in case a conference should be called. It is generally believed that Mr. McKinley is heartily in favor of a monetary conference, and will do everything in his power to further such a movement, if it should seem at all likely that anything practical can be accomplished. We must say frankly that it seems to us the chances are decidedly against any



Photo by Bell.

JUSTICE BREWER.

which were deemed particularly objectionable in the bill were at length abandoned. There was some ambiguity about the paragraph which prescribed that the immigrant must be able to read either the English language or the language of his native or resident country. All that was really wanted was that the intended immigrants should be able to read and write, and the bill has been amended to that effect. It was also susceptible to the interpretation

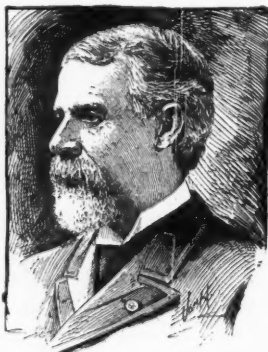
agreement being reached by a conference. (But the gold monometallists who are so cocksure may after all be mistaken.) Mr. Gage, who will be Secretary of the Treasury, would probably not be unfavorable to such a conference, though it would not be like him to favor it unless he had received assurances that it might bring forth something more than talk.

*Mr. Gage
for the
Treasury.*

The selection of Mr. Gage for Secretary of the Treasury was deemed by the whole country a most reassuring matter. Mr. Gage is the foremost American banker, and he has for some time been regarded as in the best sense Chicago's first citizen. He is not a seeker for public place, and his selection was a case of the office seeking the man. The enthusiasm of the business men of the country over his appointment was quite equalled by the warm good will expressed by leaders of organized labor. These men in Chicago have always found Mr. Gage honest, courageous, open to conviction, and of a progressive mind. His career and his characteristics are set forth in our character sketch, which appears elsewhere in this number, from the well-informed pen of Major Moses P. Handy, editor of the *Chicago Times-Herald*. The presidential election turned upon financial questions; and nothing therefore could have been more fitting than that an eminent financier, enjoying the full confidence of the men whose votes carried the day, while also respected and esteemed by those whose candidate was defeated, should hold the foremost position in the cabinet. The Washington correspondents have within the past two or three years fallen into the very absurd habit of referring to the Secretary of State as the "premier." Obviously enough, the President is the chief, while cabinet members are on a plane of precise equality. The most responsible and difficult position in the cabinet, and in that sense the foremost position, is the Secretaryship of the Treasury.

*Other
Cabinet
Selections.*

It is not likely that the public will know how every cabinet place is to be filled until Mr. McKinley announces his appointments on March 5. With Senator Sherman for Secretary of State and Mr. Gage for Secretary of the Treasury, a very distinguished beginning has been made. The actual duties that pertain to these two portfolios are arduous in the extreme. Those that belong to the war portfolio are, in comparison, of much less immediate consequence. General Alger of Michigan has been selected for that portfolio, and he will doubtless prove a competent head



GEN. R. A. ALGER.

of the department and a useful general adviser in the cabinet. Ex-Governor John D. Long of Massachusetts was generally conceded last month as quite certain to be named for the Secretaryship of the Navy, although the selection had not been officially announced when these pages were closed. In selecting ex-Congressman James Wilson of Iowa for the



HON. JAMES WILSON.

Department of Agriculture Mr. McKinley made a most judicious and admirable choice. Mr. Wilson is a man whose qualifications are at once special and general. He is a farmer of great experience, understanding agriculture both in theory and in practice. He has had the advantage of much participation in public life, has for some time been connected with the State Agricultural College of Iowa, being thoroughly acquainted

with the work of the national agricultural experiment stations, and is, in short, qualified at every point for service of a high character.

*Appointments
in
General.*

The rush of applicants for postmasterships and positions in the diplomatic and consular service is almost incredible. The concentrated pressure upon such places is the greater, of course, because the civil service rules have cut off all prospect of party appointments in the classified services. It is to be hoped that Major McKinley and his cabinet officers will adopt as a firm rule the maxim that nobody whomsoever is entitled to anything whatsoever, and that they will merely fill vacancies from time to time with the best men they can find for the work that is to be done. Mr. Cleveland opened his administration four years ago by a most hideous looting of the consular places. Why he did so, in view of the eminent services he has rendered to the cause of civil service reform, is one of a considerable number of inscrutable mysteries about Mr. Cleveland's two terms of office which will give the future historian some hard headaches and bad half-hours when he endeavors to make the doings of the Cleveland administration harmonize with any sort of theory. Mr. McKinley's civil service reform views are well known, and Mr. Gage will be a tower of strength for businesslike methods and policies. There ought to be no haste whatever in making appointments to the consular service, and no appointment should be made except with the single-minded purpose of securing positive improvement in the service. If the man on the ground is a good consul the question of his politics ought not to be raised.

*The
"Private
Secretary."*

Meanwhile Mr. McKinley was prompt in the selection of his private secretary, that office having been accepted by Mr. John Addison Porter, editor of the Hartford (Connecticut) *Post*. A bill was recently introduced in Congress to change the title of the private secretary to that of Secretary to the President. The position is, in fact, not so much private and personal as public in its character. It is an office of dignity and importance, and has at times been filled by men of much political capacity and executive ability. It is sufficient to mention Colonel John Hay as Lincoln's secretary, Major Halford as President Harrison's, and Mr. Lamont, whose efficiency in President Cleveland's first administration won for him a cabinet position in that gentleman's term now expiring. Mr. Porter's qualifications are of a high order, as every one admits.



MR. JOHN ADDISON PORTER.

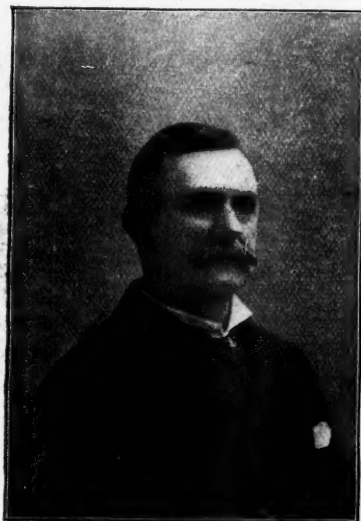


Photo by Bell.

SENATOR-ELECT HARRIS OF KANSAS.

*More
Senatorial
Elections.*

The Senate of the United States found itself a complete body of ninety members when on February 5 it was decided that the Hon. Richard R. Kenney of Delaware had brought legal credentials to Washington and was entitled to the seat which Mr. Higgins formerly held, and which had now been vacant for about a year. Mr. Kenney is a Democrat. Mr. Dupont, Republican, in vain claimed the seat last year, and Mr. Addicks has been a most stubborn claimant for some time past. The Senate will again be an incomplete body after the 4th of March. Senator Blackburn's successor has not been named in Kentucky. The South Dakota legislature has been fighting ineffectually over the succession to Senator Kyle's seat, and in Oregon Senator Mitchell's seat was still a matter of controversy when these notes were closed. Senator Call's seat will be vacant, and the Florida legislature will not be in session to choose



SENATOR ELECT HEITFELD OF IDAHO.

his successor until April. Judge Earle has been elected by the South Carolina legislature to succeed Senator Irby. Senator Jones of Nevada has been re-elected for another full term. In Utah a long controversy has been settled by the selection of the Hon. Joseph L. Rawlins, Democrat, to succeed

Senator Brown, who obtained the short term when Utah was admitted last year. Mr. Rawlins is not a Mormon, but in the end he was elected by virtue of Mormon votes cast against a Mormon candidate who had insisted upon running for the office against instructions. Senator Peffer of Kansas retires on the 4th of March to make way for another Populist, the Hon. William A. Harris. The brilliant young free-silver senator from Idaho, Mr. Dubois, has failed of re-election, and his seat will be occupied by Mr. Henry Heitfeld, a Populist; while the Washington legislature also has decided in favor of a Populist, Hon. George F. Turner, for the seat now occupied by Senator Squire. Nominally the Republicans will have just about half of the Senate, and it is fairly probable that a Republican tariff measure, if not too extreme, can be carried through the upper house. Monetary legislation would have a more doubtful prospect, and will not be attempted until the tariff is readjusted.



Mr. Bedell.

Mr. Barry.

Mr. Warner.

Sen. Gallagher.

Sen. Lexow.

Mr. Mayer.

Sen. Parsons.

THE NEW YORK LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING TRUSTS.

*Investigating
the
Trusts.*

The investigation of trusts is becoming chronic with our law-making bodies. Congress has investigated trusts from time to time, and enacted laws against them without any results of apparent importance. Various state legislatures have within the past two or three years enacted anti-trust statutes, and New York legislators in particular are given to holding grand inquests from time to time, out of which nothing eventuates. Such investigations, however, never fail to elicit a few items of information that throw light upon economic conditions and tendencies. The present New York legislature has empowered a committee, under the chairmanship of Senator Lexow, to investigate trusts once more; and some interesting facts have come to the surface, particularly in regard to the formation of the Sugar Trust, the extent of its operations, and the enormous volume of its profits. What is now called the Sugar Trust is in fact the "American Sugar Refiners' Company," a huge corporation which abandoned the illegal form of a trust several years ago and became legalized by merging into a single huge entity the various distinct corporations which had gone into the "combine." It appears that this one company controls at least four-fifths of the sugar output of the United States; and if Mr. Spreckels of San Francisco, whose Hawaiian supply monopolizes the situation on the Pacific coast, were left out of the question, and a group of small refiners in Louisiana were further omitted, the American Sugar Refiners' Company, of which Mr. Havemeyer is the undisputed autocrat, would hold as complete a monopoly of the sugar supply as could well be desired. Indeed, his ability to regulate prices is absolute and unquestioned. The sugar monopoly is managed in such a way as to be extremely lucrative. It pays enormous profits on volumes of stock which are several times larger than the sums of capital actually invested. Sugar is not so cheap to the consumer as it was before the monopoly came into control of the situation. Is anything of permanent good to the community to be gained by an attempt to break up the monopoly and to bring back the time when competition was fierce and unrestrained? The law-makers affect to take this view. Perhaps they are not calculating aright the strength of the current which makes in the other direction. For the present, all possible publicity as to the facts is the thing to be desired. The coun-

try is not wise enough to plunge with anything like confidence into remedial legislation of a sweeping character. As regards the monopoly of this particular commodity of refined sugar, the American public can, temporarily, to a certain extent, protect itself by removing import taxes and throwing open the American market to the bounty-stimulated supplies of Germany and other continental countries. In the long run if stable commodities become absolutely monopolized by private capital, the community may find it necessary to regulate prices on some such principle as railway rates are now held subject to public control. The Southern legislatures, under the lead of Georgia, have been experimenting with anti-trust legislation along lines that must at least have results worth careful observation by the rest of the country. Light on the subject is what is most wanted.



MR. ARBUCKLE THE "COFFEE BARON."
From a Drawing for the N. Y. Journal.

*The New
Breakfast Table
Autocrats.*

A very interesting episode in the recent trust investigation at New York was the discussion of the sugar barons' proposed invasion of the sphere of the coffee barons. Coffee is our American national beverage, and its



MR. H. O. HAVEMEYER, THE SUGAR AUTOCRAT.
(Drawn by de Lipman for the Journal.)

supply is a large business. The retail market is concerned almost entirely with coffee that has been roasted and put up in packages. What the Havemeyers are to the sugar supply, the Arbuckles have been to the coffee trade. Their monopoly seems to have been less complete, but sufficiently so to control price-making. They have been accustomed in connection with their business to pack and sell a great quantity of sugar which they have obtained

from the Sugar Trust; but they had recently decided to build a sugar refinery of their own, and this led the Havemeyers, apparently by way of retaliation, to buy a coffee roasting plant and to enter with great energy into the coffee business in competition with the Arbuckles. Very likely the outcome will be a treaty by virtue of which the coffee barons will give up their sugar refinery and the sugar barons will drop their coffee business. It is conceivable, however, that the sugar monopoly, which is a much larger affair than the coffee monopoly, might carry on a war without quarter until it had absorbed the coffee business altogether.

Certainly there is some evidence of a tendency on the part of the great trusts to widen the sphere of their operations by annexing other industries. Thus the Standard Oil monopoly, not content with the absolute control of one form of illumination, is said to have branched out in the direction of the control of the gas supplies of various American cities. It is obvious to any one who has ever considered the question with an ordinary endowment of intellect, that there can be no effectual competition between gas companies occupying the same territory. Real competition has always been between different kinds of illumination. Thus, if the price of gas is excessive, people will patronize the Standard Oil monopoly and use lamps; or they may try the incandescent electric light. If, however, in any given city the same combination of capital should come into control of the gas supply and the electric lighting plants, while also absolutely controlling the price of the oil used in lamps, it is plain enough that all competition is at an end, and that the monopoly,—so far as the population of that particular community is concerned,—may reap handsome and secure profits on the supply of illumination. Under such circumstances the community, if it has any spirit or character, must either strictly regulate the prices that the monopoly may charge, or else must go directly on its own account into the business of supplying gas or some other form of artificial illuminant. There is no escape from one horn or the other of this dilemma.



THE AUTOCRATS OF THE BREAKFAST TABLE.—(Chicago Tribune.)

*New York's
Gas
Supply.*

The question of the price of gas has been much agitated of late in New York. The Board of Aldermen has been investigating the subject, and there have been hearings before legislative committees at Albany in view of pending bills for the reduction of the price of gas from \$1.25 to \$1 per thousand feet. The gas companies of the city of New York have been brought under monopoly control, and have thereby effected

considerable economies of management and operation. It has been shown beyond any possibility of honest refutation that gas could be manufactured and supplied to consumers in New York,—owing to the favorable prices of the materials used for making gas, and to the enormous consumption within a small area,—with a handsome profit on the necessary investment of actual capital, if the price were as low as seventy-five cents a thousand feet. Boston and Philadelphia, under circumstances less favorable, are supplied with gas at one dollar. But the people of New York are likely to go on paying a dollar and a quarter, although that price is sheer robbery.

An Apathetic Community. A community which will not assert itself deserves to be robbed, and therefore others need concern themselves very little about the matter. The price of a telephone in New York is \$240 a year. One hundred dollars would be an ample price; but the telephone monopoly has learned how to make itself strong in business circles and in political circles, and the telephone user is in consequence the victim. No community deserves emancipation from a situation of this kind until it shows vigor enough to win its own freedom. The transportation lines in New York, whether the elevated or the surface roads, do not try to make the passengers comfortable by providing them with seats. It is more profitable to pack the cars until a tired woman is hanging from every strap in the aisle, while the front and rear platforms are densely jammed with long-suffering men. It seems never seriously to have occurred to these men that they were the victims of an outrage that men of spirit would not endure. Obviously, the transit companies find it lucrative to carry sixty people for full fares in a car built for twenty. Throughout the civilized world, transit monopolies are not permitted to rob the public in this fashion; but, in so far as such matters are concerned, our country is not yet civilized. Our people have the remedy in their own hands; and nothing could be more illogical or show a more complete lack of humor than to find fault with the transit companies. They do well to make all the money they possibly can out of the communities they are so profitably exploiting. Cities like New York are deserving of nothing better than their people have the intelligence and self-respect to demand. Meanwhile the trusts are flourishing, the monopolies of local supply are waxing fat, and the legislatures are investigating these subjects with a show of hostility while actually in the end obeying the behests of the corporations with perfect meekness. And the great, silly, good-natured American public toils on and acquiesces readily in anything that the corporations and politicians may agree upon.

The Sugar Question Abroad.

The question of sugar is not alone interesting in the United States, where the trust investigation on the one hand and the work of tariff revision on the other have in the past month brought the subject into special notice. The French

have increased the bounty paid to the beet sugar producers of France, and an amendment to the sugar bounties bill was carried the other day which extended the increased bounties to last year's crop. As for the English, they have appointed a royal commission to investigate the question of sugar production in the British West Indies, where the planters are in distress by reason of the low prices that crops command. The commission has entered upon its work. The colonial planters want nothing so much as protection in the British market; but England would rather get cheap sugar from the continental countries than pay a higher price for the sake of her subjects in the West Indies.

An Irrelevant Discussion.

Nothing is so easy as to divert the attention of a community like New York from a real issue to a fictitious one. Thus at a moment when some hard-headed concentration on the gas question might have resulted in saving for the people of New York from five millions to ten millions of dollars a year on their light bills, a most excellent clergyman committed the inadvertence of expressing to his congregation his personal disapproval of ostentatious display, and lavish expenditure as about to be exhibited in a certain fancy dress ball. Whereupon the newspapers of the town became wildly hysterical, and began to print unnumbered columns of rubbish about this private entertainment. The irrepressibles of the pulpit seized the opportunity to launch volumes of sermons upon the ethical and economic aspects of luxurious expenditure; and the irrepressibles who had no other outlet wrote letters to the newspapers or offered themselves up to the interviewers. The entire discussion was without significance or practical bearing. Civilization is a very complex affair. So long as the laws of the land are not violated, the rich man's private expenditures are as strictly a matter to be controlled by his own taste and judgment as the expenditures of the poor man. Capital in this country, in our generation, has been eminently and conspicuously devoted to economic production; and has not to any appreciable extent been diverted and wasted in wanton luxury. It is none of the public's business how the millionaire monopolist spends his money; but it is in the highest degree the public's business how he has gained it,—especially how it came to pass that he obtained the franchise, or public privilege, or other favorable opportunity by means of which he has enriched himself. A community that permits a monopoly to charge it a dollar and a quarter for gas, when if it had virtue and character it could make its own gas and supply itself at sixty cents a thousand feet, shows itself in a somewhat pitiable light when it affects to criticise rich people for giving fancy dress balls or living in fine houses. Meanwhile, Mr Roberts, the state Comptroller of New York, has been subjecting himself to much criticism by advocating a graduated succession tax.

Mr. James P. Stearns, Mr. A. Shuman, Mr. Robert M. Burnett, Mr. Jerome Jones, Mr. Andrew G. Webster,
Clearing House Association. Chamber Commerce. Merchants' Association. Ass'd Board of Trade. Shoe and Leather Association.



By courtesy of
Leslie's Weekly.

Mr. Jonathan A. Lane,
Associated Board of Trade.

Mayor Quincy.

Mr. John C. Cobb,
Real Estate Exchange.

THE UNOFFICIAL ADVISERS OF THE MAYOR OF BOSTON.

*Municipal
Baths for
America.*

It is now certain that in the due course of time there will be provided for the crowded tenement house population of New York City a system of public baths and wash houses. A very elaborate report has just been made by a committee of which Dr. W. H. Tolman is secretary, which was appointed to advise the Mayor upon that particular subject. The report covers with great thoroughness not only the local situation but the experience of foreign cities and of several American towns in the matter of providing public bath facilities. The New York legislature has within a year authorized the municipal authorities to expend \$200,000 as a beginning in this desirable direction, Mayor Strong is heartily in favor of the policy. Mayor Josiah Quincy of Boston, in his recent admirable report surveying municipal progress in that city, points out what has been done toward initiating a similar policy in the New England metropolis. Some other American cities are becoming aroused to the desirability of such agencies of civilization. The vast majority of people living in the tenement house districts of our largest cities have as little opportunity to take a comfortable bath as they have to make a trip to Europe. In our opinion there should be public baths either in immediate connection with every public school or else so placed that children and parents alike may at small expense

have easy and frequent access to municipal bathing establishments. The "Gilder" Tenement House Committee of 1894, which investigated the housing conditions of New York, reported that out of a total population of 255,033 covered by the Committee's inspection, only 306 persons had access to bathrooms in the houses in which they lived. The report of Mayor Strong's committee is a document of extraordinary value and it will certainly contribute much toward stimulating our cities to adopt modern policies.

*Boston's
Reforms.*

Mayor Josiah Quincy's address to the city council of Boston on the 4th of January is one of the most enlightened and encouraging discussions of the municipal situation that any American in official position has ever presented. It strongly recommends public baths and public playgrounds, and urges Boston to take the leading position in the United States with respect to such matters. Mr. Quincy advises the expenditure of \$400,000 this year for such purposes. Last year he enjoyed the valuable services of a group of men known as the Merchants' Municipal Committee, which, without having official authority, rendered much valuable advice. The Committee was made up of representatives of the principal commercial bodies of Boston. Mayor Quincy has asked the legislature in revising the Boston charter to give this committee a recognized place in the work of the

municipal corporation. The Mayor also advises the abandonment of the two chamber plan of the city council in favor of a single chamber, at the very moment when the Greater New York Charter Commission, in the face of an overwhelming preponderance of arguments against the bicameral plan, is determined to force that antiquated and useless system upon the people of New York. Mayor Quincy also recommends the immediate establishment of a statistical department for Boston on the plan of the best European bureaus.

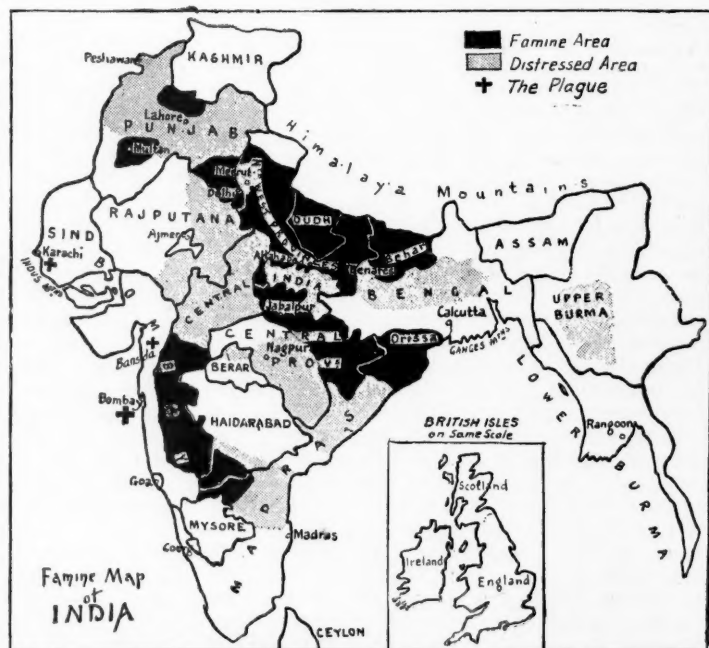
There have been expressions of willingness in Iowa and other Western states to contribute food supplies to the famine-stricken sufferers of India. These same generous Western people sent train loads of wheat and corn and flour to the relief of the Russian peasants some four years ago. The idea of sending relief to India is practical in every way. On account of their religious scruples the people of India would not touch any canned meats or supplies of that character; and the one way in which America could best help India would be to send grain. Indian corn brings the farmer only eight or ten cents a bushel this year in Iowa, Nebraska and thereabouts, and it would be the best possible food to send to India. The railroads, doubtless, would be willing to carry it to the seaboard at the lowest possible charge for transportation, and the British government might well put some of its transport ships at the service of American relief committees for the purpose of taking out the grain to India. The Russian people hold America in the kindest regard for the relief rendered at the time of their great famine. Nothing makes more certainly for the removal of prejudice and the growth of kindly feeling between nations than help rendered at such times of appalling distress. In no other way can the desire of Americans to contribute toward the Indian famine relief fund accomplish anything like so much as by the plan of securing great quantities of Indian corn in the Mississippi Valley states and organizing transportation facilities in some such fashion as may be suggested by the experience of four years ago, when relief ships sailing from Philadelphia carried food to Russia.

The English illustrated papers are full of pictures of the most horribly realistic character, reproduced from photographs that show huddled groups of the emaciated natives in the fam-

ine region who are dying from starvation. The number of deaths is likely to reach millions. The comparatively trifling sums that the people of England have thus far given, in this diamond jubilee year of Queen Victoria, toward the relief of their starving fellow subjects in India is a cause for bewildering disappointment in the United States. Russia had been giving generously before England began at all. Some years ago it was arranged that a portion of the taxes paid by these natives to the British government in India should be set aside to accumulate year by year as a famine relief fund; for in one part of India or another famines are of frequent occurrence. But it is now reported that the famine fund has in fact been expended for British military purposes and is practically non-existent. There is much in the history of British rule in India that is commendable and that reflects credit upon British policy. But there is also much that would justify extremely severe criticism. It seems incredible that the British should have permitted this famine to reach dimensions so appalling before making any really serious effort to provide relief. It is not for us, however, at the time when fellow-creatures are starving, to withhold help on the ground that the task belongs to some one else.

Relief Measures.

In February, two million persons were being employed on relief work in the famine regions. Districts inhabited by 40,000,000 people were suffering from the most aggravated famine conditions, while other districts



FAMINE MAP OF INDIA.

of even greater population were beginning to suffer, with the prospect of frightful conditions before the end of another year. The burden of famine relief has been thus far thrown almost entirely upon the treasury of India, that is to say, upon the money which the peasants of India themselves pay by way of taxation to the British government. No governmental aid has been thought of in England, and the philanthropic subscriptions up to the second week in February in Great Britain had amounted, as we learn from the *London Times*, to less than a quarter of a million pounds. Extraordinary efforts have been made to prevent the plague, the ravages of which have been so frightful in Bombay, from invading Europe. The mortality in Bombay seems to have been exaggerated in the earlier dispatches, and the worst is now believed to be past. There was a desperate panic, and a great part of the population deserted the town; but the number of deaths, comparatively speaking, has not been great. It should interest American readers to know that early in February Mr. Julian Hawthorne sailed for India under commission from the *Cosmopolitan Magazine* to write a series of articles upon the social, racial and administrative conditions prevalent there, including descriptions of the famine and the plague. Mr. Hawthorne's observations will unquestionably have great vividness and interest.

Books on
India.

Many things having conspired to bring India prominently before the notice of the world in these opening weeks of the year 1897, all this is fortunate for publishers and authors whose new books have to do with that marvelous land. Thus Mrs. Annie Steel's new novel, "On the Face of the Waters," which is said to contain the best account of the great mutiny of forty years ago that has ever been written, and is certainly a very remarkable book, has been selling in England as fast as successive editions could be printed; while Lord Roberts, for so many years the commander-in-chief of the British troops in India, has brought out his well packed volumes containing his reminiscences of forty years in India at precisely the right moment. His work is written from the point of view of a soldier, but it throws a thousand side-lights upon the people, the life, the history, and the administrative problems of England's Asiatic empire. And there are several other new books on the market that deal with India in one way or another.

Greece,
Turkey
and Crete.

The island of Crete has long been in a state of more or less imperfectly suppressed revolt. The principal population is of Greek origin, and of Christian faith, and the Sultan generally fails to keep the island tranquil whenever he sends there as governor a Mohammedan pasha. Just now the island is in a state of rebellion, serious outrages by the Turkish soldiery and police having been perpetrated against the Christian population. Greece has been unable to look on any longer, and has determined to take a hand in the conflict.



FEBRUARY'S WAR-SCARE CENTRE.

It is believed that King George has obtained secret encouragement from several of the great powers, and that if his aid to the Christian insurgents should succeed in capturing the island, the European concert would make no serious objection to the annexation of Crete to Greece. The situation is extremely critical as these pages are closed for the press.

Little
Greece Ablaze.

The royal family of Greece, Prime Minister Delyannis, and the whole population of the country seem to be moved as one man by a spirit of splendid Hellenic enthusiasm. Greece is small but brave; and her sons make good soldiers and marvelous sailors. Her little navy includes some excellent torpedo boats, which she knows how to handle. Prince George is the idol of the navy; and as against Turkey, whose rusty iron-clads are no better than old junk, Greece could make a very formidable campaign. Turkish soldiers, however, are desperate fighters; and while Turkey is powerless on the water she could throw a large force of men into Greece by land from the north. Fighting seemed imminent from the 12th to the 15th of February, but it was altogether prob-



KING GEORGE OF GREECE.

able that the great powers, whose squadrons were lying off Canea, the principal port of Crete, would not allow Greece to precipitate a real war. For some time a nominal programme of reforms in Crete has been in process of execution under the languid auspices of the great powers. It seems as we go to press quite certain that before this number of the REVIEW is in the hands of its readers the these powers will have persuaded Greece to abandon the idea of a war with Turkey, and to await the very possible decision on the part of Europe that Crete should be annexed to Greece. One thing is plain enough: either the Greeks should be allowed to proceed on their own responsibility to punish the Turks and rescue the Cretans, or else the powers should act quickly. The plucky attitude of diminutive Greece against the Sultan puts to shame the policy of our own government, which has allowed the unspeakable Turk to trample the American flag under foot without any manifestation of American self-respect. When we were a small power, early in the century, we made ourselves felt in the Mediterranean, because like the Greeks of to-day we were a nation of fine sailors, and had endless pluck.

*Lobanoff's
Successor.*

Neither M. Nelidoff, nor M. Xenovieff, nor General Ignatieff, but only Count Mouravieff has been chosen to succeed M. de Giers. The new man is a rather dark horse with a name not very pleasantly known in Europe.

It was a Mouravieff who answered for order in Poland after the insurrection of 1863; his hand was heavy, and he did not wear a velvet glove. This Mouravieff has as yet done nothing notable. He served as Chargé at Paris and at Berlin. But he was promoted to the foreign office from the embassy at Copenhagen, where he was in good favor with the Danish royal family, and therefore with the Dowager Empress, who is still the woman who counts for more than anybody else in the court and cabinet of her son. Rumors are afloat as to his strong anti-German feelings. No Russian whose name ends in eff or off is ever anything but anti-German. But Mouravieff is not more anti-German than the rest of the effs and the offs. He is a man *comme il faut*, not blessed with personal beauty. He is of the school of Lobanoff, and will probably be a facile and obedient minister of the Czar.

*The Policy
of
France.*

When it was announced that the newly appointed Russian foreign minister would pay a visit to M. Hanotaux in Paris and call at Berlin on his way home, there were many

shakings of the head in Vienna. But it is natural that the allies should meet, and impossible for Count Mouravieff to return to Russia without calling at Berlin. So far as can be seen at present, England gains rather than loses from Russia's ascendancy in France. Russia has practically entered into heavy recognizances to keep France quiet. The war of the *Revanche* has been postponed indefinitely, and there is reason to believe that the Czar, although not intending to give England that sovereignty over Egypt which his grandfather



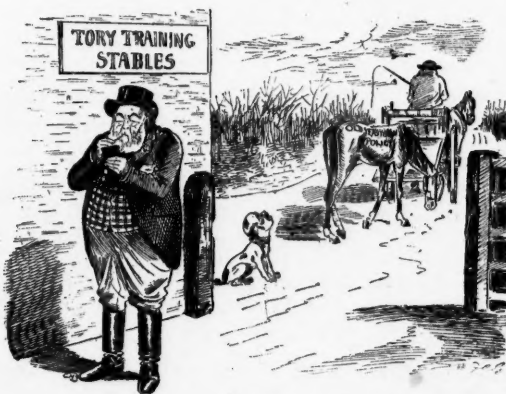
MOURAVIEFF, RUSSIA'S PREMIER.

offered, has no intention of allowing France to go to extremities about the Nile Valley. Russia has ample work to keep her busy for the next twenty years, and if she can compel France to acquiesce in the *status quo*, so much the better for all concerned, most particularly for France. Perhaps it is a sign of this restraining influence that Lord Salisbury's frank declaration that the reoccupation of Khartoum is the fixed objective of his policy in the Soudan, has provoked but little comment in France, although Sir Michael Hicks Beach's way of stating the matter was provoking and injudicious.

Lord Salisbury, when he addressed the House of Lords on the opening day of the session, abstained from the plaintive lamentation natural to his part; but there is no mistaking the gravity of his confession. England has awaked too late to a realizing sense of the incurable rottenness of Turkey. Forty-four years ago there came to her the day of decision, which might have been the day of grace; but like the foolishness of foolish virgins, she refused to listen to the warning cry. And now it is too late! In 1853, as Lord Salisbury told the Lords, there were statesmen in Europe who understood that fundamental fact of the situation:

Among those was the Emperor Nicholas I. He made proposals which, I imagine, if they were made now would be gladly accepted. . . . The parting of the ways was in 1853, when the Emperor Nicholas' proposals were rejected. Many members of this House will keenly feel the nature of the mistake that was made when I say that we put all our money upon the wrong horse.

Metaphors from the turf are perhaps more familiar to the Peers than those drawn from the Gospel; but whether as foolish virgin or as the backer of the wrong horse, England's mistake is unmistakable.



THE LAST OF THE OLD HORSE.

SALISBURY: "I wish we hadn't put so much money on the wrong horse!"

From the *Westminster Budget*.

A Tribute to
Nicholas I.

What a tribute is here—a tardy tribute, no doubt, and long overdue—to the Czar, whose great heart broke over the grim failure of the Crimean campaign! What incalculable responsibilities of war, slaughter, bankruptcy, and desolation are now acknowledged to be at England's door! After this, in discussing the question of the East with a Russian, an Englishman ought



NICHOLAS I.

always to speak with bated breath and whispering humbleness, and his garment should be sackcloth, and the ashes of penitence should be on his head. It is an unpopular thing to admit this in England, and bitterly mortifying to national pride. But it is a true thing to say, and the more intensely it is felt, the less likely England is to err in the same ghastly fashion again. The proposals made by the Emperor Nicholas, which Lord Salisbury now declares the English should all be eager to accept, were then scouted as the bribe of an Imperial Mephistopheles. They were very simple and practical.

"We will hold Turkey together as long as we can, but it is breaking up. Let us, England and Russia, agree, as two gentlemen, what is to happen when the Sick Man dies on our hands. If we agree, it is indifferent to me what others do or think."

A straightforward, honest proposition, which errs only in attaching an exaggerated importance to the value of English support. England would give much to have from the reigning Nicholas II. a like venture. But she spurned the proffered hand, entered into a fighting alliance with the author of the *Coup d'Etat* and the unspeakable Turk, and went to war on sea and land against the Czar.

*What Were
His
Proposals?*

What, then, were the famous proposals that were scouted when they were first made to Sir Hamilton Seymour, British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, but which would be so gladly welcomed now? Madame Novikoff, the only articulate representative of Russia on the English press, thus summarizes, in the *Observer*, the arrangements proposed by Nicholas:

1. If England thinks of establishing herself at Constantinople, I will not allow it.
2. I am equally disposed to take the engagement not to establish myself there as proprietor.
3. As occupier I do not say. It might happen that circumstances might place me in the position of occupying Constantinople.
4. The Principalities (Roumania) are, in fact, an independent state under my protection. This might so continue.
5. Servia might receive the same form of government.
6. So again with Bulgaria. There seems to be no reason why this province should not form an independent state.
7. If, in the event of a distribution of the Ottoman succession, upon the fall of the Empire, you should take possession of Egypt, I shall have no objection to offer.
8. I would say the same of Candia. That island might suit you, and I do not know why it should not become an English possession.

Madame Novikoff adds:

Since this famous conversation, England has practically possessed herself of Egypt and Cyprus, Roumania and Servia have become independent kingdoms, Bulgaria is a virtually independent principality, Greece has been aggrandized, so has Montenegro, Austria has occupied Bosnia and the Herzegovina, while nothing but some frontier trimmings have fallen to the lot of Russia.

An old proposal, which Lord Salisbury imagines England would gladly accept, provides for nothing except that which has already been accomplished. Of course, it would give you a Russian permit to keep Egypt, and that is, perhaps, why Lord Salisbury would accept it "gladly." But that is not forthcoming. We may not disturb you in Egypt, but we are not likely to propose to you to keep it. Russia and France have both seaports and provinces in further Asia, to which access is necessary through the Suez Canal. In 1853 it was different.

*The Queen
and
Nicholas I.*

So England missed her chance and must now take the consequences. But while resigning herself to the inevitable, let her at least pay homage to the much-misunderstood Czar, who certainly spared no effort to open her eyes to the fatuous folly of "backing the wrong horse." He even took the extraordinary step of journeying across Europe for the express purpose of endeavoring personally to remove England's inveterate prejudice. Sir Theodore Martin in the "Life of the Prince Consort" thus reports what he said:

"It was an excellent thing," the Emperor said to the Queen, "to see now and then with one's own eyes, as it did not always do to trust to diplomatists alone. Such meetings begot a feeling of friendship and interest, and more could be done in a single conversation to explain one's feelings, views and motives, than in a host of messages and letters." In all his conversations he professed

the utmost anxiety to win the confidence of the statesmen at the head of English affairs, and to convince them of the uprightness and strictly honorable character of his intentions. "I do not covet," were his words to Sir Robert Peel, "one inch of Turkish soil for myself, but neither will I allow anybody else to have one."

The Queen, writing to King Leopold after his departure, said:

I got to know the Emperor and he to know me. He is stern and severe, with strict principles of duty, which nothing on earth will make him change. . . . He is sincere I am certain. He is, I should say, too frank, for he talks so openly before people, which he should not do, and with difficulty restrains himself. His anxiety to be believed is very great, and I must say his personal promises I am inclined to believe.

Again she wrote: "He asked for nothing what ever—but merely expressed his great anxiety to be on the best terms with us." And it was with this man England went to war, and in defense of the Turks.

*Lord
Salisbury's
Proposals.*

"Ephraim is joined unto his idols; let him alone!" was the grim judgment pronounced upon the obstinate and rebellious northern kingdom of ancient Israel. The same doom might fairly have been pronounced upon England. But there has been allotted a space for repentance; and the Blue Books on Eastern affairs justify what seemed to some readers the premature views expressed in the December number of this REVIEW as to the reconstitution of the European Concert. Lord Salisbury's despatch of October 20th left nothing to be desired in the explicitness with which it asserted the fundamental truth that it is only waste of breath advising what reforms should be recommended to the Sultan unless the Powers are prepared to say not merely "You ought," but "You must."

I trust that the powers will, in the first instance, come to a definite understanding that their unanimous decision in these matters will be final, and will be executed up to the measure of such force as the Powers have at their command.

That is the true note. The European Concert on that basis would be the United States of Europe, indeed. No coercion on limited liability principles, but all the armies and navies of Europe to be pledged to compel the submission of the recalcitrant criminal. That is the difference between law and arbitration. Arbitration has no soldiers behind it, whereas, to enforce the order of a court, the whole forces of the state can be employed if necessary. Of course, when that is known, a single constable suffices. But it needs to be known first.

*The
Attitude of
the Powers.*

The answers of the powers were unexpectedly favorable. Austria was the first to accede to Lord Salisbury's proposals. Count Goluchowski "quite agrees"—*sans phrase*—but he would insist even more strongly than Lord Salisbury that no reforms are to be recommended

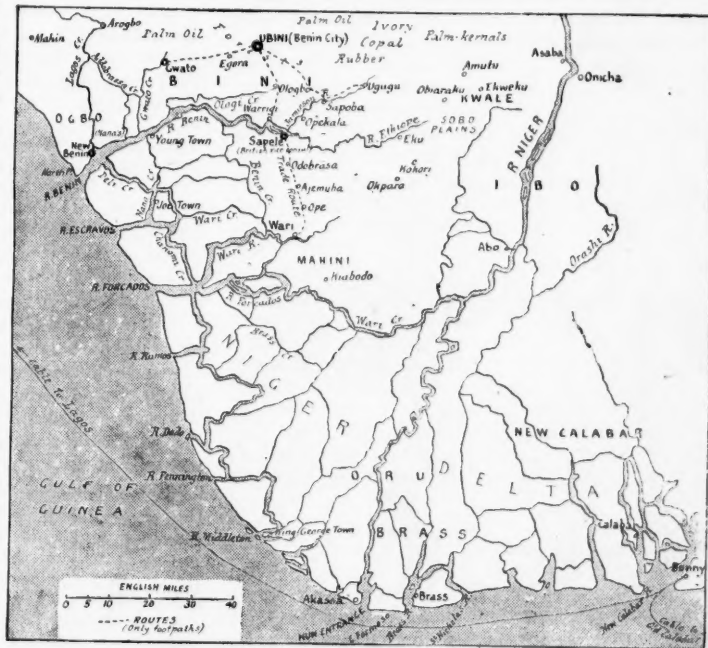
until coercion in the last resort has been distinctly decided upon. Germany would "gladly join in anything the powers unanimously decided upon." Italy heartily agreed, emphasizing the necessity for ultimate coercion if necessary. France agreed to reforms; and as to coercive measures, "the French government would not refuse to examine them at the proper moment if the powers were unanimous in recognizing their absolute necessity." Russia on November 11 feared that a threat of coercion would weaken the Sultan, whose authority would be needed to carry out the reforms, and would be unnecessary when he knew the powers were united. A fortnight later, however, the Czar suddenly came round; and a month before the French Government promised "not to refuse to examine" the coercive measures put forward unanimously by the powers, he instructed M. Shishkin to declare that Russia agreed to Lord Salisbury's proposals. It was not at all the Czar's wish to object to coercion. He was most anxious to give his support to recommendations calculated to prevent a repetition of the massacres.

*How
Matters
Stand Now.*

Lord Salisbury gratefully welcomed this somewhat guarded adhesion to his proposals, but in reply urged once more that the resolution to exercise material pressure should be decided upon before any proposal was made to the Sultan. He reserved his right to raise the subject again at the right moment with the object of obtaining a more precise expression of Russia's views. But surely there is no doubt as to Russia's agreement on this point. The Czar, who is a plain, straightforward young man, has given his word that the Sultan is to be coerced if he refuses to obey. All that he reserved for discussion was the method to be chosen. That pressure was to be employed in case of disobedience, the Czar no longer regards as open to discussion. That was settled when M. Shishkin told the Turkish ambassador the Sultan would be coerced if he did not carry out the recommendations of the powers. All that now remains open for discussion is how this coercive pressure is to be applied. It is to be feared that the stir in Crete may have the effect to divert attention from the main question of Turkish reform, and that the relief of the Greek Christians in that island may be at the expense of the surviving Armenian Christians of Asia Minor.

*The Benin
Incident.*

A party, headed by acting Consul-General Phillips, accompanied by the Deputy-Commissioner, a District Commissioner and half-a-dozen other Englishmen, together with two hundred native carriers, started about the end of last year on a peaceful mission to the Chief of Benin, in West Africa. This Chief consented to receive the deputation, which marched without arms to the headquarters of the savage potentate, who, sitting on his stool, practically vetoed the opening up of the hinterland to commerce. His objections to civilization appeared to be insurmountable; and he emphasized them by waylaying the deputation with an ambush, which had no difficulty in massacring the whole party, with the exception of a few native bearers and two Europeans, who, after enduring horrible privations, succeeded in escaping from the bush. The immediate result of this massacre has been the equipment of a punitive expedition, which will be composed of five hundred British marines or blue-jackets, and one thousand Hausas. Benin is to be occupied and annexed to the Niger Protectorate. There will probably be a considerable loss of life;—not so much from the resistance of the Chief, although that may be serious, but from the deadlines of the climate. All campaigns on the West Coast are much more affairs for the doctor than for the soldier. Meanwhile, everything that happens in Africa seems to be making somehow for the growth of the British Empire.



THE BENIN EXPEDITION.

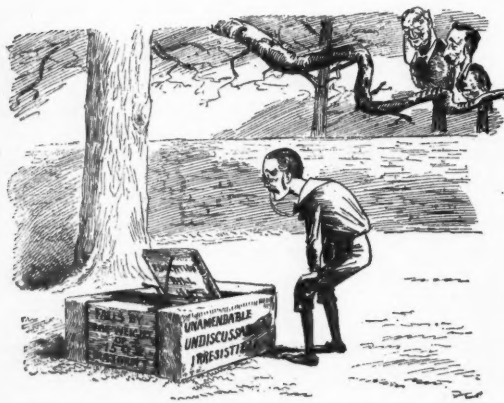
The usual route to Benin, owing to the bar at the mouth of the Benin River, is by water up to the Forcados River, to Wari, then by land to Sapele and down the Benue River to Gwato River, up that river to Gwato, then by land to Ubini or Benin City.

The Campaign on the Niger.

As a set-off against the news from Benin, there are very favorable reports as to the progress of the campaign conducted by the Royal Niger Company. Sir George Taubman Goldie seems to have calculated accurately the amount of force that is necessary to clear out the Fulah usurpers from Nupé. The critical part of the campaign has still to come, but the preliminary operation, that of clearing the Fulahs out of the territory south of the Niger, has been brilliantly performed. The column marched two hundred miles in seventeen days, single file, through the bush, suffering great privation from want of water, but without losing a single man. From the river bed, which is constantly patrolled by steamers, Major Arnold is starting with six hundred Hausas, well provided with Maxims and field guns, to take the capital of the Fulah power. This is a city of the name of Bida, whose population is variously estimated between sixty and one hundred thousand. Somewhere between the river and Bida the Fulahs will make a stand, and it is quite on the cards they may make a better fight than was made either at Comassee or Dahomey.

State Aid for Church Schools.

The chief topic of excitement in English domestic politics has been the Education bill. It is a misnomer to call it an Education bill, for it is merely a bill providing for a distribution of five shillings per scholar from the imperial exchequer to all voluntary schools, the relief of board and voluntary schools from local rates, and the abolition of the 17s. 6d. limit. This is all; and, this being all, the minister for education, Sir John Gorst, does not introduce the bill. It is left to Mr. Balfour, who it is to be hoped will not make such bad work of his little bill as he did of Sir John Gorst's big bill last session. The church and chapel people will wrangle hotly over the measure; but it will be forced through; and when the five shillings have been paid over and spent,



MR. BALFOUR: "I'm only a child, but I think this is rather clever."

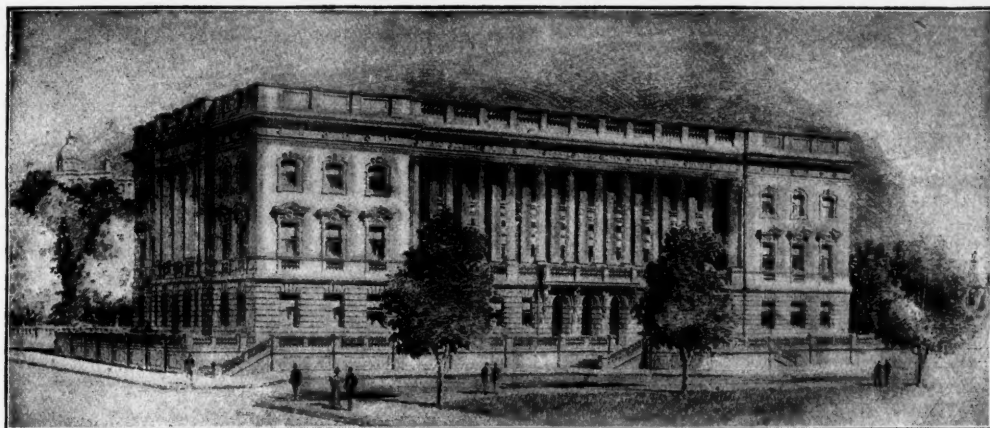
the bitter cry of the distressed voluntary school will rise louder than ever. The five shilling dose of state-aid is but a drop in the bucket of their necessities, as no one knows better than Sir John Gorst. The refusal of the government to grant rate-aid without local control to the voluntary schools, has strained the allegiance of some of its supporters,—of which the Bishop of Chester and Cardinal Vaughan are the chief,—almost to breaking point.

The Record Year of the Queen.

The preparations for the commemoration of the "Record Year" of the Queen's reign continue to make progress. The government has decided to invite as the guests of the nation the great Indian princes and the prime ministers of all the self-governing colonies. They will bring over representatives of the crown colonies, and detachments of the colonial forces. It is not clear whether there will be a formal conference, but Mr. Chamberlain says there will be an interchange of ideas of common and material interest, about closer commercial union, about the representation of the colonies, about common defense, about legislation, and about other questions of equal importance. The object of this colonial gathering, as explained by Mr. Chamberlain, is not so much to do honor to the Queen as to show to the colonies that the days of apathy and indifference have long since passed away, and that England is as proud of them as she believes they are proud of her. There is every reason, therefore, to think that there will be a great colonial and imperial assemblage in London this midsummer. Forty years ago no one dreamed of such a thing—not even the Queen, who has every right to be regarded as the soul as well as the crown of her empire.

Concerning Certain New Holidays.

New York and New Jersey are the only Eastern states which have made Lincoln's birthday a legal holiday. Illinois, Minnesota, and Washington are the other states in which February 12 is thus observed. With Washington's Birthday already a legal holiday, workmen are obliged to lose two days in the inclement month of February when they would be much better off in their regular places. A larger number of Saturday half holidays, particularly in the parts of the year when holiday time can be pleasantly employed, would be far better for every one concerned than the multiplication of haphazard and meaningless holidays for the sake of keeping birthdays. The memory of Lincoln is in no wise honored by the compulsory closing of shops on February 12th, with the further annoyance of having the banks and post offices closed. It may not be generally known in the North that the 19th day of January, General Robert E. Lee's birthday, is much observed in the South, and that it is a legal holiday in five states—namely, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. All the states of the Union excepting three have legalized Washington's birthday, February 22d, as a holiday. General Grant was



THE NEW LIBRARY BUILDING AT MADISON, WISCONSIN.

born on the 27th day of April, and if bills this year introduced in several legislatures should become laws, that day would be added to the list of compulsory holidays. Meanwhile in several of the Southern states April 26th has been legally set apart as a Confederate memorial day, and several other April dates have been made holidays in different states for various local reasons. Florida makes a legal holiday of the birth of Jefferson Davis on June 31st. Connecticut celebrates a "Lincoln Day," but has designated October 15th,—a much more agreeable date than February 12th. In our opinion, a holiday should not be made legal and compulsory until custom and sentiment have clearly set the day apart. The law ought to follow rather than precede. There has been a sad lack of common sense shown in the recent legislation that has created legal holidays, the date of which no man can remember.

The Public Library Movement.

Some one has well remarked that the public library represents the spirit of the present age in our American towns and cities just as cathedral building represented the spirit of an earlier age in Europe. Almost every New England town now finds the centre of its intellectual life in a well-equipped public library, with the great Boston institution as the crowning triumph. The National Library at Washington, which was described at length in an illustrated article in this magazine some time ago, has so nearly approached completion that its interior adornments are arousing a most ardent and general admiration. The library movement in Chicago, as every one knows, is upon a gigantic scale of munificence. As for New York, the order has just been given to begin tearing down the old reservoir at the corner of Fifth avenue and Forty second street to make a place for the great library building which will house the consolidated collections maintained by the Astor and Lenox Library funds and the proceeds of the Tilden trust. The West is scarcely behind the

East in library enterprise, and it is worth while to call attention to the great library building at Madison, Wisconsin, now approaching completion. It will cost half a million dollars, more or less, and one-half of it will accommodate the great collections of the State Historical Society, while the other half will be devoted to the library of the University of Wisconsin. Madison is already well known as one of the chief library centres of the United States, the historical treasures there being so rich in certain epochs and phases of American history that no other collection can equal them.

The Western Universities.

Speaking of Madison, Wisconsin, and its literary and educational interests, it is worth while to call especial attention to the interesting picture which forms our frontispiece this month. It is a group of eleven presidents of Western state universities. These gentlemen were very recently in private conference at Madison as the guests of President Charles Kendall Adams of the Wisconsin State University. Few men east of the Alleghany Mountains have any conception whatever of the splendid growth that Western colleges and universities are constantly making. The state universities of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, are especially to be remarked for the high quality of their work as well as its range and variety, and for the immense bodies of students assembled in their academic and professional schools. The eleven universities, whose presidents are grouped in our frontispiece, have this year a total of 15,212 students, which is more than can be found in all the universities and colleges of New England. President Adams remarks concerning this interesting conference of college presidents that "the predominant feeling among those present was one of great responsibility, not only directly toward the students under their general direction, but also toward the development and right-thinking of the North Central states."

*The "Army"
and the
"Volunteers."*

The Salvation Army has come into fresh prominence in the large American cities through its attempt to carry on social relief work, in some respects similar to that which was undertaken by General Booth several years ago in London under the "Darkest England" plan. It remains to be seen whether the Army in the United States will possess the resources, the wisdom and the ability to accomplish much toward abolishing poverty among the poorest class in the great towns. The Army should certainly be given due encouragement to try, for there is always room for workers in this field. The "American Volunteers," under Mr and Mrs. Ballington Booth's leadership, have had a remarkable growth throughout the country. An important step has been taken within a few weeks which brings the Volunteer movement much closer in its character to the religious denominations whose work it endeavors to supplement. By virtue of this change a number of the principal officers of the American Volunteers will be ordained and exercise the prerogatives of regular clergymen in that they will have authority to perform the ceremony of marriage, and to administer the sacraments. This step greatly emphasizes the difference between the Salvation Army and the American Volunteers, inasmuch as General Booth and the Army do not recognize the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's Supper.

*The Millionaire
Munificent.*

One of the notable signs of progress comes to the world as a New Year's gift. Alfred Nobel, the Swede, whose name is familiar wherever dynamite is used as the Thor Hammer of Modern Industry, has bequeathed a sum of money, estimated at as high a figure as \$10,000,000, for the purpose of encouraging scientific study, medical discovery, and the promotion of international peace. The interest annually accruing from this magnificent endowment of science, medicine, and peace, say about \$300,000, is to be divided into five portions, to be awarded in prizes, for the most important discoveries in (1) physics; (2) chemistry; (3) physiology or medicine, respectively; (4) for the most distinguished literary contribution in physiology or medicine; and (5) for achieving the most, or doing the best, to promote the cause of peace. The competition is open to all the world, and the adjudicators will have no easy task. Just imagine the difficulty of deciding who best served the cause of peace in 1896! We should be inclined to back Secretary Olney for that prize. But that is a detail. The important thing is, that here we have a millionaire of munificence who has struck out for himself a method of endowment which is neither ecclesiastical nor educational. The allocation of \$300,000 per annum in five handsome premiums for the best work done on the lines specified by Mr. Nobel was, no doubt, in his mature judgment, the very best mode of stimulating the intellect and energy of mankind in regions where the ordinary incentives fail. He may be right; but

when we remember Constantine and the result of his fatal donatives, we rejoice with trembling.

*Obituary
Notes.*

The obituary record contains the names of two distinguished Southern leaders, the Hon. J. Randolph Tucker of Virginia, and General Joseph Shelby of Missouri, one of the most famous of Confederate soldiers. Mr. William P. St. John of New York, who was treasurer of the Bryan campaign committee, died unexpectedly on



THE LATE ALFRED NOBEL OF SWEDEN.

February 15th. He had long been prominently identified with the movement for the free coinage of silver. He was a banker and business man, without political aspirations, whose sincere convictions led him into campaign work to the detriment of his private interests and the break down of his health. The most prominent name from the world of large business affairs was that of Mr. George B. Roberts, president of the Pennsylvania railway system. Mr. Roberts was a man of great administrative talent who had spent a lifetime in the service of the great corporation at the head of which he had been for some years. It is perhaps not too much to say that he was the foremost railway administrator of his generation. From England came the news on January 22d of the death of Sir Isaac Pitman, the father of phonetic short hand writing. Several other well-known names will be found included in our list on page 281.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From January 20 to February 15, 1897.)

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

January 20.—The Senate passes the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, the bill for the protection of American yacht owners, and the bill for a new custom house in New York City....The House passes a bill reducing the fees of certain land officers, and discusses the contested election case of Yost vs. Tucker, in the Tenth Virginia District.

January 21.—The Senate discusses the Nicaragua Canal bill... The House, by a vote of 119 (66 Democrats and 53 Republicans) to 47 (all Republicans), declares H. St. George Tucker (Dem.) entitled to his seat as Representative from the Tenth Virginia District.

January 22.—The Senate receives a protest from the Greater Republic of Central America against the passage of the Nicaragua Canal bill....The House passes the bill to establish a new division of the Eastern Judicial District of Texas over President Cleveland's veto, by a vote of 144 to 68.

January 23.—The Senate only in session; the day is devoted to the passing of private pension and other minor appropriation bills.

January 25.—The Senate is addressed by Mr. Turpie (Dem., Ind.) on Cuban affairs....The House begins consideration of the Indian appropriation bill in committee of the whole.

January 26.—The Senate discusses Cuban affairs and the Nicaragua Canal bill... The House, by a vote of 137 to 52, passes a private pension bill over President Cleveland's veto.

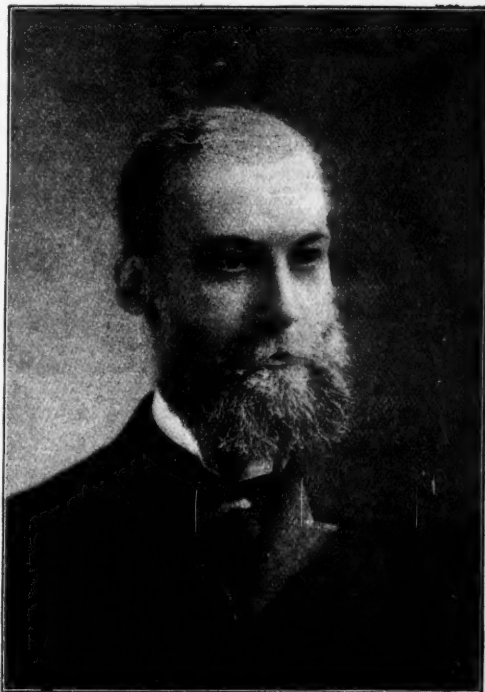
January 27.—The Senate passes the Military Academy appropriation bill....The House, by a vote of 131 to 117, agrees to the Conference Committee's amendments of the immigration bill.

January 28.—The Senate begins consideration of a bill to provide for the representation of the United States at an international monetary conference, and confirms the nominations of William S. Forman of Illinois to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue and Charles B. Howry of Mississippi to be Judge of the Court of Claims....The House passes the Indian appropriation bill.

January 29.—The Senate passes the International Monetary Conference bill by a vote of 46 to 4, Messrs. Allen (Pop., Neb.), Pettigrew (Silver Rep., S. D.), Roach (Dem., N. D.), and Vilas (Dem., Wis.) voting in the negative....The House debates the bill constituting a new corporation of the purchasers of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, and the agricultural appropriation bill.



CHAIRMAN C. J. BELL,
Of the McKinley Inauguration
Committee, Washington, D. C.



THE LATE WILLIAM P. ST. JOHN.

January 30.—The House only in session; the agricultural appropriation bill is passed, the provision for seed distribution being retained.

February 1.—In the Senate the Foreign Relations Committee reports back the arbitration treaty with Great Britain, amended; the Japanese treaty is ratified....The House takes up the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill.

February 2.—The Senate debates the Nicaragua Canal bill... The House passes the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill (\$1,673,708).

February 3.—In the Senate, debate on the Nicaragua Canal bill is continued....The House decides the contested election case of Cornett (Rep.) against Swanson (Dem.) of the Fifth Virginia District in favor of Swanson.

February 4.—The Senate sends back to conference the Immigration Restriction bill as passed by the House....The House considers the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

February 5.—Richard R. Kenney (Dem.) takes his seat as a Senator from Delaware....In the House, many private pension bills are passed.

February 6.—In the Senate, Mr. Thurston (Rep., Neb.)

speaks on the Pacific Railroad mortgage question....The House passes the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

February 8.—The Senate decides, by a vote of 49 to 9, not to discuss the arbitration treaty with England in open sessions....The Texas Judicial District bill is passed over President Cleveland's veto....The House receives returns of the electoral vote of the states.

February 9.—The Senate debates the arbitration treaty with Great Britain in executive session....The House passes two private pension bills over President Cleveland's veto. ...An amended conference report on the Immigration Restriction bill is adopted.

February 10.—In joint convention of the two branches of Congress the electoral votes of the states are counted, and McKinley and Hobart are declared elected President and Vice-President....In the Senate, the agricultural appropriation bill (\$3,212,902) is passed....The Nicaragua Canal bill is withdrawn from consideration for the present session....The fortifications and post office appropriation bills are reported to the House.

February 11.—The Senate passes the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. The arbitration treaty is under discussion....The House passes a bill to provide for refunding the bonded debt of the Territories, and the fortifications appropriation bill.

February 12.—The arbitration treaty is discussed in the Senate. Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) introduces a resolution to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty....The House passes the post office appropriation bill.

February 13.—The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate frames an amendment to the arbitration treaty....The House considers the sundry civil appropriation bill.

February 15.—The resolution of Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) on the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is considered by the Senate in executive session....The House concurs in the Senate amendments to the diplomatic appropriation bill, and passes the sundry civil appropriation bill.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

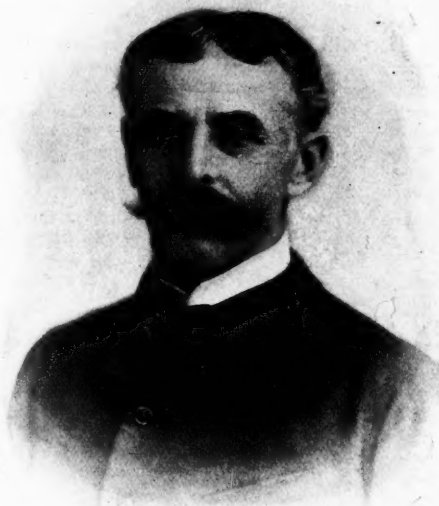
January 20.—Senator Jeter C. Pritchard (Rep.) is re-elected by the North Carolina legislature ...The Populist members of the Kansas legislature nominate William A. Harris for United States senator.

January 21.—The Rochester (N. Y.) Common Council reduces the salaries of city officials and employees about 10 per cent....Robert L. Taylor is inaugurated Governor of Tennessee.

January 22.—A cabinet meeting in Washington decides to begin foreclosure proceedings against the Union

Pacific Railroad....The South Carolina legislature meets in annual session.

January 26.—Joseph H. Earle (Dem., S. C.), John C. Spooner (Rep., Wis.), and William A. Harris (Pop., Kan.) are elected to the United States Senate by the legislatures of their respective states. The Nevada legislature



MR. FRANK THOMSON OF PHILADELPHIA,
New President Pennsylvania Railway System.

re-elects Senator John P. Jones (Pop.)....The Rhode Island legislature meets.

January 27.—The Dawes Commission reports to the Senate that it has secured an agreement with the Choctaw Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes for a division of their lands in severalty....The Butler Populists of North Carolina declare against fusion with Republicans or Democrats.

January 28.—Lyman J. Gage of Chicago accepts the Treasury portfolio in the McKinley cabinet....The Idaho legislature chooses Henry Heitfeld (Pop.) United States senator.

January 29.—Gen. Russell A. Alger of Michigan, accepts the War Department portfolio in the McKinley cabinet....The Washington legislature elects George F. Turner (Pop.) to the United States Senate.

February 1.—Ex-Congressman James F. Wilson of Iowa announces his acceptance of the portfolio of the Department of Agriculture in President-elect McKinley's cabinet....Governor Black of New York names Louis F. Payn, a well-known lobbyist, to be Superintendent of Insurance.

February 2.—The New York Senate confirms the nomination of Louis F. Payn for Superintendent of Insurance by a vote of 27 (all Republicans) to 20 (9 Republicans, 11 Democrats).

February 3.—Joseph L. Rawlins (Dem.) is elected



THE STATE HOUSE AT HARRISBURG, PENN.
(Built in 1819, burnt Feb. 2, 1897.)

United States senator from Utah....It is announced that Judge Joseph McKenna of California will be Secretary of the Interior in President-elect McKinley's cabinet.

February 5.—The first session of the New York legislative committee to investigate trusts is held....The Alabama legislature acknowledges for the state an indebtedness to the University of Alabama of \$2,000,000, the proceeds of a sale of lands granted to the university by the national government.

February 6.—President Cleveland signs an order reducing the number of pension agencies in the country from 18 to 9, with an estimated saving of \$150,000 a year.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

January 26.—The British House of Commons adopts the reply to the Queen's speech, and by a vote of 217 to 90 declines to order an independent investigation of the famine in India.

January 27.—The appointment of Herr Krupp, the gunmaker of Essen, and Herr Frentzel, a Berlin merchant, as life members of the upper house of the Prussian Landtag is announced.

January 28.—In the British House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain moves the appointment of a committee to inquire into South African affairs....The French Chamber of Deputies passes, by a vote of 295 to 198, the first paragraph of the sugar bounty bill, which provides for the payment of bounties on sugar exported from France.

January 29.—The British House of Commons votes to appoint a committee of inquiry on South Africa.

January 30.—Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Liberal member of the British House of Commons for the Bridgeton division of Glasgow, resigns his seat.

February 1.—The bill for securing the maintenance of voluntary schools is introduced in the British House of Commons....In an English Parliamentary bye-election the Liberal candidate is chosen by an increased majority over his predecessor's vote.

February 2.—The British House of Commons, by a vote of 325 to 110, passes that section of the new Education bill which provides for a grant to voluntary schools of 5 shillings per child.

February 3.—The Liberals gain a seat in a British Parliamentary bye-election.

February 4.—The French Chamber of Deputies agrees to the proposed bounty to sugar-growers by a vote of 282 to 239....The Queen Regent of Spain signs the decree for Cuban reforms.

February 5.—The Portuguese Minister resigns, and the leader of the Progressives, Senhor de Castro, is summoned by the King to form a Ministry.

February 6.—The Portuguese Parliament is dissolved.

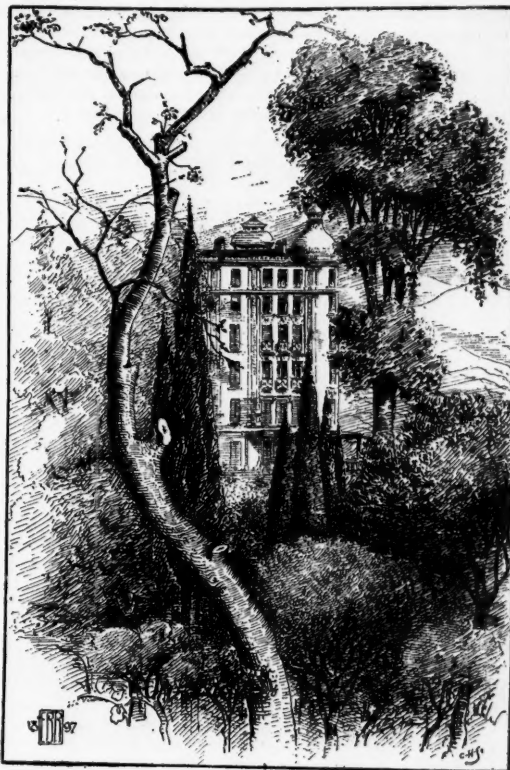
February 9.—Emperor William of Germany urges that the strength of the German army and navy be increased.

February 10.—The British House of Commons rejects the bill for the closing of public houses on Sunday by a vote of 209 to 149.

February 15.—Sir Alfred Milner is appointed Governor of Cape Colony to succeed Sir Hercules Robinson.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

January 20.—Lord Salisbury consents to the naming by Venezuela of one of the members of the Board of Arbitration between Great Britain and Venezuela; it is



HOTEL EXCELSIOR REGINA, CIMIEZ.
(Queen Victoria's winter resort in the South of France.)

agreed that the member thus named shall be an American....Secretary Olney appears before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and argues for the ratification of the arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain.

January 21.—The British government issues a blue book containing correspondence with the other powers on Turkish reforms.

January 23.—The United States gunboat *Machias* arrives at Bangkok, Siam, having been ordered to protect American interests in troubles growing out of the Cheek claim.

January 25.—An Egyptian commission visits Red Sea ports for the purpose of taking precautionary measures against the bubonic plague now prevalent in India.

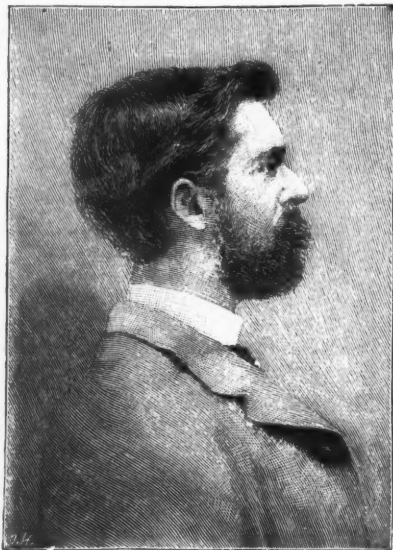
January 26.—C. F. Frederick Adam is appointed secretary of the British Embassy at Washington.

January 28.—The United States Senate ratifies the extradition treaties with the Orange Free State and the Argentine Republic, adding a clause conferring discretionary power on the surrendering government in the matter of giving up its own citizens....Count Muraviev, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is received with high honors by the President of France.

January 30.—A treaty between the United States and

Great Britain for the settlement of the Alaska boundary dispute is signed at Washington by Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote....The Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate amends the arbitration treaty with Great Britain and orders a favorable report on the ratification of the treaty as amended.

February 1.—The treaty between the United States and Japan is ratified by the United States Senate....



MR. JOHN S. SARGENT.

(The American painter recently elected a member of the Royal Academy.)

Negotiations for a British West Indies cable are announced by Joseph Chamberlain in the House of Commons.

February 2.—The arbitration treaty between Great Britain and Venezuela is signed at Washington by Sir Julian Pauncefote and Señor Andrade.

February 5.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach states in the British House of Commons that the action of France will prolong British occupation of Egypt.

February 6.—British warships are ordered to Crete.

February 8.—M. Hanotaux, Foreign Minister of France, replies to the statement of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach regarding affairs in Egypt.

February 10.—The fleet of Greek torpedo-boats, commanded by Prince George, sails from Athens for Crete.

February 11.—Greece announces an intention to intervene by force in Crete; Turkey appeals to the powers.

February 13.—Turkey declares that Greece will be attacked in Thessaly if the powers do not repress the Greeks in Crete.

February 14.—The Greek army reserves are called out; artillery and engineers embark for Crete.

February 15.—It is semi-officially announced that all the powers will co-operate to maintain peace in Crete.

INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL DOINGS.

January 20.—A receiver is appointed for the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway of Chicago.

January 21.—The property of the Produce Cold Storage Exchange in Chicago, representing an investment of \$2,500,000, is sold under foreclosure for \$125,000....The German Savings Bank of Des Moines, Iowa, is closed.

January 23.—The National Bank of Potsdam, N. Y., closes its doors.

January 26.—The National Association of Manufacturers holds its second annual convention at Philadelphia.

January 27.—The Metropolitan Traction Company of New York City secures a controlling interest in the Second Avenue Railroad Company.

January 28.—The Covent Building and Loan Association of Knoxville, Tenn., applies for a receivership.

January 29.—Work is discontinued in the West Shore Railway car-shops at Frankfort, N. Y., and 300 men are discharged.

January 30.—The Bolt Trust and the Steel Billet Pool collapse.

February 1.—Owing to lack of funds the dock laborers' strike at Hamburg ends in failure.

February 3.—Frank Thomson is elected president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to succeed the late George B. Roberts.

February 4.—The American Coffee Company is incorporated in New Jersey by officers of the Sugar Trust.... The Bank of England discount rate is reduced from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 per cent.

February 5.—Failures are announced of the Northwestern National Bank, Great Falls, Mont., and the First National Bank, Franklin, Ohio.

February 15.—The Pennsylvania Steel Company gives notice of a 10 per cent. reduction in wages.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

January 20.—Employees of rolling-mills in Anina, Hungary, resist the *gendarmes*, and several are killed or wounded.

January 21.—In a kite ascension on Governor's Island, New York Harbor, Lieutenant Wise, U. S. A., attains an elevation of forty feet in a comparatively light wind....In the wreck of a schooner off Quogue, L. I., the entire crew of nine men are drowned.

January 22.—The Coast Defense and Harbor Improvement Convention meets at Tampa, Fla.



THE NEW CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION AT BOMBAY, INDIA.

January 25.—Celebration of the eighty-sixth birthday of Henry Barnard, the public school pioneer, at Hartford, Conn.

January 26.—Fire in the business portion of Philadelphia causes damage to property to the extent of \$1,500,000.

January 29.—The New York Academy of Medicine celebrates its fiftieth anniversary; President Cleveland makes an address.

January 30.—The new Bishop of London is enthroned in St. Paul's Cathedral.

February 1.—Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall is elected president of Union Theological Seminary, New York City.

February 2.—The state capitol of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, is destroyed by fire at an estimated loss of \$1,000,000; the most valuable of the public records are saved....The University at Rome is closed because of rioting by students.

February 4.—The plague is reported in parts of British India far distant from Bombay; the India Council at Calcutta passes a bill establishing rigorous quarantine restrictions.

February 5.—Many Christians are killed in Crete by Mussulmans....The world's championship skating races begin in Montreal.

February 6.—It is announced that John Nicholas Brown gives \$200,000 for the public library building in Providence, R. I.

February 8.—After losing four men and suffering various other calamities, Admiral Bunce's fleet arrives off Charleston, S. C., for the purpose of carrying out the proposed mimic blockade of Charleston Harbor....The

February 10.—On an official trial run at Newport, R. I., torpedo boat No. 6 makes a speed of from 28.72 to 28.78 knots an hour....The National Assembly of the League of American Wheelmen meets at Albany, N. Y.



REV. CHAS. CUTHBERT HALL, D.D.
(New President Union Theological Seminary, New York.)

February 11.—Fire does some damage to the Canadian Parliament buildings in Ottawa.

February 15.—It is announced that Yale University will receive \$750,000 from the estate of the late William Lampson of Leroy, N. Y.

OBITUARY.

January 20.—Rev. Dr. William Rankin Duryee, professor of ethics in Rutgers College, 59....Col. J. B. Moulton, a prominent Western engineer, 87.

January 22.—Sir Isaac Pitman, inventor of the system of stenography known by his name, 84....Gen. John D. Stevenson of St. Louis, a veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars, 76....Comte de Rémusat, member of the French Senate, 66....Cardinal Angelo Bianchi, Bishop of Palestine, 79.

January 23.—Gen. Henry G. Thomas of Maine, 59....Mrs. Margaret Hamilton Hungerford, the novelist known as "The Duchess."

January 25.—Gen. Albion Parris Howe, U. S. A., retired, 77.

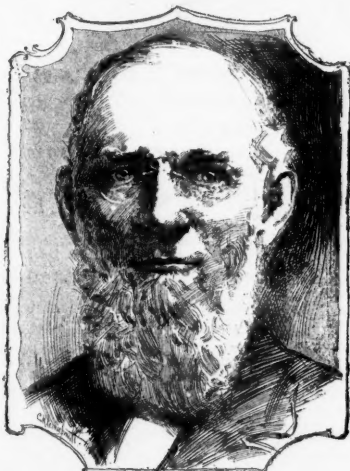
January 27.—Rev. Dr. Solomon Deutsch, a philologist of New York City, 80....Ex-Mayor James Howell of Brooklyn, 67.

January 29.—Gen. John E. Smith, U. S. A., retired.

January 30.—George B. Roberts, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 64....Rev. Dr. Joshua Hall McIlvaine, president of Evelyn College, Princeton, N. J., 82....Rev. Jacob Franklin Oller, Bishop of the German Church of Pennsylvania, 72.

February 1.—Sir Thomas Spencer Wells, distinguished English physician and surgeon, 79....M. Martini, inventor of the Martini rifle.

February 2.—Baron de Soubeyran, French politician and former member of the Chamber of Deputies, 67....



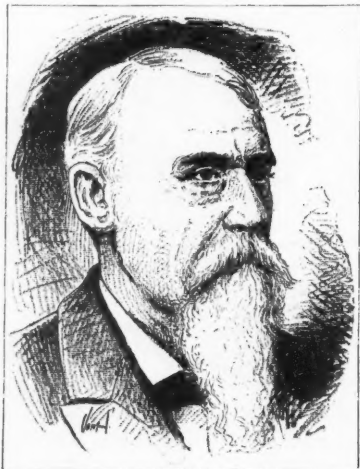
MR. JOHN E. SEARLES.
Treasurer of the "Sugar Trust."

Royal Geographical Society presents a gold medal to Dr. Nansen, the Arctic explorer.

February 9.—In a riot at Hamburg resulting from the dockers' strike, two men are killed and 19 seriously wounded; nearly a hundred arrests are made.

The Duchess of Montpensier, sister of ex-Queen Isabella of Spain, 65.

February 3.—The Rev. J. A. Brooks, Prohibition candidate for the Vice-Presidency in 1888 ... Mrs. Margaret Hosmer of Philadelphia, writer of short stories, 66.



THE LATE GENERAL J. O. SHELBY.

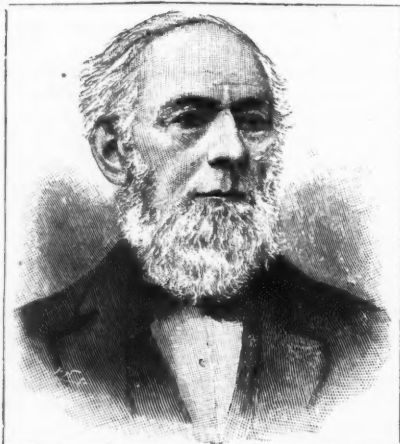
February 4.—Professor Harris of the Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville, Ky., 59.

February 5.—Matthew G. Upton, for forty years a leading editorial writer in San Francisco.

February 7.—Albert M. Billings, president of the Home National Bank of Chicago, 85. ... Chief Engineer William S. Smith, U. S. N., 60. ... Gen. Raffaele Cadorna, a well-known Italian soldier, 82. ... Charles W. Brooke, a well-known criminal lawyer of New York City, 60.

February 8.—Judge Leonard E. Wales of Delaware, 75. ... Gen. Sir Wilbraham Oates Lennox of the British Army, 66.

February 9.—Frank May, formerly chief cashier of the



THE LATE SIR ISAAC PITMAN.

Bank of England. ... Mrs. Eliza Greator, one of the first women artists of the United States.

February 10.—Judge Benjamin J. Patton, who was appointed to office by President Andrew Jackson. ... Dr. Edwin A. Bourgois, prominent French chemist, 60. ... Count Armand de Castan, who has sung in opera under the name of Castelmory for many years, 62. ... Rev. Stephen Cornelius Leonard, a well-known Congregational clergyman, 78.

February 12.—Rev. Dr. William Kincaid, corresponding secretary of the Congregational Home Missionary Society, 56. ... Homer Dodge Martin, artist, 59.



THE LATE GEO. B. ROBERTS.

(President of the Pennsylvania Railway System).

February 13.—John Randolph Tucker, the distinguished Virginia lawyer, 73. ... Gen. J. O. Shelby, a well-known Confederate veteran.

February 14.—William P. St. John of New York City, one of the leading advocates of free silver in the East, 50.

THE FIFTH POSTAL CONGRESS.

President Cleveland, in his last annual message, called public attention to the congress of the Universal Postal Union, which is to meet in Washington on the first Wednesday in May, 1897.

The President alluded to this congress in the following words :

"The Universal Postal Union, which now embraces all the civilized world, and whose delegates will represent 1,000,000,000 people, will hold its fifth congress in the city of Washington in May, 1897. The United States may be said to have taken the initiative which led to the first meeting of this congress at Berne in 1874, and the formation of the Universal Postal Union, which brings the postal service of all countries to every man's neighborhood and has wrought marvels in cheapening postal rates and securing absolutely safe mail communication throughout the world. Previous congresses have met in Berne, Paris, Lisbon and Vienna."

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



ALL IS QUIET ON THE POTOMAC TO-NIGHT.

Cleveland builded a Washington Monument for himself, but on the fourth of March the people's Idol of 1892 will fall, and the whole country will rejoice.—From *Judge* (New York).

THE American cartoonists this month have occupied themselves more generally with local than with national topics and personages. About the time this number is in the hands of our readers, there will be an avalanche of caricatures having to do with the change of administration. *Judge*, however, has for some weeks been devoting a series of parting salutes to Mr. Cleveland, and one of them, for which Mr. Gillam is responsible, we reproduce herewith. Mr. McKinley has been treated with rare lenience and good will by the journalist-artists of every political opinion.

The arbitration treaty gives *Punch* an opportunity for a graceful and neighborly cartoon, entitled "Kith and Kin," while the Senate's "hold-up" of the treaty has been keenly assailed by nearly all the leading American caricaturists. The accompanying reproduction from

a drawing by Mr. Bush for the *New York Herald* is a typical specimen. The friendly interest expressed in the idea of arbitration by continental statesmen, apropos of the signing of the Anglo-American convention, is



SENATORIAL JUGGLERY.—From the *Herald* (New York).

remarked by the *Chicago Times-Herald* cartoonist, who pictures several of the powers as running to find shelter under Uncle Sam's broad umbrella, while poor little Spain's parasol is twisted and torn in the storm.

The Cuban troubles have naturally kept the artists extremely busy. The Spanish illustrated papers invaria-



KITH AND KIN.

(The Anglo-American General Arbitration Treaty was signed on January 11, 1897.—Important Events of the World.)—From *Punch* (London).



SEEKING SHELTER UNDER UNCLE SAM'S UMBRELLA.

The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent says that an inspired Paris correspondent of the *Politische Correspondenz* learns that France is meditating the negotiation of a treaty of arbitration with the United States similar to the Anglo-American treaty. Such a treaty would be very welcome in France, and the prospects for its conclusion are in no way unfavorable.—Recent Special Cable Dispatch from London.—From *Times-Herald* (Chicago).

bly represent Uncle Sam as a hog, or else as a pork-packer with a hog under his arm. The porcine suggestion is never omitted. We reproduce a very characteristic Spanish cartoon, which represents the American hog shedding tears at the grave of Maceo. This is regarded in Spain as irresistibly funny. Mr. Hamilton in *Judge* has drawn several cartoons representing Cuba

as a plump but pensive infant, obviously entitled to liberty or anything else he might care to ask for. Mr. McCutcheon of the *Chicago Record* sums up the news that purports to come from Cuba in a little drawing which represents Weyler chasing Gomez, and Gomez pursuing Weyler, around and around the same exciting course. *Judy* evidently considers Brother Jonathan as certain to have his way about Cuba in the end, and depicts that gentleman sitting astride the planet, ordering England out of Venezuela, Spain out of Cuba, and every other fellow out of his particular bit of mischief-making. Our amusing Mexican contemporary *El Ahuizote* has been doing the boldest cartoon work of any paper that comes to our table. The big figures of Weyler and Uncle Sam in belligerent attitudes have been reduced by our en-

gravers from originals that approach life size.

There has been much anxiety and heart-burning among the candidates for cabinet positions and first-class diplomatic appointments. New York alone has besieged Mr. McKinley with the claims of about half a dozen gentlemen who were determined to succeed Mr. Bayard at the Court of St. James. If it goes to a New York man, it



LIBERTY CALLS CUBA.

Uncle Sam is bound hand and foot—while our civilization demands that justice be done the people of Cuba. From *Judge* (New York).



THE GRIEF OF UNCLE SAM.
From a Spanish paper.

Pugilato en perspectiva.



En guardia ante Tío Samuel.



JONATHAN: "Get off the earth."

From *Judy* (London).

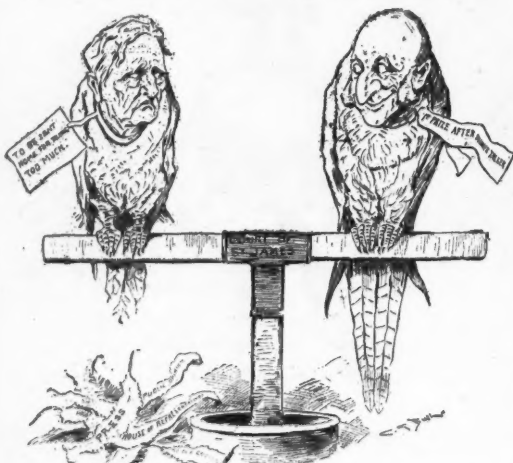
Pugilato en perspectiva.



En guardia ante Weyler.

THE RESPECTIVE ATTITUDES OF SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES AS THEY APPEAR TO A MEXICAN CARTOONIST.
From *El Ahuizote* (City of Mexico).

seems pretty likely that Mr. Chauncey M. Depew will have the place; and Mr. Bush of the *Herald* therefore represents Mr. Bayard as giving Chauncey a bit of advice out of his own experience. Mr. Bayard's much talking has certainly not improved his reputation in this country; but doubtless he finds compensation in the approval



"TAKE A FOOL'S ADVICE, CHAUNCEY, DON'T TALK."
From the *Herald* (New York).



'AUTOCRATS OF THE BREAKFAST TABLE QUARREL.'
From the *Journal* (New York).



GOV. TANNER AND HIS APPOINTEES.
What do you think of my statesmen?
From the *Record* (Chicago).



WHY DOESN'T SOME CHARITABLE CORPORATION RELIEVE THE
DESTITUTE "GANG" ALDERMEN?

From the *Record* (Chicago).

of his English friends, who are making his last days at London one perpetual round of feasting and toasting.

Nothing of late has made the New York cartoonists so serious and bitter in their satire as the appointment by Governor Black of Mr. Louis F. Payn to be Commissioner of Insurance. Mr. Davenport, whose campaign work added not a little to the conspicuousness of Mr. Hanna, has given us in the New York *Journal* his idea of Mr. Payn as Insurance Commissioner. Local politics in Illinois, in like manner, has given occasion for satirical attack, Governor Tanner's appointments having come in for as much criticism as Governor Black's. While the New York papers have given prominence to the trust investigation and the "autocrats of the breakfast table," or represented Father Knickerbocker as com-



A NEW YORK STATESMAN READY FOR BUSINESS.
From the *Journal* (New York).



AFTER THE BALL.

FATHER KNICKERBOCKER: "Go on now. It's all over!"
From the *Tribune* (Chicago).

pletely taken up with the Bradley Martin ball, the Chicago papers have had boodle aldermen to depict, and local incidents in ample variety.

In England, the return of Cecil Rhodes from the Cape to meet the Parliamentary investigating committee which is to deal with the underlying facts of the Jameson raid, has given the cartoonists a subject which none



HOME AGAIN.

CUSTOMS OFFICER BULL (*log.*): "Have you anything to declare?"

HON. CECIL RHODES: "Yes, the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."—From *Fun*.

of them have neglected; while the pending Education bill, and several new phases of the Irish question, have been the other leading topics. Our last cartoon page (following this) presents four foreign suggestions of what the year 1897 may have in store.



AT WESTMINSTER HALL.

1795-1897.

SHADE OF WARREN HASTINGS (to Cecil Rhodes): "I succeeded and was impeached! You fail—and are called as a witness."—From *Punch* (London).



DIRTY WEATHER AHEAD.

THE MARQUIS: "It looks very nasty out there, Arthur. I thought you told me we were going to have such a smooth, quiet passage?"

ARTHUR: "Well, sir, the fact is the wind has got up in an entirely unexpected quarter."—From the *Westminster Gazette*.



SOUTH AFRICA IN 1897.—From the *Cape Times* (Capetown).



THE (UN) HAPPY NEW YEAR.

YOUNG 1897 (nervously): "I hope none of these things will go off—while I'm here, at any rate."—From the *Clarion* (London).



EUROPE IN 1897.

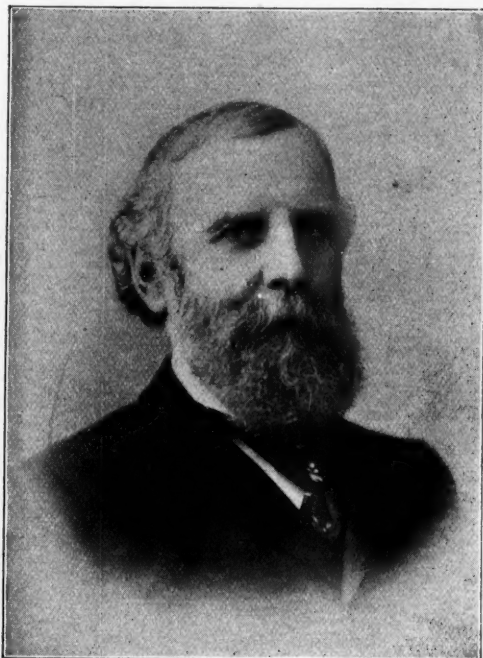
Peace will be assured in the New Year.—From *Ulk* (Berlin).



IRELAND IN 1897.—From the *Irish Figaro* (Dublin).

LYMAN J. GAGE: A CHARACTER SKETCH.

BY MOSES P. HANDY.



LYMAN J. GAGE, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY IN MR. M'KINLEY'S CABINET.

IT has been the fashion for Chicagoans to call Lyman J. Gage the ideal citizen. They believe also, that he will prove the ideal Secretary of the Treasury.

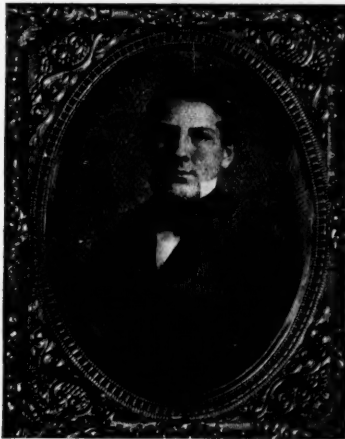
For ten years no movement for civic aggrandizement, no patriotic endeavor, no effort for municipal reform, no great charitable undertaking has been launched in the Western metropolis without the sanction, counsel or active co-operation of Mr. Gage. This is a great deal to say of a citizen who has no claim to such consideration except those involved in uprightness of character, poise of judgment and innate love of humanity. He is president of a great bank; but there are two score banks in the city. He is a man of means but he does not figure on the roll of millionaires; perhaps a thousand of his fellow-citizens are richer in this world's goods. He occupies no official position, although the mayoralty once might have been his on the condition of a simple yes. He is a Christian, but not a sectarian. He is a graceful public speaker, but not a great orator. He controls no newspaper nor

any other instrument for molding public opinion. He is not old enough to command respect on the score of age. His learning is self-acquired. He has no advantage in birth or antecedents. His ascendancy, therefore, is the ascendancy of intellect and character and of nothing else.

THE STORY OF HIS LIFE.

Lyman Judson Gage is descended from an early settler of New England, but his parents, Eli and Mary Judson Gage, were New Yorkers. Eli Gage was a farmer, but in later life kept what is known in the country as a general store. Lyman's school days were few and ended when he was fourteen years of age. He quit the school in Rome (whither the family had moved in 1846), to take the position of mail agent on the Rome and Watertown Railroad, thus beginning life as a servant of the federal government. A better opening presented itself in 1854, when at eighteen years of age he was offered and eagerly accepted work as office boy and junior clerk in the Oneida Central bank at Rome. His duties were to sweep out the office, go errands, and to help in the book keeping. His wages were \$100 for the first year, and when he asked a raise for the second, the firm urged that he was already well paid for a beginner and rather than pay him more gave him his walking papers.

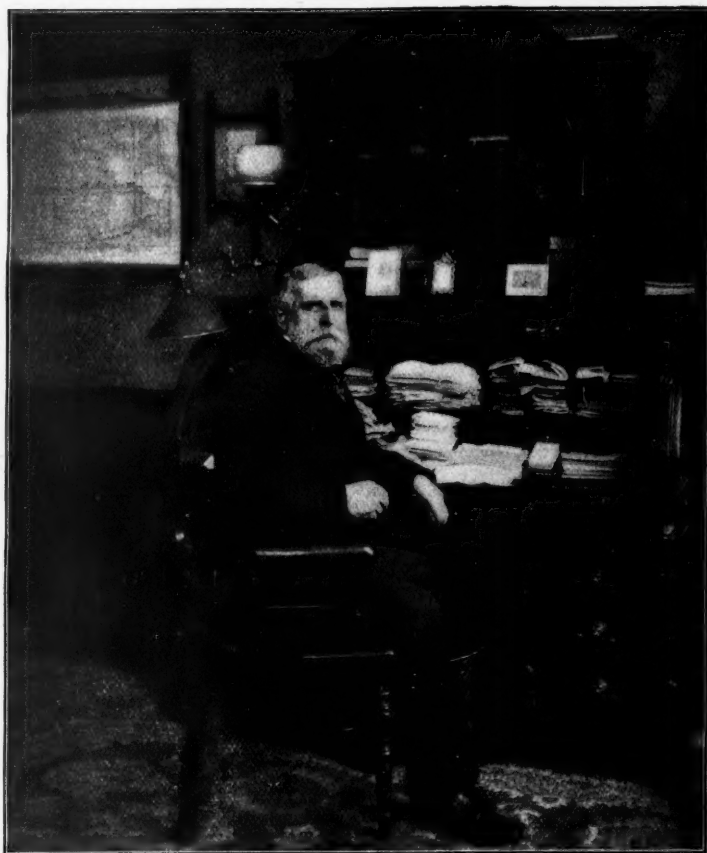
About that time all the boys in Central New York were affected with the Western fever, and young Gage succumbed to one of the worst attacks. Obtaining such letters of recommendation as he could he went to Chicago arriving there "with few dol-



LYMAN J. GAGE AT FOURTEEN.

lars and no friends." He had made up his mind to be a banker, but no Chicago bank was in need of his services. He could not afford to be idle, however, and determined to take any job that might be offered. The only opening was little to his liking, but he took it. His first work was as a sort of roustabout in the lumber yard of Nathan Cobb on the corner of Adams and Canal streets, a locality now in the heart of the wholesale district of Chicago. His duties were to do as he was told. He carried logs from the wagon to the pile, fed logs to circular saws, and occasionally drove a team of mules. The pay was a pittance, but the exercise in the open air broadened his chest and hardened his muscles. After a whole year thus passed, he became night watchman of the yard and spent his time guarding against the fires which sooner or later bring all lumber piles to ashes. Another year passed before he had another promotion. Then he became a book-keeper, but this promotion was not for long, for the panic of 1857 came on and business depression made it necessary for his employers to make a change which involved dispensing with the junior book-keeper's services. Seeking other employment in vain, he had to resume the night watchman's task.

Not until he had been three years in Chicago did luck come his way. During all this time he had clung to the idea that he was "cut out for a banker," and so had become a familiar applicant for employment at every bank in town. On the third of August, 1858, he was summoned to the office of the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company, where his name was on file as a candidate for any opening, however humble. Mr. Holt, the cashier, asked him if he could keep a set of books. "I can try." "That is not what we want. Can you do it?" "I can if it can be done in twenty-three hours out of the twenty-four." On that assurance he was engaged at \$500 a year. He had obtained the long desired standing room in a Chicago bank. A few months later he was the paying teller at \$1,200 a year and thenceforward his course was clear and his progress rapid. In 1860 he became cashier with an annual salary of \$2,000, and for the next eight years he served the Merchants'



Copyright photo by Capes, Chicago.

MR. GAGE AT HIS DESK IN THE BANK (HIS LATEST PICTURE).

Loan & Trust Company in that capacity. Fourteen years later he was offered and declined, \$20,000 a year to return to that service.

CHICAGO'S GREAT BANK.

In 1868 began Mr. Gage's connection with the greatest of Western banks, the First National of Chicago. For years he was the assistant cashier and on its reorganization in 1882 he became the vice-president and general manager. In 1891 he succeeded to the presidency with an annual salary of \$25,000. Although not the largest stockholder in the First National Bank he is the mainspring of the institution, and the whole financial world accords him credit for the masterly management which has made it the Gibraltar of Western capital. Since its reorganization sixteen years ago it has accumulated a surplus of \$2,000,000, and its deposits are not infrequently greater than those of any other banking house in America. Its foreign business alone amounts to \$50,000,000 annually. Its capital stock is

\$3,000,000 and the annual dividend thereon are 12 per cent. and have been for years. The stock has sold as high as \$335 a share. A late Comptroller of the Currency said that in legitimate banking business dissociated from kite-flying and speculation, there is only one institution that surpasses it—namely, the Bank of England.

Mr. Gage rarely passes a day or business hour away from his office. His habits are as methodical



Photo by Cox, Chicago.

MRS. LYMAN J. GAGE.

as clockwork. At half past eight o'clock he opens the door of his residence on State street and descends the steps. He walks to and from the bank, which is a mile and a half away. Only once during the day does he leave his desk, except to walk to the open door to greet or dismiss a visitor. He takes his luncheon in the basement of the building at the same table with the officers and employees. This meal is supplied at the expense of the bank. All through the day there is a constant stream of callers and they are received in the order of their coming. There is no servant to ask your name. No card is sent in; the visitor announces his own name. Those who wait and those in conversation with the president are in full view of each other. Many call on other than their own or the bank's private

business, but they take their turn and whether the subject of their interview is of private or public concern they are given just their quota of attention and no more. A banker above all other men, it seems to me, must be able to say no, and Mr. Gage says it as often as anybody; but it is the rarest thing in the world for a visitor to leave his presence in other than an amiable frame of mind.

It is one of Mr. Gage's theories that a bank should have no political affiliations or entanglements. Shortly after he took the management of the First National Bank he induced the directory to decline all deposits from the state, county and municipal boards and state, county and town officers. Some banks consider these accounts especially desirable and do all sorts of scheming to get them. A state or city treasurer finds it necessary to give a large bond, a million of dollars or so, and the directors of certain banks become his bondsmen on condition that their banks shall be the depositories of the public funds. Mr. Gage thinks that such deposits are undesirable, because the banks thus favored are obliged to take a hand in politics for the protection or furtherance of their interests, and because, also, the depositors of public funds have an artificial and harmful relation to other customers of the institution. They are depositors who never borrow, and whose superior claims upon the directors who are their bondsmen may cause trouble. One reason why a great bank in Chicago had to be choked to death promptly at the instance of the Clearing House was that it had \$1,200,000 of public deposits in its vaults. If a hint as to what was impending leaked out, these deposits would have been drawn out and the smaller depositors might have been greatly prejudiced thereby.

Mr. Gage believes a bank officer has no business to speculate. Asked to what particularly might be ascribed the standing of the First National Bank of Chicago and the fact that it has withstood so many panics, he said he did not know unless it was because the bank confined itself to legitimate banking and was ready for every emergency. As to the money panic of 1893 the New York banks deserved great credit for meeting the emergency as they did. The Chicago banks did not follow their example in the use of Clearing House certificates because they were situated differently. In New York's case it was a necessity and he had no patience with the western sneers at the expense of New York in this matter. New York is the financial headquarters in this country. Chicago is a side-show in comparison. New York is the place of final settlements. Chicago being nearer the base of supplies was expected to provide the buyers of those supplies with money to make purchases and start things eastward. For this purpose certificates would not do, and fortunately the concentration of money at Chicago on account of the World's Fair gave Chicago banks the money that was necessary to keep trade moving. If Chicago had been obliged to succumb other cities would

have done the same and the use of Clearing House certificates might have become general instead of local. It is to New York's honor that she stood the brunt of the money panic so bravely.

THE WORLD'S FAIR PRESIDENCY.

The Chicago World's Fair first brought Mr. Gage into national prominence. The turning point in the history of that fair was his election to the presidency of the local corporation having the enterprise in hand. His personal guarantee that the required amount of money (\$10,000,000) would be raised convinced Congress and the country that Chicago was in earnest. The project grew in his mind as in other minds as time passed, but he was ever abreast of those whose aims were the highest, and every suggestion toward making the exposition of educational value as well as a money-making enterprise found in him a cordial sympathizer. Whenever there was friction between officers and boards Mr. Gage with his tact played the rôle of peacemaker. When money was lacking he was fertile in resources. After two years' service as president during the period of preparation, he found that the duties took him too much away from his business and he surrendered the trust to other hands, but to the last he served upon the directory and worked as hard as ever with little share of the honors.

None of those connected with the enterprise in any official capacity will dispute that the success of the Chicago World's Fair was largely due to the genius, tact and wise counsel of Lyman J. Gage. Although representing a large holding of stock in the local corporation he stood firm for the national authority. Once when the former passed a resolution which might be construed as in bad faith toward the latter he resigned rather than execute it. Mr. Gage was not the man to act in heat or resign from pique, and the directors, realizing that he was impelled from principle, and that his retirement endangered the success of the enterprise, immediately reconsidered the resolution which an hour before they had adopted with enthusiasm. On his final retirement from the presidency he turned his salary of \$6,000 a year back into the treasury to be added to his original subscription.

THE CIVIC FEDERATION.

The Civic Federation is another field in which Mr. Gage has found an opportunity for the exercise of his public spirit. This organization was an outgrowth of Mr. W. T. Stead's visit to this country and of his long sojourn in Chicago. Mr. Gage was elected to the presidency during his absence in Europe, but those who had the undertaking in hand felt that they could count upon his sympathy and active co-operation, and knew that his name would be a tower of strength. It was a personal sacrifice for him to accept the trust, but he did so, and again he illustrated how the best of enterprises can be helped by a good name. The Civic Federation has

been a power for good and a terror to evil-doers. It unified and quickened public charities, it created a wholesome public sentiment on municipal reform, it turned civic pride into wholesome channels, it divorced the police from politics, it discouraged bribe-giving and bribe taking, it started the crusade for aldermanic honesty, it cleaned the streets, it abated public gambling and it made possible civil service reform. Mr. Gage is entitled to no more credit than his successor in the presidency, Mr. W. T. Baker, and others, for these multiform good works, but to his fostering care was due the survival of the organization for more than a single year, and to this day he is one of its leading spirits.

His support of the Civic Federation was based, however, more in his faith in its educational power than upon his belief that it could accomplish reforms by direct application of its own methods and energy to specific cases. Such an organization he thought would raise the plane of municipal thought to new and higher levels by the enlistment of individuals in the public service, by accustoming them to the touch of elbow and by a concentration of effort in a general attack upon official laxity and municipal corruption. The motto of the organization as suggested by Mr. Gage embodies his theory: "The character of the citizen is reflected in the municipality of which he is a part." When he started a subscription of fifty thousand dollars for the prosecution of election frauds he took the ground that whether convictions ensued or not, it would be a great gain for civic morality if business men could be induced to spend their money for such a worthy purpose. Their financial investment would be the measure, and at a higher mark than ever before, of their zeal for the public welfare and their



FIRST NATIONAL BANK, COR. STATE AND WASHINGTON STS., JUST AFTER GREAT FIRE OF 1871.



FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, COR. MONROE AND DEARBORN STS., 1895.

feeling of responsibility for the good name of the city.

A MODEL FOR MUNICIPAL REFORMERS.

Here is Mr. Gage's own statement of the aims of the Civic Federation of Chicago. It is a programme well worth the attention of municipal reformers everywhere :

"It is the aim of the federation to bring into co-ordination those social and moral forces that make for the common welfare. It purposes to quicken and deepen in the minds of all our citizens a conviction of their duties to the civic whole. To this end it will endeavor to spread a better knowledge of our municipal organization, how it is operated, and how by the inattention and neglect of the voter it becomes corrupted, extravagant, and wasteful. It will encourage attendance at the primaries and the selection of good candidates for office. In short it will reassert the principle that the people as the sovereign is entitled to honest and faithful service from its servants. It will repudiate the proposition that the municipal agencies representing all the people, paid for their service by taxes levied upon all, have the right to use the power and influence thus derived to promote the political fortunes of any set of individuals or any party. The Civic Federation will assist right-minded municipal officers in the economical and efficient administration of their duties. Such power as it has or can gain it will use to expose or correct maladministration or neglect and to punish those who willfully betray their solemn duties while in official station. The Civic Federation is absolutely non-partisan in all its

theories and plans of action, and will frown down all attempts, if such be made, to pervert its actions to the advantage of any political party.

"The idea of the Civic Federation is primarily an educational one. Its policy is to focus all the forces now laboring to advance the municipal, philanthropic, industrial and moral interests of Chicago. It believes in the theory that in union there is strength, and it invites the co-operation of all societies and organizations, regardless of party or sect, in its efforts to raise the standard and ethics of municipal life in Chicago.

ASSOCIATED EFFORT; USES AND ABUSES.

The Civic Federation and the Economic Conferences are only two of the many organizations in which Mr. Gage has sought to enforce his favorite theory as to the value of associated effort. "I believe," he said, "they possess a high value to the individual who becomes related to them and that the aggregated power of associated effort is more than multiplied by the number of individuals who compose it. Beyond this I believe that such associations have value not only to the individuals who compose them and to the specific end in view, but far beyond. Under the conditions of intense personal application which modern business affairs impose, nothing is so good for an individual as to have his intense personal absorption broken in upon. No sooner do we come into association with our fellows for general instead of for private ends than we find our whole mental atmosphere enlarged. The horizon is extended. The mind makes new estimates of life. The moral motives are quickened. The higher sympathies are excited. The heart is refreshed with hope. Zeal and enthusiasm are renewed and made fruitful in results."

Of the abuses of associated effort, however, he is not unmindful. He says, "The competitive system in industrial and business affairs, after destroying the wealthiest competitors, is giving place to powerful combinations among the strong survivors. The aggregation of power into the hands of the relatively few tends to increase the dependency of the mass. This is the dangerous feature. Concurrently with this concentrative movement in capital we witness a similar movement in the great unemployed class. The individual is subordinating himself to organizations with an executive head who speaks in his behalf and to whose counsel and dictation he must render strict obedience. With these numerous combines both of labor and capital government interference will surely be invoked and exercised. It has already been invoked and exercised. Governmental interference in the industrial relations of the people is a departure totally at variance with the fundamental theory of our constitution."

RELATIONS WITH WORKING MEN.

When Mr. Gage's appointment to the Secretaryship of the Treasury was announced and the press

began to sound public opinion as to the wisdom of the choice, it was assumed by those who did not know him that being a banker and an alleged plutocrat Mr. Gage's appointment would be particularly distasteful to, if not actually resented by, the working classes. Great was the surprise, therefore, at the discovery that to no part of the population of Chicago was the choice more acceptable than to the working people. Not one of the labor leaders or the socialistic agitators who were interviewed failed to speak a good word in his behalf. Naturally this phenomenon excited a great deal of curiosity and comment. How was it possible for a man in Mr. Gage's position thus to win the favor of a class to which as a banker he was traditionally supposed to be obnoxious? The story of his connection with what are known as the Economic Conferences partially answers this question.

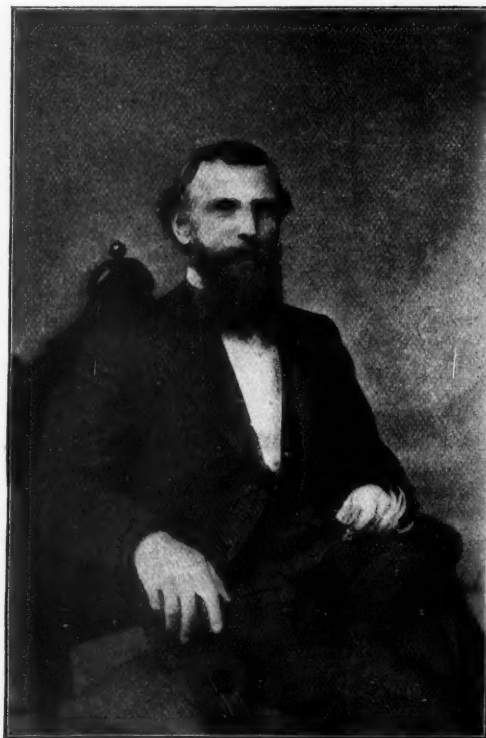
THE ECONOMIC CONFERENCES.

On the day after the anarchistic outbreak culminated in the Haymarket riot and bomb throwing Chicago had the cold shivers. Mingled with apprehension there was on the part of some good citizens, and Mr. Gage among the number, a feeling of self-reproach. It was his thought that the good citizens and what is known as the better class should not entirely escape the responsibility for what had happened. Mr. Gage felt that for his own part he had not been sufficiently careful to know what the grievances of the discontented were or to what extent their wrongs might be righted. These feelings led him to put himself in immediate communication with certain representative men who were more or less in sympathy with the discontented elements of the community. Upon consultation with them he hit upon the idea of the Economic Conferences. This involved the organization of an Economic Club to be composed of not more than 24 members embracing in about equal proportions persons from the industrial classes, from business pursuits and from what are known as the learned professions. The membership was to include one or more representa-

tives of the more prominent form of modern economic thought. The first meeting of the club was held in the drawing room of Mr. Gage's fine new residence, into which by a singular coincidence he and his family had moved on the very day of the Haymarket riot. The company gathered around Mr. Gage's table for refreshment and after supper the talking began. Among those present were

George Schilling, an aggressive socialistic labor leader; Henry D. Lloyd, the well-known academic apostle of state socialism; Mark L. Crawford, a trades unionist of local note, and the notorious Tommy Morgan, who is the recognized leader of the socialist labor party in Chicago. Then there was a sprinkling of divines and lawyers. The business men were shy, but among those present besides Mr. Gage was another banker, Chas. L. Hutchinson, and Messrs. H. H. Kohlsaat and Franklin MacVeagh.

After several meetings at Mr. Gage's house with every satisfaction resulting from the exchange of ideas, but no specific concessions on either side, the Economic Club, with a view to widening its field, moved into a hired hall, and the public, to the extent of the seating capacity of the hall, was invited to attend



MR. GAGE AT THIRTY-FIVE.

what became known as the Economic Conferences. The plan was to have the members of the club successively preside and read a paper, after which questions might be asked of the speaker, and a general debate was allowed. Mr. Gage presided at the first meeting and delivered an address on "Banking in its Relations to the Public Interest." In the debate which followed he confesses that the socialists were rather too much for him. He modestly says that his complete discomfiture was only averted by being asked to yield the floor for half an hour (which he did most willingly) to Mrs. Ormiston Chant, the well-known English reformer. At the second meeting it was Tommy Morgan's turn to take the platform. He did so with a paper on State Socialism and obtained the immediate sympathy of the audience with his opening sentence. "Last week," he said, "you were addressed

by a distinguished banker, six feet high and of imposing appearance. Mr. Gage is educated, prosperous and well fed. To-night I ask you to hear little Tommy Morgan, not much to look at, stunted from his childhood, a factory hand from seven years of age." He then made a speech which set Mr. Gage thinking, and it was that speech, together with his experience in being caught unarmed the week before, that led the incoming Secretary of the Treasury to begin the persistent if not systematic studies of sociology and political economy which have made him a well informed man on those subjects.

The unifying principles of the Economic Club and its only tenet were embodied in these words: "We unite in the belief that through friendly conferences a better understanding between the different members of the social body may be secured, and that thus society may assist in accomplishing the progressive movement which may lie before it with the least of hostility and bitterness, disorder and confusion." For three years the Economic Conferences were held, greatly to the satisfaction of their promoters, but without material effect on the great body of local public opinion. Finally they were abandoned by common consent, nobody converted to anybody else's opinion, everybody strengthened in his original conclusions, but all more tolerantly disposed toward each other.

The discontinuance of the Economic Conferences was a disappointment to Mr. Gage, but he felt that his trouble was not in vain. Good seed had been sown. As for himself, his closer contact with the missionaries of social discontent broadened his mental horizon and made him far more sympathetic and more of an optimist than ever. His present view of what should be the attitude of intelligent men toward current business and social problems is thus expressed:

"We all recognize that the favoring conditions have been of late much disturbed. With no present actual violence, there is yet lacking that kind of peace which includes the spirit of harmony with mutual confidence and good will. The great labor organizations cry out with bitter voices at the development of business consolidations, combines and trusts. These, in turn, protest against the tyrannies and exactions of the labor combines, which hinder and threaten industrial operations. I shall not discuss the virtues and vices of either. Looked at philosophically, both movements are evolutionary—they are in the natural order. We may hope that the vices may be passing phenomena, to disappear later when the great economical good embodied in each shall appear, free from the glaring faults which now make them disturbing elements in our industrial commercial life.

"Business men actively engaged in affairs have the advantage of knowledge, experience, insight, and possess an extended influence. They must not limit their exercise to private use. They should use them also to public ends. Recognizing the

duties which lie upon them as factors in a government of the people, they must be patient with ignorance, with prejudice, with false and injurious estimates which the ignorant make. Diligent in business, they should serve the Lord in the broad sense of devotion to the common weal. Do not turn pessimist. 'That way to madness leads.' It is wonderful, when we think of it, that things are as well as they are. They may, by such help, be made much better. We must cultivate faith."

EXPERIENCE AS AN ARBITRATOR.

The attitude of organized labor toward Mr. Gage was conspicuously exemplified in his appointment as arbitrator in the differences which led to riot between the Illinois coal miners at Streator and the employing companies. Mr. Gage was nominated by the miners, but was the choice of both parties, and upon him rested the final responsibility of the decision. He consented to act on the condition that the other arbitrators were to hear all the testimony, make a summary of it and lay before him the reading points. In many other instances he has discharged similar duties to the satisfaction of all concerned. His sense of equity is well nigh infallible, and it is often remarked that his capacity for weighing both sides would make him a great judge. People in the West have come to have the most implicit confidence not only in his judgment, but in his foresight. I have heard a man not usually given to extravagant speech say "Gage is the only man I know who is always right." Frequently in business and in public affairs, to my knowledge, the most carefully prepared plans of other men of weight in Chicago have been knocked in the head by the foresight of Mr. Gage, much to the surprise and chagrin of their promoters; but time and observation show him to be nearly always in the right. So while his sanction does not always augur success, his disapproval of a proposition is something few people have been able to withstand or circumvent.

SOCIALISM, SPIRITUALISM AND THE SINGLE TAX.

Catholic hospitality to ideas of whatever pater-nity—to the extent of giving them a respectful hearing when sincerely presented—is one of Mr. Gage's striking characteristics. It is this receptivity, combined with an extreme tolerance for dissent and sympathy for the dissenter, which has given rise to the rumor that he is a free-trader, a state socialist, a single taxer, a spiritualist, and what not. He is none of these things; yet in every case it is easy to see whence the thought came. His participation in the Economic Conferences sufficed to tar him, in the estimation of the narrow minded, with the socialistic stick. A vote for Cleveland associated him with the free trade propagandists. A good friend whose hobby is the single tax, and at whose instance he read Henry George's "Progress and Poverty," solicited his aid for the single tax propaganda in Delaware and Mr. Gage gave him \$25 as a quit

claim. To that extent only he became a single tax man.

As to spiritualism, it is a fact that Mr. Gage is an earnest investigator. For years the study of psychical phenomena has been a sort of fad with him. He is a corresponding member of the London Society for Psychical Research and is a regular reader of its transactions. That society is not composed of spiritualists; its roll of members embraces many men prominent in religion, philosophy, politics, literature and journalism, whose lack of faith, much more of superstition, is well known. Mr. Gage's own study of the fascinating subject has strengthened his conclusion that the supernatural plays no part in the production of the phenomena which are the stock in trade of the spiritualists. "I do not believe in spiritualism," he said. "I wish I could. But I think it is well worth while to investigate and classify individual experiences of automatic mental action, thought transference, telepathy, alleged apparitions, etc., and subject them to scientific tests. For my part the further I look into these things the better I am satisfied that any explanation of them is more rational and more justified than that of the instrumentality of spirits, of astral bodies or of any supernatural power."

PERSONAL HABITS AND CHARACTERISTICS.

The man who may seek favor or concession from Mr. Gage will do well to expose the personal *motif* as early in the conversation as consistent with the circumstances. Mr. Gage is an honest, straightforward man. The necessities of the banking business have made him conservative and cautious; but these same necessities demand absolute frankness on the part of others. He knows human nature like an open book, and has little faith in or use for the man who does not work for his own interest or for him who attempts to conceal that interest by an apparent indifference or disinterestedness.

A biography on the common lines gives little idea of the life which has made Mr. Gage the man he is, or of the means by which his character and characteristics have been developed. Neither does it give any conception of the beneficent activities of his intellect. The busiest of men, he seems never hurried, much less in a flurry. He early learned the lesson of doing one thing at a time and then dismissing that thing from his mind. The gravest responsi-



Photo by Capes.

RESIDENCE OF LYMAN J. GAGE, 470 N. STATE ST., CHICAGO.

bility rests lightly on his shoulders. He has found rest in a variety of employment, and more than in any other way in his studies, whether of men or of books, and in turning those studies to good account in doing what he could for the betterment of social conditions and inciting others to co-operation in this work. Maintaining intimate relations with the rich and prosperous, he has been quite as sedulous in gaining the confidence of the poor and luckless. In contact day by day with the sordid life of a town, yet racked by growing pains and not beyond the necessity of struggling to keep up appearances, he has been one of those Chicagoans, happily not few in number, whose civic pride has not been content with material evolution, however rapid and spectacular, but has sought and found expression in the organization and endowment of art galleries, schools and colleges of music, in sociological experiments, in charities and in other forms of practical religion.

HIS AMBITIONS.

Although naturally ambitious, political distinction was never a part of Mr. Gage's ambition. Public office comes to him not only unsought, but unexpected. His aspirations in early manhood were confined to the desire to be a successful banker, and later it seemed to him the acme of success to be at the head of the leading banking house in Chicago and in the West. Next to his election to the presidency of the First National Bank, the honor he most prized was his three successive elections to the

presidency of the American Bankers' Association. The presidency of the World's Fair is a cherished episode in his life, but it is only an episode.

A Republican almost by instinct, he was never a partisan, much less a politician. He had no hesitation in voting for Cleveland in 1884 and did not shrink from being called a mugwump. Once outside the party camp he dreamed for awhile of a division of the country on entirely new alignments, with the friends of law and order, of honest money and of civil service reform solidified under able and fearless leadership and the political corruptionists and financial heretics on the other. No doubt he went so far as to think that Grover Cleveland might be the instrument raised up by Providence to give us a foretaste of the political millenium. But he was never thoroughly at home outside of the Republican party and lost little time in resuming his old party relations. Three or four years ago he said to me, "I have made two or three honest efforts to be a Democrat, but the Democratic capacity for blundering has always brought me up with a round turn and now I am more a Republican than ever."

THE PREJUDICE AGAINST BANKERS.

That there is a prejudice against bankers is patent, and the prejudice is particularly strong against bankers as office holders. Some expressions of this prejudice have been elicited by Mr. Gage's appointment to the Treasury Department. It is interesting to know how Mr. Gage himself regarded this prejudice at a time when the idea of becoming

an officer of the federal government had never entered his mind. I quote from his address before the Bankers' Congress held under the auspices of the World's Fair in 1893.

"I think we should deprecate the sentiment spread in the minds of our people by self-seeking demagogues, by political tricksters and by men who have no aim except self-aggrandizement to create in the minds of the people a prejudice against the bankers in the United States. It has been their effort—and they have to a degree succeeded in that effort—to make the people believe that the bankers in some way have a separate interest from the people; that in the scarcity of money, or in some particular kind of money which the bankers desire, the interests of the people will be injured. Now we all know that in the communities in which we live there is no member of that community that has more the confidence of the whole community than the banker, and the individual banker does possess the respect and confidence of his *clientèle* and the society in which he lives.

"But this thought that the bankers as a whole have some more peculiar ambition by which they would serve their own personal advantage at the expense of the public operates not upon individuals but upon bankers as a class. Well, how can we overcome it? We can overcome it by individual right action, we can overcome it by right living, we can overcome it by being honest and true members of the societies to which we stand related in our business affairs. We can overcome it by showing that we are honest, and that our interests are so vitally related to the general industries and prosperity of the country that nothing can happen to any man engaged in trade or industry adversely to him without coming back to and vitally affecting us."

HOME LIFE.

Mr. Gage is happily married. His wife, who was a Miss Lansing, of a well known western New York family, is a handsome woman and retains much of the beauty and vivacity which made her a belle in her girlish days. Devoted to her husband and his inseparable companion, except in his business hours, she shares in his tastes and participates in his recreations. Their domestic life is ideal. Their favorite pastimes are reading, theatre-going and the game of whist. Although without any special fondness for society, the Gages are always in request, and their



Photo by Capes.

A CORNER IN MR. GAGE'S LIBRARY.

hospitality is extended cordially and liberally, without trace of lavishness or ostentation. Mrs. Gage can hardly fail to be popular as the wife of a cabinet minister and her friends predict that she will be a leader in Washington society.

IN HIS LIBRARY.

Mr. Gage is at his best in his library, having the happy faculty of shaking off the cares of business when he enters its door. "I would rather ask him for a thousand dollars in his library," said one who has often enlisted him in charitable enterprises, "than for ten dollars at the office, and I'd be a great deal surer of getting it." He is a voracious, and in his day has been an omnivorous reader, but makes no serious attempt to keep abreast with current literature. In times past he used to be rather fond of fiction, but now it does not interest him particularly. Now and then he delves into history and biography. In late years he has read much on political economy and sociology and is well-acquainted with Mill, Spencer, Smith, Rogers, and Jevons. Very little standard or current financial literature escapes his attention, and it is quite the usual thing for writers on the financial problems of the day to submit their work to him before and after publication. "Thornton on Labor" is one of his favorite books. McMaster is the American history most to his liking. "He tells me what I want to know." The book which he has read oftenest is the "Dialogues of Plato," and he is very familiar with certain classics through frequent perusal of English translations. Collier's reprints of old English literature are always within his reach.

"I used to be very fond of poetry," he said, "but now the taste survives without my finding time to gratify it. Nowadays I read only fugitive verse by writers of whom I know what to expect. I never missed anything of Eugene Field's while he was alive, and I am always on the look out for anything new from Whitcomb Riley." Mr. Gage was very much attached to Eugene Field, and Field wrote some verses about him on the occasion of his departure for a Mediterranean voyage. They were entitled, "Lyman, Frederick and Jim," and are a parody on, "Wynken, Blynken and Nodde."

As an after-dinner speaker Mr. Gage is ranked among the best five or six in Chicago. In post-prandial speeches he is given to moralizing, but there is a play of humor when

humor fits the occasion, and he is an apt story teller. He belongs to the Chicago, the Union, the Union League, the Commercial and the Bankers' Clubs. He was one of the founders of the Fellowship Club. He was an officer of the Citizens' League on its organization in 1895 and a director in the Union Stock Yards National Bank on its organization in 1869. He was president of the Union Club in 1884, treasurer of the Y. M. C. A. in 1878-79, and treasurer of the Art Institute for several years. He has been one of the chief promoters of the great musical festivals and concerts, and was Chairman of the Committee on Finance for the National Republican Convention in 1880. Much of his time since the news of his new honor came to Chicago has been passed in trying to escape the dining and wining at the hands of one or another of the organizations in which he now holds membership.

INDEPENDENT, BUT ACTIVE IN RELIGION.

Although not a communicant Mr. Gage is a seat-holder in the Central Church and one of its pillars. The Central Church is an independent congregation worshipping in the Central Music Hall. Originally composed of the personal following of the late David Swing, which clung to him after his renunciation of the Presbyterian faith and form of government, it is now under the ministrations of the Rev. N. D. Hillis. Mr. Gage's mother was a Methodist, and in early life his church going and church giving, through filial affection, took the Methodist direction. In Evanston, the Chicago suburb where he lived for some years after his marriage, he took an



DRAWING ROOM IN MR. GAGE'S RESIDENCE.

active part in the church work, and about the first speech he ever made was as trustee pleading for money for a building fund. One who heard the speech tells me that Mr. Gage was much embarrassed and spoke with closed eyes, either to avoid the concentrated gaze of the congregation or to fix his attention the better upon his memorized remarks. I have noticed, by the way, that Mr. Gage falls into the same habit nowadays. He always talks more fluently when his eyes are shut. He first became dissociated with the Methodist connection by taking an active part in some Presbyterian mission work in South Chicago, and then fell under the spell of Dr. Swing's eloquence and magnetic personality. In Swing's preaching at Central Music Hall he found intellectual refreshment and moral stimulus, and he became one of the most regular attendants upon and liberal supporters of the independent church. On Dr. Swing's death the congregation of the Central Church held a meeting and resolved to disband. There were only two dissenting votes. Here was another illustration of Mr. Gage's influence. As the meeting was about to adjourn he entered the hall and somebody suggested that he be called upon to say a word. Being informed of what had been he arose and said that he yielded a reluctant consent to dissolution. The meetings at Central Music Hall should be continued. There could not be a more fitting monument to David Swing than the continuance of the grand work which he had inaugurated. Such consummation would be grander than marble shaft or emblazoned tablets. He spoke with emotion and eloquence. When he concluded, a motion was made to reconsider the action just taken, and it was carried. The church organization was continued. Mr. Gage was elected a trustee and headed subscriptions for a guarantee fund. To-day, after two years of the new régime, the Central Church is as flourishing as ever—a radiating point of religious activities. Every Sunday Mr. Gage, his wife by his side, occupies his old seat in the dress circle. Dr. Swing's prediction is in a fair way to be fulfilled. "I believe the Central Church will go forward after Professor Patton" (with whom he had the controversy which led to his withdrawal from the Presbyterian church) "and I have passed away."

MR. GAGE AS JOHN ALDEN.

The newspapers have printed the story that Mr. Gage was offered the Secretaryship of the Treasury by Mr. Cleveland. It runs to this effect. Shortly after the election of 1892 the emphatic Democratic majority given by Illinois led Mr. Gage to think that Illinois might be given recognition by a cabinet appointment. Acting upon the thought he went to Washington, called upon Mr. Cleveland and urged him to make another Chicagoan, Mr. J. W. Doane, President of the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company, the institution in which Mr. Gage served his apprenticeship, Secretary of the Treasury. The

President was very much impressed with the eloquent advocate if not with his case, and said: "The selection of a Secretary of the Treasury is very difficult, Mr. Gage, but if you would plead as earnestly for yourself as for Mr. Doane, my difficulty so far as that portfolio is concerned would be at an end." Mr. Gage, much abashed, attempted to avoid the point, but the President persisted and when there was no longer any doubt as to his intentions Mr. Gage firmly declined.

What Mr. Gage said shortly after this incident is said to have occurred is interesting now in view of the mooted question as to whether he ever really called himself a Democrat. "I am not going into the cabinet," he said; "no greater favor could be done that the suppression of all reference to the matter. I am not enough of a Democrat to be willing to accept an appointment from Mr. Cleveland. I take it that the politicians of the party will demand of him the appointment of true blue Democrats and *I am not one*. I never had any aspirations of a political nature."

HOW THE PORTFOLIO WAS TENDERED.

Nobody was more surprised than Mr. Gage when he was first mentioned as a possible member of McKinley's cabinet, and he took occasion to say at once that the use of his name was unauthorized. Later when Mr. Kohlsaat, one of the closest friends of the President-elect, began to press the matter upon his attention with a view to ascertaining whether he would consider a tender of the Treasury portfolio, he thought it over twenty-four hours and then replied in the negative. It was not until a messenger came from Canton with the express purpose of ascertaining whether he might be considered on the available list, nor until this communication was supplemented by great local pressure, that he gave the matter serious attention. Even then he took two or three days to think it over. Finally expressing his willingness to receive the tender, he took pains to give the public a frank statement of his political opinions and to say that it would not alter his opinion of the President-elect or cause himself any disappointment if the appointment was given to somebody else. A day or two later he was summoned to Canton. There was no mystery about the meeting between him and the President-elect. What occurred was creditable and characteristic of both parties to the interview. "I have read your statement in the newspapers," said Major McKinley. "I like the way you put it. Do you still feel that you would be willing to consider an offer of the Treasury Department favorably?"

"I do."

"Then you will accept the appointment?"

"I will."

"Perhaps it would be well for you to go into the other room and relieve the anxiety of the newspaper boys."

Mr. Gage did so, and the "newspaper boys" ap-

preciated the attention. Then he returned to the library and spent the greater part of the day in conference with his chief. "I rather expected a cross examination," said Mr. Gage, "but there was nothing of the kind. There was no auger business. Major McKinley is a man with a mind of his own. Instead of asking me what I thought, he told me what *he* thought. We agreed on everything we talked about."

Major McKinley's opinion of Mr. Gage was expressed to a friend a few days later in the remark, "I never met a man in my life with whom I was so favorably impressed by a day's acquaintance."

After it was known that the appointment had been informally tendered, the heads of nearly all of the labor organizations in Chicago waited on Mr. Gage and urged his acceptance. Most of these men had voted for Bryan against McKinley.

OPINIONS ON CURRENT POLITICS.

Since his acceptance of the tender of the Treasury portfolio Mr. Gage has been much importuned by the newspapers for a statement of the probable financial policy of the administration. Although always ready to talk to newspaper men, he has declined in every case to talk for publication on the subject, on the ground that to do so would be to anticipate what President McKinley may wish to say in his own way in the inaugural address. Mr. Gage, however, stands by the following summing up of the defects of our currency system which was recently reprinted from his address before the Commercial Club of Chicago.

The defects of our currency system are :

First.—A confusing heterogeneity, which needs simplification.

Second.—The greenback controverts the principle of paper money—viz., that every note injected into the commercial system should represent an existing commercial value.

Third.—The Treasury note is a standing evidence of a foolish operation, the creation of a debt for the purchase on a falling market of a commodity for which the purchaser had no use. It lies open to the just charge of being both idiotic and immoral.

Fourth.—The national bank note nearly conforms to the true principle of paper money; but the unreasonable requirement for security paralyzes its efficiency and operates to destroy its elasticity.

Fifth.—The silver certificate encourages the use of silver to a larger extent than consists with the safe preservation of that metal on a parity with gold.

"We cannot hope," said Mr. Gage "to bring the patient back to health in a few days or a few months. No drastic remedies should be applied in the vain hope of immediate results. Under a government like ours no reform can be effected without public opinion at its back, and to get too far ahead of public opinion would wreck an administration without saving the patient. But the sooner we begin the sooner relief will come. To change the

metaphor, a ship will never arrive if it never weighs anchor. In this case the weighing of the anchor is the appointment of a national commission for currency reform."

As to bimetallism, Mr. Gage plants both feet squarely on the Republican platform of 1896. He is willing and ready to make an honest effort to secure international bimetallism, but, like nearly all practical financiers, does not feel at all hopeful of the result desired by the American producers of silver. He thinks that experience has shown that if we wish to secure the free exchange of gold and silver at a fixed ratio it will be necessary to make an agreement with all the commercial nations of the world. In his own words, "No doubt the silver producing countries would gladly agree. We could well afford to. But there is much doubt that non-silver producing countries would enter into a compact. Great Britain certainly will not. If a country has trade and commerce beyond its own boundaries and desires to establish and extend such trade, then its interests require the use of that money which is current in the market where its foreign trade is settled. At the present time the market is Great Britain. If the United States of America is to take that position in the world's progress which we confidently hope for it must be by the extension of its trade and commerce with other parts of the world. Whatever favors this favors our nation's development; whatever hinders this hampers and restricts our prospects."

Mr. Gage confidently expects and favors the passage of a satisfactory revenue bill at the approaching extra session of Congress and thinks that nothing should have precedence over such a matter. Never a high protectionist, he fully subscribes to the belief that revenue should be raised by the imposition of taxes on imports, and that such taxes should be so levied as to protect American labor against foreign competition, like care being taken, however, to avoid the fostering of trusts or the fattening of monopolies at the public expense. On this subject President McKinley and his Secretary of the Treasury will be found in thorough accord. They are also agreed as to the importance of maintaining the merit system of appointment and promotion in every department of the public service.

We have reason to expect of President McKinley's Secretary of the Treasury all that is involved in high character, fine intelligence, varied experience, thorough knowledge of men and affairs, and a perfect mastery of the principles and practice of finance. Governor Cornell happily said of him, "He is a Secretary of the Treasury who does not have to learn his trade." But if Mr. Gage was only a great banker, or if banking were all that he had to do, we should be less confident of his success as the head of the federal Treasury. There is more promise in the fact that this special knowledge is only part of the equipment of a man otherwise unusually well qualified for the place to which he has been called.

NAMING THE INDIANS.

BY FRANK TERRY, SUPERINTENDENT OF U. S. BOARDING SCHOOL FOR CROW INDIANS, MONTANA.

THE system of proper names in vogue in America and in certain of the European states is, as we believe, well devised. It is so simple as scarcely to occasion remark. The name of some prominent ancestor gone, and, in most cases, forgotten, is handed down from generation to generation of his posterity, and each child, at birth receives this, through the operations of laws written and unwritten, as his surname. The parents place before this one or more names especially pleasing to them as the child's Christian name, and his designation is thereby rendered complete. It is a good system,



YAINAX INDIAN SCHOOL.

for it fixes the name of each individual after an unvarying fashion, and establishes the same practically beyond alteration. We are so accustomed to it from our youth up that it seems to us perfectly natural that it should be so. We cannot see how it could be otherwise than as it is. Furthermore, and what makes it more important, it is practically the only system known to American law, and it is impossible not to see that in all things, prominent among which is the transfer of property or the bequeathing of the same to heirs, trouble must come to those who disregard this system.

This system of nomenclature the government of the United States in its dealings with the Indian tribes has aimed to establish among them as one means the better to fit them for the privileges and advantages of American citizenship; and that this is a wise and humane act on the part of the government cannot be gainsaid. The Indian Department has continually urged this matter upon its agents, superintendents, and other workers "in the field." The command to give names to the Indians and to establish the same as far as possible by continuous use has been a part of the "Rules and Regulations" for years past. Hon. Thomas J. Morgan, during his

incumbency of the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, issued the following circular letter, which I quote in its entirety, as it clearly and forcefully sets forth the government's view of the matter:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., March 19, 1890.

To Indian Agents and Superintendents of Schools:

As allotment work progresses it appears that some care must be exercised in regard to preserving among Indians family names. When Indians become citizens of the United States, under the allotment act, the inheritance of property will be governed by the laws of the respective states, and it will cause needless confusion and doubtless considerable ultimate loss to the Indians if no attempt is made to have the different members of the family known by the same family name on the records and by general reputation. Among other customs of the white people it is becoming important that Indians adopt that in regard to names.

There seems, however, no good reason for continuing a custom which has prevailed to a considerable extent of substituting English for Indian names, especially when different members of the same family are named with no regard to the family surname. Doubtless, in many cases, the Indian name is difficult to pronounce and to remember; but in many other cases the Indian word is as short and euphonious as the English word that is substituted, while, other things being equal, the fact that it is an Indian name makes it a better one.

For convenience, an English "Christian name" may be given and the Indian name be retained as a surname. If the Indian name is unusually long and difficult, it may perhaps be arbitrarily shortened.

The practice of calling Indians by the English translation of their Indian names also seems to me inadvisable. The names thus obtained are usually awkward and uncouth and such as the children when they grow older will dislike to retain.

In any event the habit of adopting sobriquets given to Indians, such as "Tobacco," "Mogul," "Tom," "Pete," etc., by which they become generally known, is unfortunate and should be discontinued. It degrades the Indian, and as he or his children gain in education and culture they will be annoyed by a designation which has been fastened upon them and of which they cannot rid themselves without difficulty.

Hereafter in submitting to this office, for approval, names of Indian employees to be appointed as policemen, judges, teamsters, laborers, etc., all nicknames must be discarded and effort made to ascertain and adopt the actual names or such as should be permanent designations. The names decided upon must be made well known to the respective Indians and the importance of retaining such names must be fully explained to them. I am aware that this will involve some expenditure of time and trouble, but no more than will be warranted by the importance of the matter in the near future.

Of course, sudden change cannot be made in Indian.

nomenclature; but if agents and school superintendents will systematically endeavor, so far as practicable, to have children and wives known by the names of the fathers and husbands, very great improvement in this respect will be brought about within a few years.

Respectfully,

T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner.

In line with the foregoing is the following further regulation on the subject by Dr. W. N. Hailmann,

officials intrusted by the Indian Department with the carrying out of its instructions on this subject have been so derelict in this duty that the Indian people, even those who have made the best advances in civilization, are to-day a very poorly named race. In many cases long, unpronounceable Indian names have been retained, in others Indian names have been translated into English with the most unsatisfactory results, "vulgar or otherwise offensive sobriquets" have been countenanced, and a list is



SUNDAY DANCE OF THE CROWS—A REGULAR OBSERVANCE AFTER THIRTY YEARS OF "CIVILIZING."

General Superintendent of Indian Schools, which refers to Indian youth in the government schools:

Names by which pupils have previously been known should be retained as far as practicable. If an English name is given to the pupil, the Indian name of the father should be retained as a surname. Vulgar or otherwise offensive sobriquets, such as "Tobacco," "Mogul," etc., should be discountenanced and abandoned.

RULES NOT OBEYED.

One can contemplate only with pain the extent to which these reasonable requirements of the Indian Office have been disregarded by trusted servants in the field. While some have made earnest efforts to carry out the wishes of the Department in this particular, others have treated the matter as one of little or no concern. In many cases no attempt seems ever to have been made to systematize the names of the Indians, and in many others where such attempt was made the correct names, for want of attention on the part of officers in charge, have been forgotten or permitted to fall into disuse. I direct attention to the records of allotments of lands among the members of the several Indian tribes as proofs that

produced which should have no place upon record, local or national.

Such Indian agents and superintendents of Indian schools have not sought to impress the Indian people with the importance of having their names fashioned after the whites, consequently they have had in this direction the opposition instead of the co-operation of the Indians. In this thing, as in nearly all others, the Indians do not know what is best for them. They can't see that our system has any advantages over their own, and they have fought stubbornly against the innovation. Furthermore, these officials have not exercised due care to discover or select the correct family names, or when selected have not made sufficient effort to fix those names upon the members of the respective families.

The rough-and-ready frontiersmen who first came in contact with the Indians and had much to do with the naming of the older generations took no pains to discover and systematize the Indian names. They preferred to rename the whole race with the vulgar translations of the Indian phrases, or with familiar names of the English sort. Nor did they

choose to give to this uncouth people such genteel names as Samuel, Robert, James, Peter, Richard, etc., the sobriquets Sam, Bob, Jim, Pete, Dick, etc., suiting their purpose better. Indian Bob, Siwash Jake, Mud Bay Sam, Packsaddle Jack, and Cracker-box Jim were considered good. It therefore clearly became the duty of the agents, in taking charge of the Indians, to correct all such abuses and to search out and assign to the Indians true and respectable

children were known as George Jim, Tom Jim, etc. But my predecessor had very properly discounted the name Jim as a surname, and had entered the children on the school roll by the more stately name of James—George Q. James, Thomas P. James, Benjamin S. James, and Mary James. I further found that "Squally Jim" had signed a contract with the Post Office Department to carry the mail from Rochester to Lincoln Creek. I con-



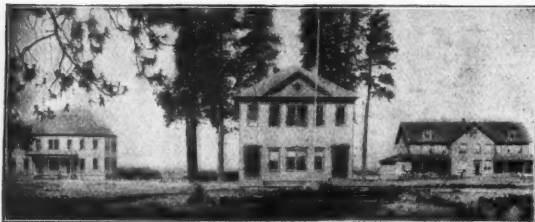
MARRIAGE OF KITTY MEDICINE-TAIL AND BEAR-GOES-TO-THE-OTHER-GROUND, AT CROW INDIAN SCHOOL, JULY 4, 1896.

names. Instead, however, to this day in many places and by duly constituted authorities the practice of giving to the children for surnames these diminutives of English Christian names is allowed. Hence, we find everywhere such names as Harry Sam, Silas Bob, Lissie Pete, Hannah Ned, Maggie Bill, Tommy Jim, Cora Jake, etc. When, in the fall of '94, I took charge of the Chehalis school in the state of Washington, I found there an Indian youth who had been retained by my predecessor as an "apprentice." I should explain that the word *apprentice*, as here used, is the name of a position in the school. By consent of the Honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs one of the larger boys, or girls, as a reward of good conduct, or as an incentive to assist in the discipline of the school and to take a leading part in the work, is paid a nominal salary, generally about five dollars per month, and is carried as an "apprentice." He is part pupil, part employee. When I met this boy I asked him his name. He hesitated, said he didn't know, but most people called him George Jim. I asked what his father's name was. He said he thought it was Sanders. Upon further inquiry I found the following to be the facts: The father of the boy is a Nisqually Indian by the name of Jim; hence, commonly known as "Squally Jim." Therefore, the

cluded at once that the name he signed to that document was the one he regarded as his correct name. I wrote the postmaster at Rochester. He replied that Jim had signed the contract as Jim Sanders. Immediately George Q. James became George Q. Sanders, a fact with which "Squally Jim" was much pleased. There was also an apprentice girl by the name of Julia Jake. She had some sisters, Cora Jake, Jettie Jake, and Rebecca Jake; and their mother, who was employed as washerwoman at the school, was Linda Jake. I found that the girls were the daughters of Jake Benn, and that Jake had some brothers, to wit: George Benn, John Benn, and Dave Benn. It became quite clear to my mind that the family name was *Benn*. Julia Jake at once became Julia Benn. But I experienced some difficulty in convincing certain of my subordinates (white people) that it was best to make these changes. And so throughout the whole Indian service one finds an immense amount of indifference to this question of names. A former *attaché* of this school once wrote me in regard to "Peter Clams, the father of Joe Pete." Joe Pete (alias Joseph G. Peters) was formerly a pupil of Chehalis. As sure as he's born he would have been Joseph G. Clams had he re-entered the school during my administration.

"DON'T KNOW."

A funny little incident is reported from the Apache reservation in Arizona. An Indian policeman rode up to the government school and delivered a little boy to the superintendent. "What's his name?" inquired the superintendent. "Des-to-dah," replied the Indian in Federal blue, as he rode away. "Destodah," mused the superintendent. "Queer name, ain't it? 'Max' will fit him very nicely for a 'first name.'" So the little fellow



KLAMATH INDIAN SCHOOL.

was duly christened "Max Destodah." It turned out, however, that *des-to-dah* was the Indian word for "don't know." The policeman had simply said he didn't know what the boy's name was. It further turned out that Max was one of four brothers in the same school, no two of whom had the same surname. One finds many cases here and there where a name is not carried through the family. On the Chehalis reservation dwells Tenas Pete. He has two sons, Sam Pete and Joe Peterson. Two brothers went from this reservation to non-reservation schools, Bruce Jack to Chemawa, Ore., Robert Jackson to Carlisle, Pa. If asked why I did not correct these names, my answer is that in the case of Tenas Pete and his sons their names are now fixed in the patents to their homesteads. Jack and Jackson were not under my control.

Translations of Indian names, as a rule, have been unsatisfactory, though there are exceptions. The case is reported from the Pawnee reservation, Oklahoma, of an Indian name *Coo-rux ruh-rah-ruk-koo*. He was commonly called *Afraid-of-a-bear*. The literal interpretation of his name, as given to me, is "fearing a bear that is wild." With this interpretation the agent proceeded to call the Indian *Fearing B. Wilde*; not a bad arrangement, if he had made a success of it. But he did not, for the allotment was finally made to the Indian's native name. But such names as *Flying eagle*, *Pipe-chief*, *Crazy-horse*, *Yellow bonnet*, *Afraid-of-his-enemy*, *Walk-in-the-water*, *Rain-in-the-face*, *Bull-all-the-time*, *Keeps-his-head-above-water*, *No-hair-on-his-tail*, *Bob-tail-wolf-No. 3*, *Kills-the-one-with-the-blue-mark-in-the-centre-of-the-chin*, are ridiculous and should not be perpetuated. Such names are uncouth, un-American, and uncivilized.

As the Indian child grows he commits acts from time to time each of which gives him a new

name. For example, he may see a bear and run screaming to the tepee. The folks all laugh at him, and call him *Runs-from-a-bear*. Later on he may become the possessor of an unruly pony which he fears to ride, and becomes known as *Afraid-of-his-horse*. Or, he may mount a horse from which another Indian has been thrown, and he then is spoken of as *Rides-the-horse*. Further on he becomes a great hunter and kills five bears, and they call him *Five-bears*, and when he slays another his name changes to *Six-bears*. He may perform a valiant deed in battle and ride his horse through the camp of the enemy, for which he is dubbed *Charges-through-the-camp*. During the conflict he may kill one of the enemy. If his victim is the only one slain he is called *Kills-the-enemy*. But if others fall the one he has killed must be described, as *Kills-the-one-with-the-big-knee*. If he braids in his hair a yellow feather which he has plucked from the tail of an eagle he may be called *Eagle-tail*, *Eagle-feather*, *Yellow-tail*, or *Yellow-feather*. If he gives it to his friend he will be named *Gives-feather*, but if he refuses to part with it his name will change to *Keeps-his-feather*. Or he may obtain his name from some other object. If he is accustomed to ride what is commonly known as a "calico" horse he may be called *Spotted-horse*, but if his horse has a short tail he will be known as *Bob-tail-horse*. The chances are that he will be known by all the foregoing names. His enemies in the tribe will continue to speak of him as *Long-*



PAWNEE INDIAN SCHOOL.

ears, *Runs from-a bear*, or *Afraid-of-his-horse*, while his friends will call him *Rides-the-horse*, *Six-bears*, or *Kills-the-enemy*. For this reason it occurs that if you speak of the Indian in the presence of certain members of the tribe and call him *Six-bears* they will laugh at you and say: "That not his name; his name *Runs-from-a-bear*." But if you speak of him to certain others as *Runs from-a bear* they will scowl and say: "That not his name; his name *Kills-the-enemy*."

Hence it will be seen that the Indian names are nothing, a delusion, and a snare, and the practice of converting them into English appears eminently unwise. It is certain that the name on the rolls at the agency is the interpretation of only one of the Indian's several "names." A short Indian name in their own vernacular, or a syllable or two of a long one, if euphonic and pronounceable, as they

usually are, will answer quite well for a family name, but the translations are never satisfactory, and cannot be too strongly condemned.

Following is the complete roll of pupils at the Crow Agency Boarding School, Mont., reported by my predecessor for the quarter ended June 30, 1896 :

BOYS.

Homer Bull-tongue.	Edson Fire-bear.
John Adams.	Frank Hairy-wolf.
George Washington.	Lafayette Corner-of-the-mouth.
Tommie Gardner.	Hartford Bear-claw.
Jimmie Shell-on-the-neck.	Robert Picket.
Hugh Ten-bears.	Percy Stops.
Barkley On-the-other-side.	Eric Likes-the-horse.
Walter Young-jack-rabbit.	Antoine No-hair-on-his-tail.
Eugene Long-ear.	Joe Kills-with-his-brother.
Moses Comes-in-the-day.	Herbert Old bear.
Barney One-goose.	Otto Rides-the-horse.
Blake White-bear.	Mortimer Dreamer.
Prescott Comes-in-a day.	Clinton Fire-bear.
Albert Chief-child.	Irvie Comes-out-of-fog.
Harry White-bear.	Levi Yellow-mule.
James G. Blaine Buffalo.	Arthur Bay-wolf.
Charlie Robinson.	Morris Shaffer.
Henry No-shin-bone.	Fletcher Bird-shirt.
Howard Yellow-weasel.	Elmer Takes-a-wrinkle.
Willie Bends.	Norman Record.
Benamin Hillside.	Lee One-blue-bend.
Portus Keeps-his-feather.	Guy Bad-boy.
Frank Gardner.	Charley Record.
Robert Yellow-tail.	Victor Three-irons.
Max Big man.	

GIRLS.

Fannie Plenty-butterflies.	Kittie Medicine-tail.
Alice Shoots-as-he goes.	Maggie Broken-ankle.
Louisa Three-wolves.	Helen Comes out-of-fog.
Mabel Hunts.	Mamie Reid.
Lillian Hunts.	Louise Enemy-hunter.
Agnes He-says.	Ruth Bear-in-the-middle.
Floy Hairy-wolf.	Bertha Full-mouth.
Eva New-bear.	Lottie Grandmother's-knife.
Rosa La Forge.	Jessie Flat-head-woman.
Sarah Three-irons.	Anna Wesley.
Carrie Wallace.	Mary Old-jack-rabbit.
Clara Spotted-horse.	Ida Wrinkle-face.
Minnie Nods-at-bear.	Lucy Hawk.
Anna Medicine-pipe.	Nellie Shell-on-the-neck.
Olive Young-heifer.	Edith Long-ear.
Susie Leider.	Isabel Lunch.
Bessie Crooked-arm.	Irene Mountain.
Stella Wolf-house.	Jennie Wesley.
Hattie Wallace.	Esther Knows-his-gun.
Lena Old-bear.	Ada Sees-with-his-ear.

Martha Long-neck.

Said one of the teachers to whom I spoke of the preposterous names in this list : " We speak only their Christian names ; they seem to be ashamed of their other names." Ashamed of them ? I hope, indeed, that they have sense and decency enough to be ashamed of such names !

Kittie Medicine-tail will not be a pupil during the current year, for on July 4, 1896, she entered the holy bonds of matrimony with Bear-goes to the

other-ground. On the following day Nellie Shell-on-the-neck was united to Bird Bear-in-the-middle, and Fannie Plenty-butterflies married Charlie Ten-bears.

Bob tail-wolf No.-3, Creeping-bear, and Standing-in-water are policemen at the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, Ohlahoma. Wounds-the-enemy, Joseph Black-spotted-horse, Thomas White-horse, Elizabeth Burnt thigh, James-in-the-camp, are employees at the Cheyenne River Agency, South Da-

kota, and Joshua Scares-the-hawk, The-man-No.-2, John Makes-it-long, Puts on his shoes, Dennis Brings-the-horses, belong to the police force at the same agency. In the list of *attachés* of the Fort Belknap Agency, Montana, we find such names as these : Hailstone, Thunder-pipe, Gone-high, Otter-robe, Wetan, Lame chicken, No bear, Skun', Lizard, The Bull, Shaking-bird, Three-white-cows, etc.



APACHE BOYS, GEORGE WASHINGTON AND JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Some Indian names, on the

other hand, are too long and unpronounceable for practical use. At the Devil's Lake Agency, North Dakota, they are trying to perpetuate such names as these :

Sunka ho waste.	Waanatan.	Ecanajinka.
Tiowaste.	Wiyakamaza.	Iyayuhamani.
Wakauhotanina.	Tunkauwayagnani.	Wasineasuwmani.
	Eyaupahamani.	

No Christian names are given. And at the Colville Agency, Washington, such names as these :

Grant On hi.	Jim Chel quen le.	Mack Chil sit sa.
Tom e o.	Lot Whist le po som.	Alex Sin ha sa lock.

The plan resorted to in some quarters of discarding the Indian names altogether and fitting the Indians out with names that are purely English has not worked well, for those selected in many cases are names illustrious in American history, and this has caused the Indians to become the butt of many a vulgar joke. William Penn, Fitzhugh Lee, David B. Hill and William Shakespeare are policemen at the Shoshone Agency, Wyoming. Only a short while ago it was reported that on an Indian reservation in New Mexico William Breckenridge arrested

John G. Carlisle for being drunken and disorderly. It would no doubt surprise the reader, and no less so our Honorable Secretary of the Navy, should I say that I have seen George Washington, John Quincy Adams, Franklin Pierce, Rip Van Winkle,



Allen G. Thurman and Hillary Herbert engaged together in a game of shinney. Yet this interesting spectacle I have gazed upon; and I have been the enforced witness to a severe spanking administered to James G. Blaine.

OVERNAMED RED-FACES.

Furthermore, faulty as the names of the old Indians are, the bad matter is rendered

A CHEHALIS GIRL, LOUISE CONHEPE, CIVILIZED IN NAME AND IN NATURE.

much worse when the off-reservation schools take it into their hands to rename the children that come in with names entirely different from those of the parents. In 1893 seven girls went from the Crow reservation to the industrial training school at Fort Shaw, Montana. In the first column below are the names of the girls when on the reservation; in the second column are the names recognized at Fort Shaw school:

Clara Bull-knows.	Clara Harrison.
Beatrice Beads-on-ankle.	Beatrice B. Hail.
Katie Dreamer.	(No change.)
Lilian Bull-all the-time.	Lilian Bomfort (intended for
Susie Bear-lays-down-plenty	Bompard).
(alias Crow).	Susie Folsom.
Minnie Reed.	(No change.)
Blanche Little-star.	Blanche Brown.

I think no one will question that the names given the girls by the able and successful superintendent of Fort Shaw are better than the reservation names. It is also a satisfaction to know there are men in the Indian service who have correct tastes in this matter. But it should be borne in mind continually that tampering with their names will yet cause these children endless litigation, perhaps loss, when the question of inheritance of property comes up. When old Bull-all-the-time dies Lilian Bomfort must convince the court that she is his daughter and entitled to his land. The fact that she does not bear his name takes away the strongest evidence in her favor. The fact that at any time previous to marriage she bore any other name than his will at least complicate the case. Changes of names should originate on the reservations. The parents' names should be revised first.

HOW INDIAN NAMES MIGHT BE MADE.

In the early English and contributing tongues all names were phrases, expressing some peculiarity of the person or giving his location, but the ideal English surname of to day is a meaningless word of from one to three syllables. It would be an easy matter in constructing names for Indians to make them conform to this ideal. It is best to obtain the family name by an arbitrary shortening or working over of the Indian name, for thereby a name is procured which in English is meaningless and, generally, euphonic. Such names could have been fixed early in the history of the Indian service, if the men in charge at that time had taken the pains to do it. And, while I do not wish to censure the men now in charge at the various schools and agencies, all of whom have come in since the above mistaken schemes of Indian naming were set on foot, I may say that in some places it is not too late even now to make changes either forward or backward to the method indicated by the Department. Wherever change can be made it should in the interest of decency and humanity be done. It is certain that the system, or, rather, want of system, of names now in vogue on many of the reservations, as shown above, will yet cause the Indians great trouble in



SUPT. TERRY AND ASSISTANTS AT CROW INDIAN SCHOOL, MONTANA.

the inheritance of property. Such trouble has come already to certain tribes. It will come to the others by and by.

During the summer of 1894 I was connected with the service on Klamath reservation, Oregon, and received instructions from the agent, Maj. D. W. Matthews, to go personally among the Indians on the eastern end of the reservation and obtain from them as nearly as was possible their correct names, ages and other facts. I was directed to exercise the greatest care in the matter. The allotting agent was on the ground, and it was important that the

names be had just right in order to save the Indians trouble in the transfer and inheritance of lands. I was to ascertain, if possible, what each Indian regarded as his correct name. Failing in this, I was to construct one out of his Indian name, or otherwise. By all means the name of the father was to be retained for all his descendants. I realized that this would be a difficult task. I knew the Indians well and was aware of much confusion in their nomenclature, but this I attributed to the correct ones having fallen into disuse. As I conceived it, therefore, my mission was more to revive than to revise their names.

When I started on my tour I went first to Modoc Camp, and at once encountered Modoc Ike, who was one of the reservation policemen. He told me his name was Isaac Taylor, and I entered it so on the corrected roll. Then Horace Modoc, the school-boy, became Horace Taylor. I next found Old Duffy. He had a son on the lower end of the reservation who was called Arthur Tupper and another son in the Yainax school known alternately as Watson Tupper and Watson Duffy. He also had two granddaughters at Yainax—Ellen and Effie Robinson. The girls got their cognomen from their mother's father, Mark Robinson, and I retained it. As Duffy had but one name and that of his son Arthur was quite well established I added the name Tupper, so that he became Duffy Tupper. Watson remained Watson Tupper. I found that Jim Sconchin and Peter McSconchin were cousins. The father of Jim was chief of the Whiskey Creek Modocs, true to the United States during the Modoc War. The father of Peter was the Sconchin who, with Captain Jack, Boston Charley and Shacknasty Jim, was hanged by the military at Fort Klamath for the massacre of General Canby and Rev. Thomas, members of the Peace Commission during the war. Peter was with the rebellious band that shot a hundred soldiers from the crevices of the lava beds on Tule Lake, for which he was banished to the Quapaw reservation in the Indian Territory, but had returned. While on the Quapaw reservation he received the name of McCarty, which he, on his return, combined with

Sconchin. I let him keep the three names, so that he became Peter McCarty Sconchin. Modoc Billy was found to be William Hutcherson, father of Homer and Anna Hutcherson of Yainax school. Modoc Scott, a policeman, was found to be Scott Davis. Whiskey John was found to be John Whiskin, Pitt River John became John Pitt, and Little John became, by act of Agent Matthews, John Little. Billy Turner, brother of Henry Jackson, one of the wealthiest Indians on the reservation, became, by his own choice, William Turner Jackson. Old Mosenkasket has three sons quite prominent on the reservation—viz., Henry Brown, Harrison Brown, and Dick Brown. At the suggestion of Major Matthews the old chief became Mosenkasket Brown. Tall Jim was mad the moment I mentioned my business to him. He denounced the name, as it was never his. I had been informed previously that he was dissatisfied with it. He said his correct name was Frank Lynch. As he had no brothers, and no mischief could ensue from the change, I said to him: "Very well, Jim, if you wish to be called Frank Lynch you may;" and thereupon Elmer James and Edith James of the Yainax school became Elmer James Lynch and Edith Lynch, respectively.

I shall not trespass upon the patience of the reader by relating all the discoveries and changes made. Enough have been given to show the painstaking necessary to the performance of this work, and to establish the claim that great negligence and indifference have been shown this very important subject. What is true on the Klamath reservation is true on nearly all reservations. I have said that one contemplates this with pain. One is astonished that men supposed to be intelligent, earnest and honest should treat a matter so grave with such exceeding unconcern—that men intrusted with the weal of this dependent and confiding people, familiar as these men were with civilized methods, knowing that the subject was of great moment, should commit, or stand idly by and allow committed, this careless trifling with the nomenclature of a great race like the aborigines of this Continent.



CHEHALIS INDIAN SCHOOL IN WASHINGTON.



THE LATEST PORTRAIT OF THE QUEEN.

HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

A STUDY OF THE LONGEST REIGN IN BRITISH HISTORY.



THE QUEEN IN JUBILEE DRESS, JULY, 1887.
From a photograph by Hughes & Mullins.

THE English-speaking people outside the United States will this year vie with each other in expressing their gratitude and satisfaction at the abundant answer to the prayer of the national anthem:

Send her victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us,
God save the Queen.

The occasion is one without precedent. No other British monarch has reigned so long. No other monarch in any land since the dawn of history has reigned so long, has reigned so well, and has continued so steadily to grow in the love and affection of the lieges to the very end. The English-speaking race has in this closing century made a tolerably conspicuous mark for itself in the history of the world. It opened with the battle thunder of Tra-

falgar and of Waterloo; it is closing with the peaceful commemoration of a reign which, although darkened by the shadow of one war and one munity, has nevertheless for sixty years been a reign of peace.

The century has brought many ordeals and our race has been subjected to many tests. It has achieved many things, great and to previous centuries almost inconceivable. But without unduly exalting ourselves above neighboring nations, or venturing to claim more than our due, it may be justly said that among all the garnered glories of the hundred years there are none to be regarded with more perfect satisfaction as marking the high water mark of realized success in the evolution of humanity than the production of the supreme American man in the person of Abraham Lincoln and the supreme English woman in the person of Queen Victoria. It is easy to suggest how either might have been altered so as to make them conform more closely to the conventional type of the human ideal in person, in character and in capacity. But the century has very little that is greater to show than the somewhat homely but familiar figures of that man and this woman—neither of them apparently of the stuff of which saints and sages and heroes are made, both modeled out of simple human clay, treading our common earth with average mortal feet, and yet both alike discharging “the common round, the daily task” with fidelity and capacity, passing through ordeal after ordeal unvanquished, meeting great crises with undaunted heart,—who have stamped indelibly upon the mind of the race the conception of highest duty noblest done.

Great captains, with their guns and drums,
Disturb our judgment for the hour,

But at last silence comes;
These all are gone, and standing like a tower
Our children shall behold his fame,—

sang Lowell of his hero—“new birth of our new soil, the first American.” But we also may apply his lines to her whose fame grows ever with the years, whose measure happily is still not filled. For the Queen has stood the test of life longer than the President. The “fierce light that beats upon a throne” was focused on Lincoln for five years at most—terrible years, no doubt, when the foundations of the Republic were shaken, and a whole nation went down, its garments dripping with blood, to tread the winepress of the wrath of God; but still it was only for five years. The test though severe was brief. He came to the supreme position in full maturity of manhood; she, when but a girl in her teens. He after five years was swept in a moment from the stage. She after sixty years lives

and reigns amidst the nations who speak the English tongue, more loved, more honored, more revered than at any previous period of her history.

It is a happy coincidence that the only other reign in British annals which can for a moment be compared for splendor and romance with that of our gracious Queen Victoria was also the reign of a female sovereign. After the Elizabethan era, there is nothing to compare with the Victorian age, save, perhaps, the troubled glories of the Commonwealth, when England's ruler wore no crown. Elizabeth and Victoria will ever be the greatest names in English history, ranking side by side with those of Alfred, Edward the Third and Oliver Cromwell.

England indeed has been fortunate in her Queens—with the solitary exception of Bloody Mary. The land has prospered more when the sceptre was in a female hand than when it was wielded by a man. If under Elizabeth we discomfited Spain, under Mary, the consort of William, we established our liberties: under Anne, Marlborough broke the power of France, and under Victoria we have encompassed the world with nascent commonwealths. Many a time and oft has the idea recurred in these later years whether by some inversion of the Salic law our dynastic line could be made to pass only through female sovereigns. This being past praying for, we shall do well to make the most of our good Queens when we have them.

The number of those who have even seen Her Majesty as the central figure in a passing pageant is comparatively small beside the number of those who have never seen the Queen. Yet the security of the throne depends upon the loyalty of the millions who, not having seen either, one or the other, still nevertheless do honestly believe in God and honor the Queen. Hence this paper will probably appeal more closely to the majority of readers than anything that could be written by any of those who are within. For it embodies the reminiscences of one



THE QUEEN REVIEWING THE TROOPS AT COBHAM, 1847.

who is without. And after all it is only the hundreds of units who are within. It is the hundreds of millions who are without. To those dim unnumbered myriads the Queen, though invisible, is nevertheless much more than a name. She is a reality in their lives, counting for much more than they think. How she comes to be such, and how far she is an actual living potent influence in the daily lives of her ordinary commonplace subjects, is surely the first matter for inquiry.

What do the subjects of the Queen think of her? How do they realize her? The answer to these questions must be sought not among the tradesmen of Windsor or the members of the household or the ministers of the cabinet. To all such she is a living,

breathing, flesh-and-blood woman, visible, audible, and on due occasion touchable even like ordinary mortals. But they to whom Her Majesty has come within the range of any but the telepathic sense are the minority. What do those know of Her Majesty who never Her Majesty have seen?

Think for a moment how immense is the area within her own Empire upon which the Queen has



QUEEN WITH THE PRINCESS ROYAL AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.

From a Painting by Sir Edwin Landseer, 1842.

never set her foot. To all the teeming millions of India she is as mysterious and as unseen as Rider Haggard's "She." In all the great colonial dependencies where her image is on every coin her foot has never trodden. The loyalty of the colonists in Canada, in South Africa and in Australia flourishes out of sight of the throne. And what is true of the colonies is equally true of most of the English, Scottish, Welsh and Irish counties. Through many of them, at one time or another, Her Majesty has made a royal tour or paid a royal visit. Through most of them the Queen has traveled by special express train with less than the ordinary degree of visibility of a meteor. But outside a radius of twenty miles round the three royal residences the Queen is practically unseen. Even in London, which she visits frequently, and through which she has driven in state occasionally, how many millions are there who have never seen Her Majesty! Then again there are a thousand who have seen her go by for one who has heard her speak. Those who have heard an articulate word from her lips are extremely few compared with those to whom she has been as dumb as a lay figure. But it is the latter who pay the Queen's taxes, who fight the Queen's battles, and who uphold the Queen's throne.

It is therefore with no apology that I venture delving deep into the mines of well-nigh forgotten memories to bring back to the light of day the beginnings of my first conception of the Queen. They are interesting, and may, perhaps, possess some little degree of importance, because they show how the least interesting and least important human unit in the imperial hive may be, and in this case was actually, brought into more or less living although quite impersonal relation to the Lady of the Land.

How and when and where it was that I first conceived any definite idea of the Queen as a visualized entity actually existing in material shape on the surface of this planet, I do not remember. But I can remember very well the first picture of the Queen that ever attracted my attention. It is the portrait by which she is best known to millions, the only picture of their sovereign indeed which many of them have ever seen. It is the Queen's head on the penny postage-stamp. The old unperforated red stamp was commonly called in our home a Queen's Head. I remember being told when I



PRINCE CONSORT AND THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

After a painting by Sir Edwin Landseer, 1842.

asked if the Queen was like that, that she was not so good looking. For there was no idealizing of royalty in our home. Children nowadays, thanks to photography and illustrated journalism, are



THE QUEEN, PRINCE CONSORT AND FIVE ELDEST CHILDREN.

After the picture by Winterhalter in the royal collection. This picture was exhibited by special command to the public at Buckingham Palace in 1848.

familiar with the features of the Queen. But in those days it was otherwise.

In St. Petersburg in every government office and police station you are confronted with the painted or printed picture of the Czar, who silently looks down upon you from the wall as if to emphasize the fact that everything is done by his autocratic authority. The Queen's portrait confronted us nowhere. Only on the postage-stamp did we see the semblance of the Queen's head. And how many millions I wonder to this very hour, all our modern appliances notwithstanding, have never seen any other portrait of Her Majesty but that on a postage-stamp? Another image, however, must not be omitted. The conception produced by the postage-stamp was modified by the effigy on the penny. They were great big cartwheels of copper in those days, bearing in high relief the uncrowned head of Her Majesty. The difference between the two somewhat puzzled the youthful mind, which was thus early introduced to differing authorities.

Thus equipped, with due foundation of nursery rhyme and Bible stories and familiarized by postage-stamp and penny piece with the Queen's image, I embarked upon the next stage in the voyage of life—that critical section wherein the vast unknown world of the printed page opens its marvels to the eye, and the child learns to read. Reading soon be-

came a delight, and in reading history my ideas of queens began to expand.

This brings me to the political starting-point which I found waiting for me when I began to think of things. Independents—my father was an Independent minister—were by tradition opponents of the monarchy. Oliver Cromwell is the hero-saint of the denomination, which kept his memory green during the dismal years that passed before Thomas Carlyle arose to disinter the Lord Protector from the rubbish heap under which his memory had been buried. Add to this that I was born in the midst of a passionate upheaval of republican enthusiasm. I was a child of 1848-49. Down to the seventies my political heroes were the republican apostles, the Mazzinis, the Garibaldis, the Kossuths, the Victor Hugos of the European revolution. In our home the American Republic was the avowed ideal of my father's political dreams. He was born the son of a Sheffield cutler, in the days when Sheffield cutlers were Radicals much given to rattening. He shared the political passions of Ebenezer Elliott, and to his dying day he never could free himself from his prejudice against the Tory aristocracy as the class that taxed the people's bread. "T'would be a good thing for England," he used to say in his grim jocular fashion, "if our whole aristocracy could be put on board an old hulk and scuttled in mid-Atlan-



THE ROYAL FAMILY AT OSBORNE, 1857.
(Photographed by command of Her Majesty.)

tic." As for the Queen, his note was one of contemptuous toleration rather than of active dislike. "A good woman, no doubt," he said, "but she has only to sign her name. Any goose that could sign her name would do as well." Notwithstanding which political heresies based on sheer lack of information and the distorting influences of early environment, my father was one of the best of men, the most law-abiding of citizens, and the kindest parent boy could ever have.

It is necessary to make this explanation to render conceivable the curious little feeling of resentment which is the very first feeling I can remember associating with the person of Her Majesty. It must be more than forty years ago, if it is a day, but I remember as well as if it only happened yesterday, the odd boyish feeling that something had gone wrong somehow in the world at large when the news came that our Queen Victoria had gone over to France and had been kissed—actually been kissed—by Louis Napoleon. Who Louis Napoleon was I at that time could have no notion. But to my parents he was the man of December 2, the criminal of the *Coup d'État*, the usurper who had strangled the Republic in the night after he had sworn before high Heaven to defend it to the death. In common with many others they resented—and rightly—the haste with which Lord Palmerston condoned the treacherous

assassination of the Republic, and they bitterly grudged the embrace which our good Queen gave to the usurper whose fingers still dripped with the blood of his massacred fellow-citizens. "She ought not to have let him kiss her," was all that I felt, and in that there lay, plainly perceptible now, but unsuspected then, the first germ of the sense of ownership in the Queen, which when fully developed makes every Englishman a prouder man to day when he reflects upon the glories of the reign. But in my case the budding sense of identity with the Queen, as representative of the whole nation, began with a feeling of anything but pride, rather, indeed, a feeling of humiliation that she had let that fellow kiss her, and she the Queen of England!

I used to think, "Ah, if only I had been living in the days of Good Queen Bess!" for like most boys I idealized the distant past, and bemoaned myself much that the days of romance and of chivalry were gone—a conclusion we have all come to in our time. I came to it early, and have grown out of it so steadily, that now, when I have reached nearly the half-century of life, I feel that never—not even in the three great epochs of our history, neither in the days of the Crusades, nor in the reign of Elizabeth, nor in the wars of the Commonwealth—has there been any age so crowded full with glorious life, so romance crammed and so important in the history



RECEPTION OF QUEEN VICTORIA BY NAPOLEON III.

of the world as that in which we are living to-day. But in these early days of the pinafore there was ever a longing, lingering look behind for the days of Good Queen Bess, and much disparaging regret that we only lived in the prosaic, humdrum days of Queen Victoria.

The Crimean war came on. A child of five or even a boy of seven hears but vague echoes of these far-off events. But I remember a picture of the Queen on a white horse reviewing troops about to depart, and my memory vaguely conjures up associations of Her Majesty bidding farewell to a one armed general, and having something to say to Lord Colin Campbell, who, why I don't remember, was much the most popular hero in our nursery. A Russian battery was built at Jar-row shipyard too late to take part in the war, but otherwise my personal association with the Crimea is of the slightest. The Indian Mutiny is not linked with the Queen in my memory.

I have, however, omitted mentioning one notable link in the chain that almost insensibly brought the republican family on Tyneside into touch with the royal family at Windsor. The first great International Exhibition of 1851 was an event the full significance of which is to this day but imperfectly appreciated. Only last year the Irish Recess Committee reported in identically that the revival of the industrial and agricultural life of Wurttemberg dates from the effect which that exhibition produced on the mind of a German visitor. Vague traditions of the marvels and wonders of that great world show filtered down to our village, filling the provincial mind with a vain and envious regret that the gates of such a fairyland should have closed forever. But after a time father brought home as a cherished treasure the reports of the exhibition which were published, I believe, as supplements of the *Illustrated London News*. How those "Hish books"—as the lisping children called them—were prized, modern readers demoralized by the cheap press can form no conception. They were thumbed almost to pieces, then rebound, and thumbed away

again. These brown paper-covered "Hish books" were as the rolling back of the veil which had hidden from our eyes the great world of art and beauty, of which we had before but small conception. And underlying it all there was the constant presence of the Prince Consort, and over it the glorifying vision of the Queen.

Those who were born after the fifties can form no conception of the strength of the hold of the republican idea upon many Englishmen. Byron's vigorous verse and the revolutionary poetry of Shelley were but the most conspicuous expressions of a sentiment which found

many minor exponents from Moore to Ebenezer Elliott. The "monarch-murdered soldier" was the mode of describing the victims of war. It was assumed that the republic meant peace, and that with the disappearance of despots all the horrors of war and of armed peace would disappear. The idealist, the visionary, the poet, and the philosopher all talked and thought as if monarchy were an anachronism—a belated survival which must speedily vanish from a world in which enlightened humanity would "have no more use for kings." In the midst of this all but universal assumption that monarchy was played out and that the crowned heads existed but to menace the world with war, there came to birth this gigantic object lesson as to the pacific service which roy-



PRINCESS ROYAL, 1858.
After F. Winterhalter.

alty could render to humanity. The exhibition was the Prince Consort's child. It was his idea, and its success was in no small measure the result of his untiring energy, his sagacious prescience, and his capacity to oversee and overrule. Prince Albert could never have achieved this great result had he not been Prince Consort. It was from the steps of the throne he was able to inaugurate and to direct an enterprise which, to the imagination of our fathers, seemed to promise the dawn of millennial peace. The dream passed. But the memory of the vision and of its artificer remained. In the record of the re-establishment of the prestige of the constitutional monarchy in this country, the exhibition of 1851 will occupy a more prominent position than



QUEEN AND PRINCE CONSORT, 1861.

Engraved by W. Holl from a photograph by Miss Day.

any that has yet been accorded to it. It may not have impressed the statesman and the diplomat. But to the silent million which saw and marveled and rejoiced it was a portent indeed.

The next day in my calendar was the first wedding in the royal family. I was then a boy of ten or eleven. We kept up a kind of make believe that we did not care about such trivialities, but as a matter of fact we carefully cherished a colored print of the Princess Royal, and worked ourselves up into quite a state of excitement over her future. We did not like the look of the Prince of Prussia as he appeared in the prints. He did not seem good enough for her. And my father, who was ever much exercised in his dear old heart about German neology, shook his head gravely over the marriage. Mother did not like it either, and I think we should have all been devoutly glad if it had been broken off. But it came to pass, and it is a curious instance of the hold the family had established even in that republican household that I remember the incident of the royal marriage far more vividly to day than even any of the ghastly incidents of the Indian Mutiny. We had already begun to take a personal interest in the family. It

was our family. Republicans though we were, we were English, and as long "as the monarchy lasted," etc. Such were the salves with which we plastered our consciences. But looking back upon it now, after the lapse of thirty years, I can better appreciate the inestimable political and imperial advantage of having at the foretop of the state not a politician, but a family, every domestic episode in the life of whose members weaves a new thread of living interest between the head of the State and the humblest of the citizens.

Nor was it only in pleasurable incidents that the family justified its position. The bond was drawn still more closely by death than by wedlock. Of this I can speak from personal experience. When a boy of twelve I was sent from home for the first time in my life to a boarding school in Yorkshire. A few months later, as we were going into supper one night, the passing bell began to toll, and the news spread from mouth to mouth that Prince Albert was dead. He had never been much more than a name to me, but the sudden quickening sense in sympathy with those who were mourning their dead revealed the existence of a new link. Queen and plebeian, we stood equal before the bier of death. How that bell tolled, tolled, tolled that night, each slow and heavy stroke falling heavy on the aching heart, reviving the memories of the departed, and blending sovereign and subject in the communion of a common grief.

Less than two years passed, and joy had succeeded mourning, and the bridal blossom shone bright instead of widow's weeds. What a sudden thrill of delight there ran through the school when it was announced that the marriage of the Prince of Wales to the Princess Alexandra was to be kept as a public holiday, in which the school was to share. A whole holiday at Silcoates in mid-term was a rare, almost unprecedented event, a boon from the gods not to be credited easily or spoken of lightly. Not only were there to be no lessons all day, not even preparation at night; but the boys were to go to town to see the procession, to admire the decorations, and possibly—although this was hardly to be hoped for—to see the illuminations. I think we made more fuss in anticipation over the Prince's wedding than ten years after I made about my own. The Sea King's daughter from over the sea was the universal heroine. Her beauty, her simplicity, her goodness all helped to idealize her to an extent somewhat overshadowing the bridegroom. When the eventful day came and the joy bells pealed from the steeple, the streets were filled with eager multitudes, of whom there was no one more eager and keen than I. It was the first great popular function at which I had ever taken part even as a spectator. It was all so wonderfully novel, so strange, so thrilling. Not even the marvelous spectacle of the Abbey on Jubilee Day, when the Queen and all her children knelt in thanksgiving before Almighty God in the presence of all the notables of the Empire, affected me so

much as the humble attempt at decoration and the simple procession through the streets of Wakefield twenty-one years before. It was a somewhat dreary day. But what matters mud under foot when the mind of youth is on high amid the stars musing on thrones where princes sit and palaces where beauteous princesses await their lords! It was a day of intense delight, delight which culminated when the volunteers fired a *feu de joie*. It was but a sputtering and irregular volley of blank cartridge, but what

at the memory of that great day, with its bonfires and its bands, its banners and the roar of saluting cannon. It was a royal day indeed, worthy to be ever remembered for holiday and festive sport, still gleaming bright across the years with a radiance that nothing can extinguish. Thus the work went on—grief and joy, death and love, weaving together ever closer and closer the nation and the family at its head. Funeral cars and wedding coaches were alike but shuttles in the hands of the Master Weaver.



THE PRINCESS ROYAL, 1856.
(Dowager Empress Frederick.)



THE CROWN PRINCE FREDERICK OF PRUSSIA.
(Late Emperor Frederick III.)

memories did the flashing muzzles and the smell of powder arouse in the boyish mind! They were but Wakefield Volunteers firing a *feu de joie*, but they represented the whole British Army to me, and in the rolling volley I heard echoes of Hougoumont, and saw again the fire fringed line before which Napoleon's cuirassiers recoiled smitten and broken into irremediable ruin. Then at night the illuminations were to me marvelous exceedingly, with the blazing gas gets festooned into Prince of Wales' feathers, or running like a fringe of lambent light to the very summit of the lofty spire. Even now, after the lapse of thirty-three years, I can feel my pulse beat faster

Whether the thread was white or black, the work of the loom went on.

Then for a period the crown of England went into eclipse. The retirement of the Queen from the ceremonial of the court and from all but the indispensable duties of her position, led after a few years had passed to the circulation of malicious rumors not to be repeated here. The nation, escaping from the spell of Lord Palmerston's long ascendancy, began to bestir itself. When the disfranchised million clamored for their admission within the pale of the constitution there was scant leisure for noting the grace or the gilding of the royal coat of arms



Painted by Thomas Jones Barker.

THE BIBLE: THE SECRET OF ENGLAND'S GREATNESS.

(See opposite page.)

Engraved by W. H. Simmons.

that towered aloft. The Queen by necessity of her position took no public part for or against reform. When Hyde Park railings went down there were many who regarded their fall as a portent foreshadowing the speedy overthrow of much more ancient institutions. When Disraeli, placed in power by the party opposed to a moderate reform, dished the Whigs by carrying household suffrage, there were few who did not feel that we were within a measur-

the Queen." But in my early teens there came for exhibition in Newcastle-on-Tyne a well known picture by Mr. Jones Barker, "The Secret of England's Greatness."

The attraction of Barker's canvas for the secluded Puritans of the North was its subject. All our culture was Hebraic. The Bible was our literature, our lawgiver, the guide of daily life and the storehouse of political and social wisdom. There were family prayers morning and evening, the chapter to be read privately every day, two week night services to be punctually attended, while the whole of Sunday was filled up with a series of Sunday schools, sermons, prayer meetings and Bible classes. To this saturation in the Hebrew scriptures was due somewhat of the austerity with which we regarded the Kingship. Whatever texts there were about honoring the King, the whole drift of the sacred volume, as we were taught it, went against kingship, priesthood, and every institution that came between the individual man and the Infinite personal God. "I gave them a king in my wrath," seemed to come



THE QUEEN IN 1862

From a photograph by Hills & Saunders, Eton.

able distance of an orderly but rapid revolution. The recently published letters of Archbishop Magee have reminded us of the lugubrious forebodings with which the sudden triumph of the Radical Reformers filled the heart of many an acute observer. The enfranchisement of the working classes was followed by the return of Mr. Gladstone to power with a majority of more than a hundred. The Conservatives beheld with pious horror the axe of the Reformer laid at the root of the Irish Church, the Irish land system, university tests, and purchase in the army. National education was taken in hand; the House of Peers was openly threatened. The old monarchy itself seemed likely in no short time to be the object of attack.

It was, I think, some time in the earlier sixties that I saw a picture which imperceptibly softened the somewhat fanatical republicanism of my youth. Boys are precocious Jacobins in their way, or Jacobites, as the fit seizes them, and to those who have nurtured themselves upon the republicanism of Plutarch, of Cromwell, of Washington, and of the revolutionists of the Continent, there seemed something resembling a sacrifice of sound principle even in so innocent a thing as the singing of "God Save



PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES, WITH PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR.

From an engraving by William Holl, 1864.

very near to a brand of the Divine displeasure on the monarchy, and I do not remember ever so much as entertaining even a passing doubt that we should have made a long stride toward establishing the Kingdom of God and His righteousness when Britain was restored to the primitive simplicity of republican institutions.

Into this household, so trained and inspired with supreme reverence for the Divine Book, there came the news one day that a wonderful picture by a great artist was on exhibition at Mr. Turner's Fine Art Gallery in Grey street, in which the Queen was represented as doing homage to the Bible. To us, in the ardor of our juvenile reproblicanism, it seemed that the logical consequence of any real homage to the Bible would have been for Her Majesty to step down from the throne and out from the monarchy, terminating once for all the institu-

tion of the kingship. But although she halted short of that ultimate, it was a sign of grace that she should recognize the Book. So mustering

imagination of the common people, this tribute of earthly Majesty to God's Word. Rude coal heavers, with but an imperfect grasp even of the vigorous vernacular of Tyneside, used to tell over and over again how the Queen had given the Book of Books, the Book of our salvation, to the heathen from afar who sought to know what it was made England great. And so, dimly and half consciously, I began to gain a glimmering of the uses of the Sovereign as Grand Certificator for the truth and excellence of that which is best worth holding by in Church and in State. In the delight of the uncultured artisans and laborers of my native village over the Queen's act in giving the Bible to the savage lay the germ of the sentiment which in its full development proclaims the Queen *Fidei Defensor*, and regards even the Christian Church itself as somewhat wanting in the necessary credentials until it is surmounted by the royal arms, and certified to be the Church of England as by law established under the sign manual of the Queen. But all that was mercifully hidden from our eyes in those days. Had it been otherwise, I fear Jones Barker's picture would have been regarded as a wolf masquerading in sheep's clothing, a dangerous and damnable heresy in paint invented to lure our Nonconformist



THE QUEEN IN 1867.

From a photograph by Hughes & Mullins, Ryde, Isle of Wight.

up our pence into the coveted shilling we went to see "The Secret of England's Greatness." Most people have seen the picture, which represents an incident in the reception of some native chief by the Queen. The swarthy African—highly idealized, I fear—flashing with gems and picturesque in his native garb, bows low before a youthful queen—resplendent in white satin, if I remember right—who, advancing to meet the inquiring savage, presents him with a copy of the Bible as the answer to his question, "What is the secret of England's greatness?" In the background I think were the ministers and the family. All that I remember distinctly is the dusky envoy, with the flashing eye and upturned face, and the white Queen with the sacred Book. The picture stood all by itself in a gallery in which it was not elbowed or profaned by meaner pictures. It was as if art had solemnly revealed the monarchy in loyal obedience before the Book.

The painting made a great impression on me, and not on me only. I am afraid that I got horribly bored with "The Secret of England's Greatness" before the picture left Newcastle. How often have I not heard that incident described from the pulpit, from the platform, in Sunday school! It struck the



QUEEN AND PRINCE LEOPOLD, 1862.

From photograph by Hughes & Mullins.

souls from the straight and narrow path trodden by those who bore stern testimony against the Erastianism of the Establishment and the foul and adulterous union of Church and State.

During the sixties I passed through my teens. I attained my majority a few days before the declaration of war against Prussia, which revolutionized the map of Europe, destroyed the French Empire, and established the Third Republic. So far as I may be regarded as a sample unit of the millions of undistinguished subjects of Her Majesty, the Crown had distinctly lost ground since the Prince's marriage. The death of the Prince Consort, the retreat



THE QUEEN, MAY 24, 1879.

From a photograph by Hughes & Mullins.

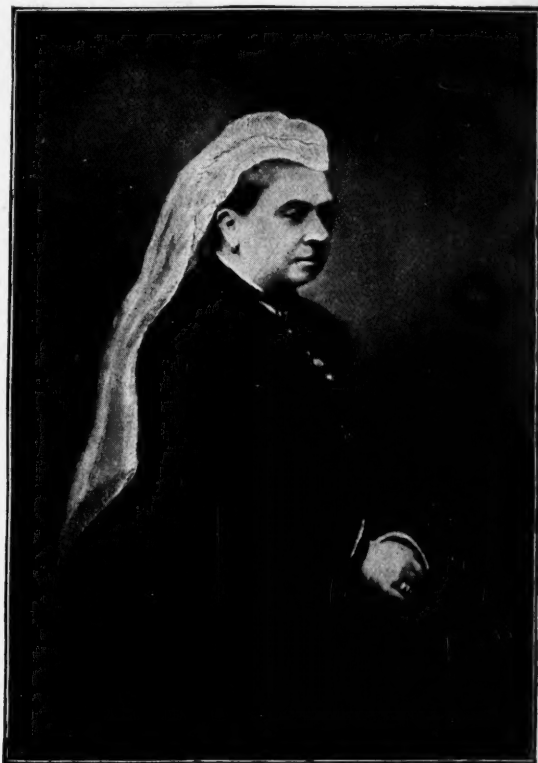


THE QUEEN, JUNE 17, 1877.

From a photograph by Hughes & Mullins.

of the Queen, the reports widely current as to the self-indulgent habits of the Prince of Wales, had effaced much of the good impression that had been produced between 1850 and 1861. People said frankly that the monarchy was safe enough as long as the Queen lived, but that "as for that young man, England would never tolerate another Charles II. or Prince Regent." The Prince was believed to admire the fast life that was the rule at Paris in the closing days of the Third Empire. *Tomahawk* published a cartoon representing the Prince as Hamlet, exclaiming to the ghost of George IV., "Nay, I'll follow thee." The popularity of the Princess of Wales tended to swell the reaction against her husband. And all the while the Queen moodily meditated in her Highland retreat over her irreparable loss.

The rehabilitation of monarchy in Britain, which has been one of the most remarkable features of the last quarter of a century, is due to a variety of causes, most of which are obvious enough. First and foremost, there was the superb example furnished by the German armies of the efficiency and economy of a system in its essence monarchical. English sympathy was unmistakably with the Ger-



THE QUEEN, JUNE 12, 1881.

From a photograph by Hughes & Mullins.

mans against the French, and although certain weaklings changed sides after Sedan, the nation as a whole was profoundly impressed by the magnificent spectacle of German loyalty and German discipline, as contrasted with the immeasurable corruption, treachery and inefficiency of the French, who, although under the Empire, were essentially democratic. For a little while it was possible that the French Republic might, by raising again the old flag of the revolution, evoke the potent passions which in 1848 shook Europe to its centre. The expectation was disappointed. Garibaldi took the field as an ally of the Republic, but his countrymen occupied Rome in virtual alliance with Germany and that was all. All hope from that quarter was dashed to the ground by the mad outbreak of the Commune. Paris, after 1871, was no longer the storm centre of Europe. The Republic was only a republic in name. It was controlled by men who detested every idea that had made republicanism the ideal of our youth. The glamour was gone. Judged by the supreme test of wager of battle, the ideas of our modern democrats had been found woefully wanting. The institution of kingship was vindicated in full day, not as a belated survival or

an antiquarian curiosity, but as a supremely capable institution as helpful to the modern man as to his progenitor in the days of Charlemagne.

While this great object lesson was burning itself with cannon flash and bursting shell into the mind of the nation, the perversity of the House of Lords suddenly compelled Mr. Gladstone to resort to the royal prerogative for the purpose of abolishing purchase in the army. Then it was discovered by our democracy, almost for the first time, that the power of the Crown is a great latent force at the command of the people. The royal prerogative, and the royal prerogative alone, can cut the gordian knot of the rival authority of Lords and Commons. The sceptre of the sovereign is by our constitution wielded by the elect of the people. Thus at the same time that the Germans had demonstrated that kingship was a living reality capable of standing the severest tests, the English suddenly discovered that in their monarchy they had in reserve an invincible reinforcement for the cause of the people.

When the destinies decide to do a thing thoroughly they neglect no means to secure their end, taking as much care about the thrums and tatters as about the warp and woof. Hence it is necessary in this survey of the pilgrimage of a republican to the monarchy to call attention to an incident which, compared with the events just described, partakes of the nature of the ludicrous. It was just at the very turning point of the crisis—the watershed between the two systems—that the malicious fates deemed it fitting to use one who was then a rising Radical politician for the purpose of forcing home to the sober sense of the nation the lesson of recent events. It was my fortune to be present at the lecture room, Newcastle-on-Tyne, when Sir Charles Dilke, Bart., M.P., launched his famous diatribe against the cost of the Crown. The meeting was crowded and enthusiastic. The lecture room audiences, in those days familiar with the scathing "Impeachment of the House of Brunswick," by Mr. Bradlaugh, revelled in the youthful baronet's elaborate demonstration that Goldsticks-in-Waiting were more expensive than footmen, and that the trappings of a constitutional monarchy cost ever so many more pence than the sombre habiliments of the president of a republic. I remember leaving the meeting with a sense of bitter humiliation. To this depth of inane trifling then had sunk the republican enthusiasm that had flamed heaven high in 1848!



THE QUEEN AT BREAKFAST IN THE GARDEN AT OSBORNE, AUGUST, 1887.

From a photograph by Hughes & Mullins.

Elaborate arithmetical calculations that we might possibly, by dispensing with the monarchy, save ourselves the cost of an extra pot of beer! Twopence halfpenny per head all round as the inducement to rouse the British nation to an attack upon the monarchy of Alfred, of the Edwards, of Elizabeth, and of Victoria—the inducement was too ridiculous, and even if it had been adequate it would have been unspeakably sordid.

The intrinsic absurdities of the Dilke campaign contributed to swell the force of the opposing current. It became evident that the events of the previous year had taught their lesson. There was no republican rally in the provinces. The Radicals carped at royal allowances, desiring, as the *Spectator* used to say, to keep the throne, but to drape it in cotton velvet; but even this pinch-penny republican propaganda dwindled away and died.

Just about this time the finishing stroke was given to the last lingering remnant of the Old Guard of republicans. In the interviews and articles which in those days used to appear in the press discussing the probable date for the overthrow of the monarchy it was openly said that while the Queen lived nothing would be done. "But mark my words, sir," the republican apostles would declare, "that young man will never ascend the throne. It will never be permitted." The reports about the Prince were relied upon as the trump cards of the party of the revolution. "We will not have this man to reign over us," was an expression heard in many places usually free from the contagion of republican bias.

Then it was that the opportune illness of the Prince of Wales gave the final blow to the house of cards which the republicans had been so assiduously building. It sounds very brutal to say it, but there were many who, when the disease first seemed likely

to be fatal, were by no means disposed to regret a demise which would deliver the nation from a ruler whom they believed unworthy to be the sovereign of a Christian land. I well remember in those days a stalwart Radical coming into the editorial sanctum of the *Northern Echo* and saying, "What are you going to say in your obituary leader?" I said I had not made up my mind. The Prince was not dead yet. "Well," said my visitor, "take my advice and just print a column blank or with asterisks. Then in the centre print this: '*De mortuis nil nisi bonum.*'" So saying my Radical friend went his way.

The Prince did not die, but we all wrote obituary notices at great length, and had leading articles in type headed "Death of the Prince of Wales." Then night after night we went down and waited till the last bulletin came to hand before writing another leader. And I verily believe that the suspense, prolonged for nearly a whole week, with the intense realizing sense of all that was involved in the struggle for life that went on in the sick bed at Sandringham, finally extinguished the last smoldering embers of republicanism in England. The typhoid fever did more for the monarchy than the monarchy had done for itself, and when the solemn thanksgiving was held in St. Paul's for the Prince's recovery, the nation gave thanks not merely for the Prince restored to health, but for the deliverance of the British monarchy from the danger which had apparently menaced its security.

It was shortly after the recovery of the Prince of Wales that I first saw the Queen. The moment was one when I was suffering the full force of the cruel disillusion that overwhelmed all ardent Radicals after the general election of 1874. It is difficult

to-day to recall the implicit faith with which, after the establishment of household suffrage and the election of the Radical Parliament of 1869, it was believed that the nation had entered upon an era in which such things as Conservative majorities were to be as impossible as the return of the Mastodon. In the north of England this belief was a fixed idea. Mr. Gladstone was not advanced enough for the dwellers between the Tyne and the Tees. He was too tender to the Establishment. He was, even in things political, a Conservative at heart. He was too much given to compromise. But let the people speak, then we should see all this hesitating, half-hearted shilly-shallying swept by the board, and the enfranchised democracy would make short work of all that stood in the way of reform! The working classes were sound at heart. The mere suggestion of a Conservative working man was hailed with derisive laughter. An appeal to the constituencies was always in our idea, in those deluded days, to be to the Liberal party, like the reinvigorating contact between the brawny Antaeus and mother earth. When Mr. Gladstone dissolved Parliament in the early months of 1874 we all believed that he had taken a short cut to certain victory. So far as the North was concerned we were right. We knew our own people. The county of Durham in the fell hour of Conservative reaction returned an unbroken phalanx of thirteen Radical members to the new Parliament.

But elsewhere! To this hour I cannot recall without pain the memory of that overwhelming disappointment. The return of Mr. Disraeli to power at the head of a Conservative majority shattered everything at one fell blow. It seemed as if the underpinning of the world had given way, as if

the sun had reversed its course through the sky. Where then was our faith in the people? What had become of our fond confidence in the democracy? What could be thought of the sovereign electorate which had elected such a man as Disraeli to rule over them? Sick and sad at heart, I was pondering these questions when, in a holiday taken after the general election, I came to Windsor and saw the Queen.

I saw her at Windsor Railway Station, and was not impressed. I was not in my idealizing humor. My old idol had fallen shattered, but the ruins rendered impossible the installation of a new idol in the vacant shrine. The familiar scene, the small



THE QUEEN WITH HER GRANDCHILDREN IN OSBORNE GARDENS, AUGUST, 1890.

From a photograph by Hughes & Mullins.

crowd, the red carpet, the liveried servants, the little figure in black—"not quite so tall as my wife"—walking slowly across the platform to the carriage into which she disappeared from view—that was all. "So that was the Queen!" Like the pussy cat of the nursery rhyme I had been to London and had seen the Queen—and thought nothing of it. But next Sunday at the Congregational Church in Windsor I heard the minister pray for the Queen and all the royal family, not as if they were a coat of arms, but as if they were living human beings, friends and neighbors of all of us. I remember feeling as if for the first time I realized the personality of the Queen as a living woman.

Republican enthusiasm was sick unto death. The Parisian Commune had burned up the faith that might have inspired the French Republic. Across the Atlantic the monstrous peculation of Tammany obscured the fair ideal of the men of the *Mayflower*. At home, what could be thought of a democracy that made the Barabbas choice of Disraeli? But I was far from caring much for the monarchy, and any nascent unconscious faith I might have had in its possibilities of usefulness was rudely tried by the policy of Disraeli. The alteration of the royal title began it, and the sickening orgie of Jingoism ended it. The detestation which Lord Beaconsfield inspired in the Gladstonians in those days was like nothing else in our time. The early Radicals hated Castlereagh as much; they could not hate him more. To our thinking Disraeli had tarnished the Crown, disgraced the country, betrayed the cause of humanity in the East, embarked on wanton wars, and, to crown all, had made the very name of Imperialism stink in the nostrils of all sane and sober Englishmen. And through that discreditable chapter of British history the Queen was paraded as the special friend of the Evil Minister. From whence sprang "Verax" pamphlets and newspaper articles innumerable, to which, mayhap, I in my small way contributed my full share.

But the blight passed. Lord Beaconsfield fell to rise no more, and the evil taint of his administration lingered but for a short space round the throne. Within a few months of the formation of the Gladstone administration, I was in London, and what followed can be told in a few sentences. The nearer

I came to the centre and heart of the administration, the more closely I was able to see the actual workings of the executive government, the more I learned to appreciate the inestimable advantage of having in the very innermost sanctuary of the Empire a human being, head of a family which will not pass with an adverse election, with whom in all the graver affairs of State ministers must take counsel before they act. I realized more clearly than ever before how the security, the continuity, and the prosperity of Britain depended much less upon the politicians and much more upon the Permanents, the Permanent Family above and the Permanent Services below. When I went abroad, and especially when I visited the Great Republic of my earlier ideals, I realized as I had never done before the enormous advantage of having the national unity and our Imperial greatness embodied in a person who is carefully trained for that position from the cradle, and who in attaining it is not compelled to make intense political enemies of one-half of the nation. To have created a centre of equilibrium in the midst of all the forces which surge and sway hither and thither in the turmoil and strain of modern life, to have made this central point the source of all honor and the symbol of all dominion, and to have secured it at once from the strife of tongues and the conflict of parties, without at the same time endangering the liberties of the subject or the supremacy of law—this, indeed, I have



THE QUEEN IN PONY CARRIAGE AT WINDSOR.
From a photograph by Hills & Saunders, Eton.

learned to regard as one of the most signal achievements of our race.

Nor was that the only cause for a change of sentiment, which is important merely because of the unimportance of the individual who is thus narrating his pilgrimage from republicanism to monarchy. If I had been any one exceptional either by birth, education or opportunity, these confessions would have been less interesting. It is just because I was an ordinary, average English boy, born in a



A TYPICAL PORTRAIT.

remote village and reared outside the conventional "loyal" pale, that I have deemed it worth while to begin my series of studies of the Queen and the Queen's reign by explaining exactly where I stood and where I stand, in the hope that a frank personal survey of the steps which led me from one position to the other may help us to understand the great change that has taken place in the last fifty years in the attitude of the Radical masses toward the Crown.

It may at least be said for monarchy, as it has been said for the stage—it has given woman an opportunity and a career, denied her elsewhere. No system of government as yet devised by man, save monarchy alone, could have secured for a woman such an innings as our Queen has had. All existing republican systems have carefully provided against the possibility of any woman ever having any such chance, by denying to all women any right even to stand as candidate for supreme office. And from my point of view this alone, other things being equal, would turn the balance in favor of the Crown.

But other things are not equal. The balance of advantage in such an Empire as ours in favor of the monarchy is unmistakable. Every year the proportion of English-speaking folk outside these islands increases. And with every such increase the political or Imperial value of the royal family rises. For

the tie which unites our world-scattered commonwealths is not primarily political, neither is it kept up by politics. It is a tie in its nature domestic. It is the English-speaking family rather than an Empire. And the nexus is the royal family rather than the House of Commons. Every colony has its own legislative assembly. None of them has a Queen and royal family. The Crown, like Westminster Abbey, is one of the heirlooms of the whole race, which cannot be distributed. It must be localized, and the mother country keeps both. But if either the Crown or the Abbey disappeared the sense of loss would be felt as keenly in Winnipeg, in New Zealand, in Cape Colony, and in Queensland. To the eyes of the English speaking men who have made their homes at the Antipodes English politicians have not the importance that they have at home. Colonists have their own politicians, and as far away as England is, the differences between our politicians, even when seen through the opera glass of the press telegrams, are apt to seem too infinitesimal to be noticed. They might as well get up sweepstakes about a race of mites across a cheese. But high above all political people there rises ever before the eyes of every English-speaking man, whether republican or colonial or native to these islands, the majestic fabric of the hereditary monarchy. It rises above the vast democratic steppe as the round tower of Windsor shows high over the Berkshire plain. Its prominence is an element in its favor that is too often forgotten. Men may come and men may go, cabinets emerge like foambells in the wave and disappear, but the Queen is always there. And when we have to do with many millions, scattered over many continents, it is impossible to make any impression on the general mind by the fleeting phantoms of evanescent ministries. To borrow an illustration from photography, their exposure is not long enough. The plate is not sensitive enough for rapid photography. But the immobility, the massive grandeur and the fierce light that beats around the throne, all facilitate the production of a clear, well-defined image on the mind of our kin beyond the sea. Familiarity is of the essence of home. And our progeny would feel themselves strangers in a strange land if they were to return to the old country, which they call their motherland, only to find, in place of the Queen upon the throne, Mr. Chamberlain or Sir William Harcourt or Mr. Tittlebat Tomkins sitting in the presidential chair of the British republic.

In many other ways the monarchy, especially in the reign of the present sovereign, has contributed to the stability of the realm and to the peace and contentment of the people. Pre-eminent above all other qualities which Her Majesty has displayed is the supreme divine grace of sympathy. The Queen having suffered much has sympathized the more. Every great national disaster has evoked her warm-hearted succor. If her prime minister has been the head, Her Majesty has ever been the heart of the realm. It was somewhat touchingly remarked the other day that from her earliest childhood the Queen

had hardly ever been out of mourning. Her life indeed has been passed in the shadow of the tomb, which has opened to receive in slow succession almost all her contemporaries and not a few of her own children and children's children. But still from the unfailing depths of her womanly sympathy she draws consolation for the bereaved and comfort for the sorrowing. Thus the proudest Empire the world has ever seen has installed as its sovereign the incarnate genius of womanly compassion.

Nor can it be said that the influence of the Queen has only been indirect or that she has not again and again interfered to divert State policy from perilous paths, and to secure her Empire's peace. Of that I shall have more to say in subsequent articles. But I cannot conclude this rapid and fragmentary survey of the reasons which have led me, in common with millions of other common folk, to believe in the monarchy, without saying at least a passing word about the one well-known occasion on which the Queen intervened to save the English-speaking race from the infinite disaster of a fratricidal war. But for her prompt and decisive action—due, no doubt, primarily to the initiative of the Prince Consort—the seizure of the Confederate envoys from the British ship *Trent*, in the early days of the War of Secession, would have involved us in war with the government of Washington, the ultimate consequences of which we can only dimly imagine.

Among these consequences there would probably have to be reckoned the establishment of the Confederate Republic with slavery as its chief corner stone and the introduction of the standing army system of Europe into the American hemisphere. There would also have been a bitter and deadly blood feud between England and the Northern states. From all these evils the world was saved by the direct personal intervention of Her Majesty. The hectoring dispatch which Lord Palmerston had prepared to forward to the American government would, in the then strained condition of international relations, have been resented as an intolerable affront. War would have followed directly or in a very short interval. Fortunately for the race and for the monarchy, the granddaughter of George III. was able and ready to arrest the threatened mischief. Instead of approving the dispatch, it was returned to the bellicose Palmerston with the advice of Her Majesty that it should be modified. The royal counsellor was in a position from which she could speak with more influence than any other person resident in the realm. Lord Palmerston took back his dispatch, struck out the passages which would have provoked war, and forwarded the emasculated version to Washington. The result, as we all know, was a brilliant justification of the wisdom of Her Majesty's diplomacy. The Confederate delegates were duly delivered up, England's demands were complied with and there was no war. This incident, record of which was permitted in Sir Theodore Martin's "Life of the Prince Consort," is but one, although the most important, of many such

timely interventions. Such a record, compared with the multitude of the unrecorded instances of beneficent royal intervention, is but as the summit of the iceberg which shows above the water compared with the immense mass that floats below. Of this the nation is somewhat dimly conscious, and our people at home and over the sea go about their daily labor in the comfortable assurance that in addition to all the visible and tangible apparatus on which they can count for the purpose of preserving the peace of the realm and the defense of its rights and interests, they can also confidently rely upon the unceasing vigilance and incomparable experience of an invisible helper, who, though her action is unseen, hovers like a guardian angel over the peace of the nations that call her Queen.

The last occasion on which I saw Her Majesty was on that high and solemn festival when the Queen summoned to the Abbey the representatives of all the nations, principalities, and powers that own her sway, in order to join with her in rendering thanks to Almighty God for the marvelous loving kindness and manifold mercies He had graciously vouchsafed to this land of ours during the reign of fifty years. The memory of that stately pageant is still with me. The gray old Abbey, with all its associations of genius and of glory, never inclosed within its massive walls a scene more splendid and inspiring. Every nook and corner in the vast edifice was crowded with a great multitude of the picked men of the realm and of the Empire. No department of the State, no colony, no dependency, was unrepresented in that brilliant throng. Ambassadors and governors, princes and potentates, dusky oriental rajahs blazing in jewels, English nobles, and the great notables of the democracy mustered in troops to the great thanksgiving. When all were assembled beneath the storied roof of the ancient Abbey, and the long aisles framed a marvelous picture of life and color, the Queen entered. The whole assemblage rose to their feet as the familiar figure of the Mother of her people slowly passed down the nave to take her place before the altar, where, in the midst of her children, she offered thanks. And as the Queen—the Highest on Earth—knelt before the Lord God of Heaven, all thought of her majesty and her might, and of her Empire over land and sea, disappeared, and we saw only the plain little loving hearted woman, who as maid, wife and widow had for fifty years shared, more than any, all the joys, the sorrows, the hopes and fears, the trying vicissitudes and glowing aspirations which make up the sum of the private and public life of her people. And as she joined in the jubilant anthem of praise to Him who alone is the giver of all good gifts, it was as if I saw a new and more glorious rendering of the old painting I had seen in my youth. For that which was then declared to be the secret of England's greatness was now in the fullness of the years proclaimed to be also the secret, the open secret, of the greatness and glory of the reign.

W. T. STEAD.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

PROFESSOR WOODROW WILSON'S ESTIMATE OF CLEVELAND AS PRESIDENT.

THE *March Atlantic Monthly* begins with a paper by Professor Woodrow Wilson, on "Mr. Cleveland as President." Professor Wilson evinces a very whole-souled and constant admiration for Mr. Cleveland, based chiefly on his fearlessness, his impartiality, his robust good sense and his power of steadily thinking out a difficult situation. The President is described as a man of the people, in the sense of keeping true to his homely training in his New York family. He is the sort of President, Professor Wilson thinks, that "the makers of the constitution had vaguely in mind; more man than partisan; with an independent executive will of his own; exercising his powers like a chief magistrate rather than like a party leader." Mr. Wilson finds no previous President to compare him to in these respects except Washington; Jackson had the same strong will and effectiveness, but "it was a new social force that spoke in him;" and President Lincoln's purposes, magnificent as they were, belonged rather to a disciplined and determined party. Mr. Cleveland is more a type of the normal President, coming freshly to his task, as he did, without the common party training, "a direct, fearless, somewhat unsophisticated man of action." "Men," says Professor Wilson, "have said that Mr. Cleveland was without genius or brilliancy, because the processes of his mind were calculable and certain, like a law of nature; that his utterances were not above the common, because they told only in the mass and not sentence by sentence, were cast rather than tempered; that he was stubborn because he did not change, and self opinionated because he did not falter. He has made no overtures to fortune, has obtained and holds a great place in our affairs by a sort of inevitable mastery, by a law which no politician has ever quite understood or at all relished, by virtue of a preference which the people themselves have expressed without analyzing. We have seen how there is genius in mere excellence of gifts, and prevailing power merely in traits of chastened will."

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

In reviewing Mr. Cleveland's political career from his mayorship of Buffalo, Professor Wilson approves almost uniformly of the President's attitude at the critical junctures which have made him so many enemies. As Mayor, he conducted his work in a way that made for the same efficient and thrifty management that obtained with a well managed corporation. This admirer of Mr. Cleveland's comes

nearest to an attitude of criticism in telling the story of the President's first term, and his substitution of Democratic appointees for Republican holders: "The Senate demanded the papers which would explain the causes of the removals. The President declined to send them; holding that the Senate had no right to judge of anything but the fitness of the men named as successors to the officers removed. It was not certain that the moral advantage lay with the President. He had been put into the presidency chiefly because independent voters all over the country, and particularly those of his own state, regarded him as a tried champion of civil service reform, but his choice and method in appointments had by no means satisfied the reformers." Professor Wilson seems to agree with these critics that Mr. Daniel Manning was too "practical" a politician to be appointed as Secretary of the Treasury.

Knowing so much of Mr. Wilson's point of view, one can anticipate his applause of Mr. Cleveland's conduct through the tariff struggles, the currency question and the Hawaiian muddle, and it only remains to find out how he looks on that Venezuelan message, considered so truculent by some of his most devoted followers. In that incident, Mr. Wilson thinks the President showed himself "a strong man, but no diplomat." He ascribes the message to Mr. Cleveland's bluntness, candor and fearlessness, but he thinks that if the German Emperor had sent such a message, there would have been war between England and Germany.

In summing up his estimate of Mr. Cleveland's work, Professor Wilson says: "We need not pretend to know what history shall say of Mr. Cleveland; we need not pretend that we can draw any common judgment of the man from the confused cries that now ring everywhere from friend and foe—we know only that he has played a great part; that his greatness is authenticated by the passion of love and hatred he has stirred up; that no such great personality has appeared in our politics since Lincoln; and that whether greater or less, his personality is his own, unique in all the varied history of our government. He has made policies and altered parties after the fashion of an earlier age in our history, and the men who assess his fame in the future will be no partisans, but men who love candor, courage, honesty, strength, unshaken capacity and high purpose such as his."

This view of President Cleveland's administration is quite in keeping with the forecast made by Professor Wilson in an elaborate character sketch of Mr. Cleveland and his Cabinet contributed to the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* in April, 1893.

A PLAN OF CURRENCY REFORM.

MR. JOHN BRISBEN WALKER, the editor of the *Cosmopolitan*, publishes a vigorous editorial article in the March number of his magazine under the caption, "The First Essential for Prosperity." This first essential Mr. Walker conceives to be "a scientifically based, automatically regulated system of money," and he undertakes to show in his article, which is addressed "to the bankers and business men of the United States," how such a system may be secured.

Mr. Walker reviews our banking and currency history, giving especial attention to the various commercial and financial crises, and the lesson he derives from this experience is that if possible a currency must be created which will expand itself automatically to correspond with the demands of commerce during panics.

To accomplish this desideratum Mr. Walker proposes a new system of government bonds, the details of which he outlines as follows:

"The plan here proposed involves not only the retirement of the present legal tenders, but also of the present issues of government bonds and also all National Bank notes. The substitute for the present bonds would be a new bond bearing, say, 2 per cent. interest. Do not jump at the conclusion that we could not substitute a new 2 per cent. bond for one bearing nearly double that rate of interest. The new bond has an advantage not possessed by the old one. The law shall say that it may be held by the national banks in place of the 25 per cent. cash reserve fund now required. And 2 per cent. on the 25 per cent. of all deposits now held in reserve would be worth more to the banks than the per cent. of profit received at the present time from their issues of bank notes.

CONVERTIBLE BONDS.

"But why should the government permit the substitution of a bond for the currency which is now required as a margin of safety in times of emergency? The answer is simple. The new bond has this remarkable quality: It may be carried to the nearest sub-treasury, or post office of a certain class, and forthwith, without delay of any kind, be converted, at the will of the holder, into government notes which are full legal tender for all dues, public and private.

"The next inquiry concerns the relief of the government from the responsibility of redeeming its notes in money of greatest value. The difference between the old and the new method would lie in this: To-day a government legal tender note has no relation to a government bond. The bond may sell for 120 or 105, as the market may go. You cannot buy a government bond with any fixed number of government legal tender dollars. Nor can there be any possible way of determining the value of the legal tender in the money of foreign nations, unless, as at present, the Secretary of the Treasury arbitrarily undertakes to fix that value in gold.

"With the legal tender note exchangeable, at the will of the holder, into a fifty-year 2 per cent. bond, payable in gold coin, the case would be quite different. And when, in addition to the value attached by the redemption clause, there is added the value created by the demand for these bonds for bank reserves and holdings for all classes of people who have money temporarily idle, you have assured to the legal tender the maximum market rating.

"Now as to the safeguard which this system would give in time of panic—let us suppose that the present volume of legal tenders and government bonds is thirteen hundred millions of dollars, and that the volume of new bonds, interchangeable with legal tenders, be fixed at a like amount, or a little over seventeen dollars per capita of the population.

A SAFEGUARD IN CRISES.

"What then would be likely to happen in the event, for instance, of the announcement of a panic on the London market? As at present, the first action would be a curtailment of discounts. But the immediate results would be materially different. There would be a stock of some hundreds of millions of legal tenders available for issue in just such an emergency, lying meanwhile in the shape of convertible government bonds. The manufacturer and merchant, threatened with suspension for lack of ready cash, would turn instantly to the holder of government bonds. The dialogue would be somewhat in this order: 'I have a million dollars' worth of real estate. I need a quarter of a million cash. You are receiving 2 per cent. from your government bonds; I will give you 4, or 5, or 6, or 7, or 8.' There is some point, in all human probability, where the desire for profit will overcome the inertia of absolute security and substitute a willingness to take the less convenient form of security involved in private bond and mortgage.

"This being accomplished, the bondholder has only to carry his bonds to the nearest sub-treasury, or post office of a certain class, and receive par for them in legal tenders, plus full accrued interest to date.

"Let us suppose that one thousand merchants and manufacturers scattered from Maine to Texas should, because of the panic in London, each find himself straitened for ready money, and that each one went through the process just described. The result would be that each of one thousand men would have borrowed two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and that each of one thousand holders of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of government bonds would have converted his bonds into legal tenders. It follows that the legal tender currency of the country would have been increased in, say, a week, by two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, an increase quite sufficient to absorb all the stocks which England might choose to throw back on our hands and enough to make money more than abundant."

Mr. Walker reasons that such a flurry in business as the one he describes would necessarily cause the merchants some trouble in carrying out negotiations, but a panic would be averted, and that means a great deal. The banks themselves would be the gainers by the adoption of such a system, and hence Mr. Walker anticipates the greater difficulty in overcoming the opposition of those who are suspicious of any scheme which seems designed to benefit the banks, however remotely.

Mr. Walker's plan involves many of the features of the postal savings bank system adopted in several European countries.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT.

ONE of the leaders of the Cuban revolutionists, Mr. F. G. Pierra, makes an important statement in the *Forum* concerning the present condition of those parts of the island which are controlled by the insurgents. The recent progress of republican government in those provinces he summarizes as follows:

"To those who are more familiar with the subject it is well known that during the past twelve months the civil administration of the republic has been organized in the provinces of Santiago, Puerto Principe, and, to a great extent, in that of Santa Clara; that sundry provisional civil and fiscal laws have been enacted;—among them one regulating marriages and another dealing with the assessment and collection of taxes; that justice is administered by the prefects acting as civil magistrates; that a mail service within the territory of the republic has been established and operates without interruption, postage stamps having been in use for the past seven months; that four newspapers are printed and circulate throughout the country; that primary schools have been opened in the provinces of Santiago and Puerto Principe; that the arms and ammunition sent to Cuba represent several thousand rifles, several million cartridges, and some pieces of light artillery; that the organization and discipline of the army have greatly improved,—several thousand men having been added to its numbers,—and its effective strength increased considerably; that hundreds of men of political, social and financial importance who, a year ago,—undecided as to the course they should follow,—were yet living in the large cities held by the Spaniards, have during the last six months either joined the forces of the revolution in the field or removed to foreign countries, where they have openly declared their allegiance to the republic,—scores of them having established their temporary residence in the city of New York; and that the enthusiasm of the Cuban patriots grows daily in intensity, their confidence in the final success of the revolution being unshaken.

"A fair estimation of the above-stated facts fully warrants the conclusion that the Cuban revolution has not only held its ground, but that it has made

considerable advance. Two years of active service means a great deal for an army composed of newly-enlisted men, undisciplined and unaccustomed to military life. In that period the raw recruit becomes almost the trained veteran, and the inexperienced officer the expert commander. Lawyers, physicians and other professional men who, when they joined the army, were incompetent to command a squad of fifty men, ten or twelve months later showed their ability to handle successfully a full battalion, to face an equal force of Spanish regulars, and to come out of the engagement victorious."

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Pierra accepts the fact that newspapers are published without interruption in the interior, as an indication that parts of the island are undisturbed by Spanish troops and are permanently held by the Cubans, "as it is not to be supposed that the publishers wander to and fro in the woods with their typographical materials.

"Moreover, the fact that school books have been written and printed, that schools have been opened, that a mail service has been organized, and that postage stamps are in use may be accepted as conclusive evidence that there does exist a government other than a purely military one, that its jurisdiction extends over a considerable territory, that its mandate is obeyed, and that it is performing the ordinary functions of civil government. It is true the republic does not hold any seaport. But it is equally true that more than one hundred and sixty seaports are open to it; for there are more than two hundred ports and sheltered landings in Cuba, and the Spaniards hold only some forty of them. That the Cubans freely use the others is proved by the fact that since the beginning of the war they have successfully and without any trouble landed on the island more than thirty shipments of arms ammunition and other supplies; but being at present unprovided with heavy artillery the attempt to hold any one of them permanently would be vain and useless."

THE PHILIPPINES.

THE recent disturbances in the Philippine Islands have again drawn the world's attention to that portion of Spain's dominions. The Hon. John Barrett, United States Minister to Siam, contributes to the *North American Review* a description of these islands, under the caption, "The Cuba of the Far East." Indeed, the parallel between Spain's East and West Indian possessions is quite striking.

"Cuba is the richest island in the West Indies; the Philippines are the most resourceful of the East Indies. They lie respectively to the southeast of the continents of North America and Asia, with which they maintain close commercial relations. Both are located in the tropical zone and both have like products. After the famous Manila hemp, the

greatest wealth of the Philippines is in sugar, as is that of Cuba. While Cuban tobacco in the shape of fragrant Havanas rules the market of the new world, the Manila cigars supply the demand of the old world. The United States buys the major portion of Cuba's exports and a goodly portion of those of the Philippines. Both possess inexhaustible and varied resources, which at present are only partially developed."

The Asiatic group of islands, according to the best authorities, is the richest archipelago in the world, containing not less than 1,900 separate islands.

"A few figures will assist in giving an accurate idea of the Philippines. The area of the entire group nearly equals that of California or Japan, being variously estimated from 120,000 to 160,000 square miles. The principal island, Luzon, is approximately equal in area to Illinois, or about 56,000 square miles. The total population is slightly in excess of that of New York state, and now numbers 7,000,000. In this connection it can be noted that Luzon alone exceeds Cuba in area by 14,000 square miles, and has over double the population. The second largest island is Mindanao. This is to the south, and occupies nearly the same area as West Virginia, or 24,000 square miles."

PHILIPPINE CIVILIZATION.

"Were I asked to name the chief characteristic of the Philippine Islands—after earthquakes and typhoons—I would at once suggest the power and hold of the ecclesiastics. This makes the first and last impression on the visitor; it is before him wherever he travels; it visibly predominates in the government and even extends into commerce; it is an all-controlling influence in the Philippine group. If at first one is prejudiced against it the feeling in a measure vanishes and even turns into admiration."

"A marked result of the influence of the church is that the inhabitants of the Philippines are Christian—a condition which stands out in decided contrast to that of other lands of Asia. From one end of Luzon to the other, few, if any, Pagan temples can be seen lifting their pagodas and pinnacles to the sky.

"It is a mistake to suppose that the Philippines are the home of barbaric, uncivilized tribes. Manila was the seat of colleges, observatories and technical schools before Chicago was founded; roads to all points of the compass had been constructed by the friars in Luzon before there was a paved street in the vicinity of the site of Franklin Square in New York City; and devoted padres had carried the gospel to the heart of the tropical jungle before the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth Rock.

"Except in wild portions of the interior and in distant unexploited islands a considerable proportion of the inhabitants can read and write. Spanish is the language of the more advanced classes,

while a 'pidgin' Spanish is spoken by the uneducated. There is no one native tongue, but a variety of dialects, of which the principal are the Tagalese and Visayan. The schools are exclusively in the hands of the church, and appear to be well conducted. In Manila are colleges with advanced curriculums and modern facilities. Of the several millions of people in Luzon, not over half a million are beyond the absolute control of the priests, whose efforts to preserve order are so respected that lawlessness is seldom displayed within the sphere of their influence. Numbering nearly 3,000, they include many men of great ability, noble character, and wide knowledge; the majority are faithful to their vows, and the few who backslide are usually of mixed blood, or natives."

MATERIAL RESOURCES.

"In material wealth the Philippines are lavishly blessed. Hemp, sugar and tobacco are three products that bring enormous profits, and coffee bids fair to soon rival them. In 1894 the hemp marketed was valued in gold at \$7,693,860; sugar, \$5,816,848; tobacco, \$1,674,094. The total foreign trade this year will probably exceed \$35,000,000. There is a heavy tax on imports, which, with other customs duties, direct taxes, monopolies, and lotteries, bring in an annual revenue of \$8,000,000, or about one-fourth of the valuation of the foreign commerce.

"The prodigality of nature impresses the traveler wherever he journeys. In the forest he sees ebony, logwood, iron wood, sapan wood, gum trees and cedar; between the forests and the gardens the fruiting trees, orange, mango, tamarind, guava, and cocoanut; in the cultivated area, sugar cane, tobacco, rice, hemp, coffee, cotton, bananas, vanilla, cassia, ginger, pepper, indigo, cocoa, pineapples, wheat and corn. The minerals include gold, copper, iron, coal, quicksilver, sulphur and saltpetre. From the sea, mother of pearl, coral, tortoise shell and amber are derived. And these are by no means the only resources—they are nothing more than a casual list noted down as each plant or product came under my observation. The animal kingdom keeps pace with the vegetable and mineral. To say nothing of the water buffalo, the most useful beast in the tropics, goats, sheep, swine and the tough little ponies, which take part in the domestic life of the people, the jungle swarms with fauna of such variety that the naturalist finds here a paradise. Snakes and lizards, spiders and ants, tarantulas and crocodiles abound. Apparently strange to relate, there are few beasts of prey, if any, worthy of note—but this is not strange when it is remembered that the Philippines are islands far distant from the main land. The flora of the country is no less rich than the fauna."

After reading Mr. Barrett's article one is likely to conclude that the parallel between Cuba and the Philippines is indeed remarkable, and that the eastern Cuba is a land of which we should like to know more.

PROFESSOR FISKE ON THE ARBITRATION
TREATY.

IN the March *Atlantic Monthly* Professor John Fiske gives his opinion of the arbitration treaty, written, evidently, at a time when he did not anticipate the serious opposition which the treaty has encountered in the Senate. Needless to say, Professor Fiske is heartily in favor of the measure. He thinks that any motives which can operate to defeat it will be petty and partisan ones, and he considers that in any case the work of two years culminating in these articles will not be lost entirely or partially.

From the standpoint of effectiveness, he thinks the treaty, if adopted, will very likely cover all chances of controversy that are likely to arise between the United States and Great Britain, and he takes up the important questions which have arisen ever since 1783 and shows that these articles should come near to fitting the great majority of them. Two or three of the most serious controversies, however, he does not find covered, for instance the right of search and impressment of seamen, conspicuous as a cause of the war of 1812. Nor does the affair of the Trent, in 1861, seem fitted for settlement by this treaty. Professor Fiske argues at length for the good faith of the makers of the treaty and the integrity and impartiality of the tribunals which would be called under its articles. He thinks that the most important point gained is not so much the fact of arbitration itself as that the two countries will become accustomed to peaceful and deliberate consideration of the merits of their quarrels. There are some phases of international law so complex that he expects to see them eventually decided by international congresses like the European congress of 1856 rather than by such tribunals as are provided for in the treaty.

NO RELIANCE ON ISOLATION.

Professor Fiske warns us against the selfish confidence of isolation. "Situations will arise," he says in his concluding paragraphs, "if they have not already arisen, in which such moral weight as the United States can exert will be called for. The pacification of Europe, therefore, is not an affair that is foreign to our interests. In that, as in every other aspect of the Christian policy of 'Peace on earth and good will to men,' we are most deeply concerned, and every incident like the present arbitration treaty, that promises to advance us by even one step toward the sublime result, it is our solemn duty to welcome and encourage by every means within our power."

THE "Coming Revival of South America" is the hopeful title of a paper in *Chambers'* for February, by Mr. Herbert H. Bassett. Argentina and Uruguay are said to have recovered marvelously from the great financial collapse a few years ago. In five years Argentina's export of wheat has risen from 22,000 to over a million and a half tons.

PREPAREDNESS FOR NAVAL WAR.

CAPTAIN A. T. MAHAN, U. S. N., is as much in evidence these days, through his discussion of naval matters, as was ever Perry or John Paul Jones through naval victories. In the *Harper's* this eminent and authoritative writer makes an earnest plea for a more complete and efficient naval force. The modern tendency toward unlimited arbitration finds little support from Captain Mahan. "On questions of merely material interest men may yield; on matters of principle they may be honestly in the wrong; but a conviction of right, even though mistaken, if yielded without contention, entails a deterioration of character, except in the presence of force demonstrably irresistible—and sometimes even then." It would be interesting to hear what the author of "The Absurdity of War," for instance, would say to this, and it might be difficult to pick out any contest since the world began the causes of which were not inextricably mixed with "questions of merely material interest;" moreover, if one has got to fight for the sake of principle it would seem as if even a "demonstrably irresistible" opponent could not alter the situation.

THE LOGIC OF THE SITUATION.

Captain Mahan unreservedly admits the terrible evils of war, but considers that the armament should be sufficient for the utmost demand that can possibly be made upon it—"so imposing," if possible, that the other fellow will back down upon the "firm presentation of demands which the nation believes to be just." We must consider in estimating our needed strength not only the greatest force which an enemy could marshal against us, but also the political conditions which might assist or hamper that enemy in his operations. The colonial expansion of to-day, chiefly in Africa, gives rise to numberless disputes, fears and jealousies, resulting, throughout Europe, in a "universal preparedness for war," which Captain Mahan considers "the distinctive feature of our own time which most guarantees peace." The United States, on her part, has declared again and again that she will resist to the uttermost any attempt by European powers to extend their authority in either of the American continents; and this announcement logically calls for war preparations which shall result in such a state of "preparedness" as will leave us ready for anything that may betide. Defensive war alone is ruin: the enemy must not only be warded off—there must be the most vigorous sort of countering. The United States is really an insular power and consequently utterly dependent on a navy. Attacks from Mexico or Canada are not to be considered at all in comparison with assaults from the sea, and here, outside of her own territory, is the proper place to locate any conflict which may impend. We need, therefore, a navy: battle ships, cruisers and sea-going torpedo vessels in sufficient numbers to "take the sea, and to fight, with reasonable chances of success, the

largest force likely to be brought against it;" also, for coast defenses, guns, lines of stationary torpedoes and harbor torpedo boats in great enough quantities to eliminate all possibility of bombardment; and above all we need a force of trained men competent to handle the material provided for offense and defense. "There will be no time for preparation after war begins," and preparedness is "preparedness for anything that is likely to occur."

FOOD CROPS AND FAMINE IN INDIA.

IN connection with the famine in India, the information furnished by Mr. William E. Bear in a *National Review* article on the growing of food crops in the several provinces is of interest.

"It is well known that Indian crops are separated into two main divisions—the kharif crops, sown for the most part in May and June, and harvested from September to December, and the rabi crops, chiefly sown from September to November, and harvested from February to April. But in some districts, as in parts of Bengal, the kharif crops are subdivided into the bhadoi and the aghani crops, the former being gathered, as a rule, in August and September, and the latter in November and December. These divisions, however, are subject to variations. For example: in the northwest provinces rice is sown at various times from January to July, and reaped from May to December, while in Madras the divisions are mainly those of early and late kharif crops. Still, speaking generally, it may be said that food prospects in India depend mainly upon the occurrence of light rains in May and June, for the sowing of the kharif crops; heavy rains in the period of the monsoon—from June to October—for transplanting rice, maturing the kharif cereals and sowing rabi crops; and a moderate downfall in the cold season, to help forward the rabi crops.

"The present scarcity of food in India is due to the partial failure of the kharif crops of 1896, after a short rabi harvest in the preceding spring, and in some districts, also, after a deficient kharif harvest in 1895; while fears for the future are rendered all the more serious through the insufficiency of rainfall last autumn for the sowing of rabi crops at the proper time. Drought was general from the middle of August or earlier to the end of the third week of November, and the subsequent rainfall, even where it was sufficient, came after the early kharif crops had been harvested, and too late to insure a full yield of even crops reaped in December, though it saved them from destruction. Again, although the rains allowed of a tardy start in the sowing of rabi corn, including wheat, they did not come soon enough to insure any approach to the intended extent of such seeding, or to give hopes of full fruition in the area sown. Throughout the greater part of India, rabi sowing is usually finished in November, though the period is extended to December in the Punjab, and in some other provinces sowing is not uncommon in that month where circumstances

have delayed the work, or where wheat, for example, is grown after a late kharif crop. Even in the Punjab, however, a full crop of wheat is confidently anticipated only when it has been sown in October, while about one-fourth less is expected from November sowings, and still less from wheat put in during December."

As the full lifetime of wheat in India is only from five to six months, a material shortening of this brief period must injuriously affect the yield.

Mr. Bear makes a full statistical showing of the acreage of the various crops in the different provinces, and of the areas under irrigation.

"Although the Indian administrations from the first have worked admirably for the purpose of meeting the famine, it was generally felt that they would not be able to cope fully with the dreadful calamity without extraneous assistance. A strong feeling of satisfaction, therefore, was felt in this country and elsewhere in the world when, on January 7, the Indian government sanctioned the collection of private subscriptions. It is certain that distress will increase until the rabi harvest has been reaped, and that this will not long avail to check scarcity in some parts of India, especially as it must be short in yield per acre as well as in area. Even last season, when the drought at the period of rabi sowings was much less serious than it was last autumn, the area of the wheat crop alone in British India and the Native states was about four and a half million acres less than in 1894-5, while the produce was fully six million quarters (48,000,000 bushels) less; and it is to be borne in mind that wheat is only one of the rabi crops injuriously affected, and not the most important of them in some parts of India."

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

A foot-note to Mr. Bear's article gives the estimates of the Indian Statistical Bureau on the wheat crop of 1896-97. The area in the Punjab is estimated at 22 per cent. under that of last year, when it was a little below average; in the Northwestern Provinces and Oudh at 30 per cent. below the average; in the Central Provinces at less than half, and in Bombay at half the average. The contraction in Central and Western India generally is said to be even greater than in the North.

As it is certain that great importations of food will be needed to keep the people of India from starving before the next kharif harvest begins, Mr. Bear urges that preparations be made at once for importing and distributing. In consideration of the abundance and cheapness of maize (Indian corn) in the United States, he suggests the purchase of this grain in large quantities. It would cost less than one-third as much as wheat.

The editor of the *National Review* states that nearly 2,000,000 people are already receiving relief in India, and that before this aid can be supplemented by the spring crops, 3,000,000 will have to be saved from starvation. Information furnished

by the Secretary of State for India, Lord George Hamilton, is summarized as follows: "The area affected by famine now comprises 160,000 square miles, with a population of thirty-six million people, and the area visited by scarcity amounts to 121,000 square miles, with a population of forty-four millions of people. The Indian government at the time of meeting was spending 100,000 rupees a day on relief works. In 1874, relief works were in operation for ten months. In 1877-1878, they were open in some districts for nine months, and in others for twenty-two months. Of course, charity can only supplement government aid. The Indian government will probably be called on to spend from £6,000,000 to £10,000,000, and there is little doubt but that the Imperial government will have to come to the aid of the impoverished Indian exchequer either by loan or by grant. The Mansion House fund has been fairly subscribed to; it has slowly swollen to £150,000. This, however, can only be regarded as an installment of the sum which will be ultimately reached. The assistance will have to be as continuous as the suffering."

THE PLAGUE IN INDIA.

IN an editorial article the *Sanitarian* for February discusses certain phases of the present terrific plague in Bombay.

"What has been the particular inciting cause of the recent outbreak of plague in Bombay it is difficult to explain. No evidence has been adduced to show that the inviting conditions prevailed unusually. The disease has prevailed there before, but so long since that the conditions common to it have probably been neglected—conditions no more common to Bombay, however, than to some other Asiatic communities, indeed to some European communities as well, and there are several American cities not above reproach in this regard, where the authorities constantly indulge conditions favorable to the introduction of epidemic disease with never a thought, apparently, that the same conditions are a perpetual menace to the health of the people by the introduction, or it may be the revival—as appears in this case—of the less common and exceptionally devastating pestilence!

"Our health authorities generally appear to be sanguine that the plague is not at all likely to be introduced into this country. But it is well to bear in mind that it is a *germ* disease, infectious as well as contagious, and that however vigilant our port physicians may be, the possibility of its being introduced by means of infected material certainly exists—and the more when favored by inviting conditions, and in this respect it is analogous to cholera."

"Plague is historically known as a once common deadly pestilence, which had so long lain dormant—under the progress of modern sanitary measures—until four years ago, when it suddenly broke out in Askabad and carried off thirteen hundred and three

out of a population of thirty thousand, and subsequently broke out in Hong Kong—that some superficial students were wont to consider it extinct.

"But the more attentively plague is studied the more evident it appears that, like other *germ* diseases, it is contemporaneous with the existence of mankind. Indeed, the more attentively the history of pestilential diseases generally are studied, in relation with modern biological science, the more certain it appears that not a single one of them has ceased to exist. The same and all exist to-day, in one form or another, as ever have existed, and they are equally liable to assert themselves under the same conditions as their wont at any period in their history. They are perpetuated by *germs*, and these, like all living things, grow only at the expense of the food with which they are provided. Their viability depends more or less upon the presence of oxygen (though some can do without it), the presence or absence of moisture, the degree of temperature, the presence or absence of other agencies—antiseptics, germicides, etc., and other conditions yet beyond our ken. But their seeds—the *spores* of disease germs, as of other bacteria—are, of all things viable, the most persistent. Indeed, so long as they do not encounter congenial conditions for development, so far as time is concerned in the absence of destructive agencies, *germ spores* are practically immortal. They everywhere abide, putrescible matter containing nitrogen as their condition of development, maturity and propagation."

Dr. Montagu Lubbock contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* a paper, chiefly historical, concerning "The Plague," from which we glean the following items of information:

"Plague has certainly a parasitic origin, and the plague bacillus or micro-organism has been divorced by a Japanese physician, Dr. Kitasato. Only four pure Europeans have as yet died from the plague in Bombay, but it is stated that more than two thousand natives have fallen victims to this terrible disease, which is usually fatal within three days from the commencement of the attack. About one half of the people attacked by the plague die in spite of any known form of treatment, the best nursing, the freest ventilation and the purest air."

TELEGRAPHING WITHOUT WIRES.

IT is hard to astonish the present generation. Our minds and nerves have thrilled so continually at the wonders revealed by our latter-day scientists that we are somewhat *blasé* in the matter of such sensations. But Mr. H. J. W. Dam presents, in the March number of *McClure's*, the results of some recent experiments which promise to shake this complacent attitude of omniscience to its very foundations, for two foreign *sarants*—one, Dr. Jagadis Chunder Bose, a Hindoo, the other, Guglielmo Marconi, a young Italian—seem to have laid hold of some utterly new and definite qualities of that

"ether" which since the time of Plato has been a mere name, an unknown quantity, which fitted into the most crackbrained theories of inventor, "scientist" or Theosophist. And incidentally we seem to be on the verge of a method of communication that will as far surpass the telegraphy which was to our fathers a miracle as that wonder surpassed the old mail coaches.

It has been over half a century since Joseph Henry, the famous electrician, chanced by accident upon what are now known as "electric waves." He found that electrical action on a wire circuit at the top of his house was duplicated on another wire in the cellar, though there was no communication between them; and it appeared that by some subtle action of ether waves the electrical force was transmitted through the air and the two floors, each fourteen inches thick. This "induction" has been made use of by Edison in telegraphing to a moving train, and Hertz, the famous German scientist, discovered many interesting facts as to the penetrative qualities of these peculiar "waves;" but the researches of Bose and Marconi have just revealed some truly startling points. The former with an electric "radiator,"—a platinum ball between two beads of the same metal, connected with a two-volt storage battery,—has projected an electric wave which traversed a distance of seventy-five feet, through three brick walls, reaching the "receiver" with enough energy to fire a pistol and ring a bell! Dr. Bose likens these ether waves to those caused by dropping a stone into the water, spreading outward in ever enlarging circles, and finds it necessary to concentrate the force by means of a lens placed near the radiator. As far as he knows they can be sent for a distance of a mile through the air alone, and nothing but metal seems to check their progress. Signor Marconi, however (who, by the way, is but twenty-two years old), seems to have lit upon far more efficient servants. In experimenting with the apparatus designed by Hertz, and signaling successfully a mile away, he found that another receiver, *on the opposite side of the hill* where he was, was also being affected, the waves either passing over or through the hill. His belief is that they went through, and many subsequent experiments seemed to confirm this opinion; but however this may be, the accidental discovery led to the invention of his own special instruments, which are now being thoroughly tested by the English government. Mr. W. H. Preece, the head of the electrical branch of the British Postal Department, who himself succeeded in sending 156 messages by induction alone from the mainland to the island of Mull, four and a half miles distant, has taken up Marconi's ideas with enthusiasm, and declares his electro-static principle to be far superior to the electro-magnetic apparatus employed in the tests mentioned. Signor Marconi's "waves" differ from the Hertz waves in the manner of excitation, and though the exciting energy is the same in both cases the latter's failed to pene-

trate either water or metal, while these new impulses are checked by nothing. Moreover, "they are not reflected or refracted," and from the tests the inventor believes it perfectly practicable to send dispatches twenty miles through anything that may happen to be in the way. And as a very possible "future development" he announces the sending of dispatches from New York to London between a couple of stations, costing some fifty thousand dollars, and with fifty or sixty horse power of energy!

Nor is this more than the beginning of the tale, for these marvelous waves are to nullify and render innocuous the terrible fog demon. With lighthouses and ships radiating ether waves in all directions each vessel can lay out as on a chart the positions of the hidden beacon and of its neighbors. Again, in war the picturesque mounted orderlies spurring wildly with life and death orders are to be relegated to the past, for instead the general will flash his commands through all intervening obstacles to his subordinates miles away. Verily it takes all the dignity and conservatism of a British "department" to bear out such fairy tales. An interesting point seems to be that this promiscuous, Jove-like hurling about of electrical force must be handled with some precaution, since the powder magazines of war vessels can, perhaps, be ignited miles away. Which presents a system of coast defense or combat appalling in the extreme.

Signor Marconi and Mr. Preece are now working at the establishment of regular unwired communication between the shore and lightship, and it is but reasonable to suppose that the next decade holds in store for us discoveries which will revolutionize much of our science of to day. Evidently the Roentgen rays and these startling ether waves are the first step in a line of investigation whose possibilities are well-nigh infinite.

ASTRONOMICAL PROGRESS OF THE CENTURY.

THE astronomy of to-day is such an abstruse science that only the astronomers themselves freely appreciate the constant and steady advance of human knowledge into the formerly unexplored infinities of space, but even the layman will find peculiar interest in the review of what has been done since 1800, presented by Dr. Henry Smith Williams in the *Harper's*. Perhaps the most striking point to the uninitiated mind is the dependence of the stellar explorer upon abstract mathematics. One of the greatest discoveries of the century was made only when the mathematician told the stargazer to turn his telescope upon a certain point. Nobody had "suspected the existence of a trans-Uranian planet" until it began to be observed that the heretofore reliable Uranus was behaving rather queerly; in 1840 the great Bessel asserted his belief that there was a disturbing factor in the shape of a new planet, and five years later the French mathematician Leverrier began to calculate the where-

abouts of the disturber from the "hair breadth departures" from its orbit which Uranus exhibited. On September 23, 1846, Dr. Galle at Berlin received a request from Leverrier to examine a certain spot in the heavens, and that very night his telescope revealed, within one degree of the place designated, the hitherto undiscovered planet, Neptune.

The mathematicians, moreover, have calculated, from a certain puzzling tendency of the moon to appear, during eclipses, just a little ahead of time, that the speed of the earth's rotation is being constantly retarded by what is called "tidal friction," and that the same force is forever pushing our satellite away "on a spiral orbit." It follows that "at some very remote period" the moon must have been joined to the earth—the latter then making its diurnal revolution in from two to four hours. "Now the day has been lengthened to twenty-four hours, and the moon has been thrust out to a distance of a quarter-million miles; but the end is not yet. The same progress of events must continue, till, at some remote period in the future, the day has come to equal the month, lunar tidal action has ceased, and one face of the earth looks out always at the moon, with that same fixed stare which even now the moon has been brought to assume toward her parent orb. Should we choose to take even greater liberties with the future, it may be made to appear (though some astronomers dissent from this prediction) that, as solar tidal action still continues, the day must finally exceed the month, and lengthen out little by little toward coincidence with the year; and that the moon meantime must pause in its outward flight, and come swinging back on a descending spiral until finally, after the lapse of untold æons, it ploughs and ricochets along the surface of the earth and plunges to catastrophic destruction."

Though science has supplied this horrific possibility, it has to make amends dispelled another terror which much oppressed our ancestors. The awe-inspiring comet, instead of a terrible menace, has been shown up as the most arrant and unsubstantial humbug. He is really nothing more nor less than an "aggregation of meteoric particles," somehow made luminous, and these particles are so widely separated that the atmosphere at sea-level is thousands of times as dense as the fiery portent. All of the planets hold in subjection many of these formerly untamed wanderers, and gravity is constantly pulling the captives to pieces, when we earth-dwellers are regaled with shooting stars and meteoric showers.

The elder Herschel spent many years of his life in vainly endeavoring to solve the problem of star-distance by ascertaining the parallex, or angle which, to an observer on the star, would be subtended by the diameter of the earth, and in 1838 Bessel, with the aid of Fraunhofer's perfected telescope and heliometer, actually achieved this. Figures as vast as those representing these distances mean nothing to the human mind; but, remembering

the instantaneousness of light's passage in our own Lilliputian world, it may help in grasping the idea to say that had the great majority of the stars "been blotted out of existence before the Christian era," we should still be watching them in the heavens.

Bessel's achievement was the opening wedge. He and his predecessors have calculated to a nicety the speed, lustre and size of these infinitely distant worlds; then, in 1859, came the spectroscope, by whose mighty and almost magical assistance was determined the very elements of which the stars are composed and the motion of those whose flight is directly in the line of vision. And, finally, photography has been called in—revealing multitudes of heavenly bodies hitherto unknown—with such success that "a concerted effort is being made by astronomers in various parts of the world to make a complete chart of the heavens, and before the close of our century this work will be accomplished, some fifty or sixty millions of visible stars being placed on record with a degree of accuracy hitherto unapproachable."

Nor has this mapping of the heavens been the greatest achievement of celestial photography. Largely from its disclosures as to the true character of the nebulae has been formulated the "meteoric hypothesis," which Dr. Williams characterizes as the "most comprehensive cosmogonic guess ever attempted." It ascribes "all the major phenomena of the universe . . . to the gravitational impact of meteoric particles."

"Thus may the cosmic race, whose aggregate census makes up the stellar universe, be perpetuated—individual solar systems, such as ours, being born and growing old, and dying to live again in their descendants, while the universe as a whole maintains its unified integrity throughout all these internal mutations—passing on, it may be, by infinitesimal stages, to a culmination hopelessly beyond human comprehension."

THE BUSINESS OF A FACTORY.

THE third paper in the series of articles on "Great Businesses" in the *Scribner's* is devoted to our factories, and, Mr. Philip G. Hubert, Jr., brings out many striking and picturesque facts about these amorphous creations which entirely monopolize many sections of our country. A typical plant cited has been in steady operation for half a century and turns out a hundred million yards of goods each year. That the capital for such titanic industries must be beyond the compass of a single man is evident, and most of our cotton and paper mills are controlled by stock corporations. The financial backing for such enterprises is rarely lacking, however, for an expert calculates the maximum margin of profit on the "normal" output at some ten per cent. a year—considering the whole manufacturing interest together.

The most important point about a factory is prob-

ably the character of the operatives. The very minute subdivision of labor, bewailed by Ruskin as a "brutalizing" influence, certainly produces wonderful skill in each particular branch of work, and it is possible to-day to turn a piece of leather and some other materials into a pair of ladies' shoes—a task requiring the co-operation of more than fifty operators and nearly as many machines—in twenty minutes. It seems that "the standard of intelligence and of living among the mill hands of New England is not so high now as it was forty years ago," but this deterioration is ascribed not to mill influences, but to the substitution for the "American farmer's daughter" of Irish, English, and, later, French Canadian workers "all representing lower types."

Vying with the hands in importance is the machinery. And when it is stated that, just as the human body periodically renews itself, the machinery of a factory changes entirely in twenty years, the ceaseless vigilance and expenditure required to keep up with the times can be imagined. Nor is this all of the problem. There is to-day in operation across the water a "lasting" machine which would revolutionize the shoe manufacturing of this country, but the Lynn firms have not dared to introduce it because of the prohibition of the lasters' trades union!

Although we can beat the world when it comes to machinery, we have to wait until the French tell us what to do with it. The hundred pattern designers in Paris, some of them earning \$20,000 annually, supply us each year with our new designs, and the initiated declare in all seriousness that the cause for the perpetual striving after novelties in dress goods lies in the fact that the women (we generally get to them when studying causes) who buy new dresses demand new patterns and colors that all beholders may be apprised it is no last year's garments where-with they deck themselves. This requirement of novelty runs through all productions dependent on fashions, and introduces an element of chance into the business which has made and marred many fortunes. The "staples" must be sold "almost at cost, because every mill can make them," so it is to the novelties with their far greater profits and attendant uncertainties that the average manufacturer is apt to be most strongly drawn.

THE VICTORIAN AGE IN LITERATURE:

As Mr. Andrew Lang Sees It.

"GOOD WORDS" for February contains a paper by Mr. Andrew Lang on "Victorian Literature." He begins with the depreciatory remark that "to a seeker for hasty generalization, the late Victorian age will be remarkable for the wide diffusion of instruction, and the parallel decline and decay of most of the arts," and "the more we educate, the lower is the standard of critical conscientiousness and critical learning." But he goes on

to admit that the Victorian age "can give a good account of itself."

Mr. Lang begins with poetry. Tennyson and Browning he puts first in his roll of honor. They "are, of course, the chief literary glories of the Victorian age." In both of them Mr. Lang marks that which was temporary and of their age, and that which was permanent and eternal and co-essential with the noblest achievements in letters. "Through the whole careers of these great writers the two streams may be traced, the Victorian and the universal." Classed as merely Victorian are Tennyson's "Miller's Daughter," "Locksley Hall," and "Queen of the May," and Browning's "perpetual arguing all round about him." These temporary elements may have won their early success. Matthew Arnold's poems "promise him a measure of immortality." "At present," Mr. Lang remarks coldly, "the muse has gone away."

"The world is too much with us—the brawling, snatching, excited world of to-day—and this is incompatible with greatness and permanence in literature. We pay this penalty for democracy, telegrams, newspapers, popular education."

After poetry history.

"The Victorian age has its Macauley, Carlyle, and Froude, all men of imagination who exercised that faculty freely on the real events of the past. For those who have a peevish desire to know what the real events were, the age can produce Mr. Gardiner."

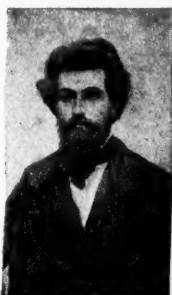
Here again the despondent note.

"At present the study of history is overspecialized, or, at least, specialists are many. Writers who can reach, and hold, and instruct the person of ordinary intelligence are conspicuously absent."

On novels Mr. Lang is more cheerful.

"In this branch of *belles lettres* we may proudly aver that the Victorian age has been what the Elizabethan age is in drama. . . . We have always had either great masters, Dickens, Thackeray, George Eliot, Charlotte Brontë, or writers of a high though secondary rank, Charles Reade, Anthony Trollope, or a great body of entertaining and ingenious novelists, whom it is too early to call great masters, as at this moment. Reade and Charles Kingsley do not seem to have that touch of immortality which makes eternal the great novelists of the eighteenth century, with Scott, Miss Austen, and Thackeray. About George Eliot and Charlotte Brontë one hesitates, excellent, and original, and strong as they are. Perhaps they have seen their best times of appreciation. . . . In any case, put it at the lowest, the roll call of the dead Victorian novelists is illustrious and inspiring, and matter for gratitude. Of the living, it is all but impossible to speak, and of the latest dead, Mr. Stevenson, we can only say here that he was worthy to come after Thackeray and Sir Walter; a finished writer like the former, a born story-teller and romanticist like the latter."

WHO INFORMED ON THE JOHN BROWN RAID?



B. F. GUE.

From an ambrotype
taken in 1855.

WHO wrote the letter which informed Secretary Floyd of John Brown's plan to attack Harper's Ferry? This question has never been answered by the biographers of Brown or the historians of his famous raid. At last the secret has been revealed, with the consent of the actual author of that letter. The whole story is told in the *Midland Monthly* by ex-Lieutenant-Governor B. F. Gue of Iowa.

The Senate committee which was appointed after the John Brown invasion to investigate the whole affair, learned that in August, 1859, nearly two months before the attack on Harper's Ferry, a letter had been mailed to John B. Floyd, Secretary of War, and a Virginian, from Cincinnati, Ohio, notifying him that such a raid had been organized, to be led by John Brown, for emancipation of the slaves, and that it would enter Virginia at Harper's Ferry, probably very soon. Secretary Floyd, however, gave no heed to this warning, but after the outbreak at Harper's Ferry the letter was hunted up and published.

HISTORIANS ON THE WRONG SCENT.

"For more than thirty-six years this famous letter has been the subject of historical controversy. The most skillful detectives were employed by government officials, assisted by experienced experts in handwriting, to hunt down and locate the author. It was believed by Floyd, Mason, Davis and Governor Wise that, if the writer of this letter could be found, he might be compelled to disclose the names of the persons from whom he learned the facts mentioned in the Floyd letter, and evidence could thus be secured to implicate prominent Abolitionists and Republicans in the conspiracy. But all efforts failed. Some have charged that it was written by Hugh Forbes, who was at one time employed by John Brown to drill his men. They had subsequently quarreled, and it was thought by Brown's friends that Forbes had betrayed them. Richard J. Hinton, the author of 'John Brown and His Men,' believed the letter was written by Edmund Babb, an editorial writer on the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and gives his reasons, supported by some corroborating circumstances.

"F. B. Sanborn, another intimate friend, and author of 'Life and Letters of John Brown,' says: 'It has never been ascertained who wrote this letter.' He thinks it might have been written by a Cincinnati newspaper reporter who had procured the information from a Hungarian refugee who had fought under Brown in Kansas. 'Or it is possible

the information came indirectly from Cook, who talked too freely.'"

Still another supposition has connected with the authorship of this mysterious letter the name of Richard Realf, the poet, who was with Brown at Springdale.

But all of these speculations were equally wide of the mark, as is shown in the *Midland* article.

A PLAN TO SAVE BROWN'S PARTY.

Mr. Gue relates that in the summer of 1859 he and his younger brother, David J. Gue, with a cousin, Mr. A. L. Smith of Buffalo, N. Y., were together in Scott County, Iowa, not far from Springdale, where Brown's men had been drilled for their assault on the slave power. Some of the young men of Springdale had left to join the expedition. Their friends knew the nature of the plot in which they had engaged, and feeling alarmed for their safety, revealed what they knew to Smith, who in confidence told the Gue brothers. These three then resolved that something must be done to save Brown and his men from death, and as he could not be persuaded to abandon his desperate plans they felt that they must take the matter into their own hands.

"We were young and inexperienced in public affairs, but dared not consult older and wiser persons. The night was wearing away, and we knew there was no time to lose. It is likely a better plan might have been devised by wiser heads, but this is what we finally determined to do:

"We would send two letters to the Secretary of War, from different localities, notifying him of the contemplated raid. They should give him just enough facts to alarm him, and cause prompt steps to be taken to guard the National Armory at Harper's Ferry. This would become known to Cook, one of John Brown's trusted officers, who was understood to be at that place quietly taking observations preliminary to the attack. He would notify his leader, who could easily lead his men to safety in that mountain region.

LETTERS WRITTEN IN IOWA.

"It was not an easy matter to so word these letters that they should alarm the Secretary and lead to prompt action. They must be anonymous, and to spur the Department to move at once, we considered it necessary to give the name of the leader, whose late assaults upon slavery were well known throughout the country. We must carefully conceal from the possibility of finding out the names of the writers of these letters and the place from which they were written, so that we could not be called upon to give evidence as to the sources of our information, or in any way implicate our Springdale friends with a knowledge of the raid. Neither would we give any names or clew to persons who could be used as witnesses against John Brown or his men, if any of them should be arrested. So, in

our little log cabin, the letters were written to John B. Floyd, Secretary of War. A. L. Smith wrote one, dated Philadelphia, August 18, 1859. It was inclosed in an envelope, sealed and addressed to the Secretary at Washington, D. C., and a stamp put on it. The letter was then inclosed in a larger envelope directed to the postmaster at Philadelphia, Pa. It was mailed at Wheatland, a village five miles north of us. David J. Gue wrote the other letter, which has become historic. The following is an exact copy of it :

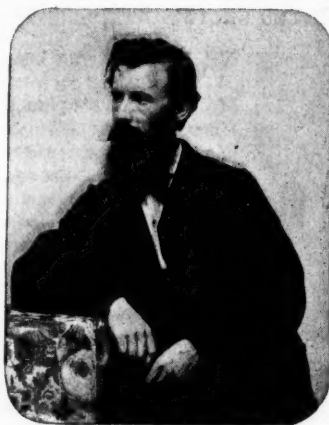
CINCINNATI, August 20.

Hon. Mr. Floyd, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have lately received information of a movement of so great importance that I feel it my duty to impart it to you without delay. I have discovered the existence of a secret organization having for its object the liberation of the slaves at the South by a general insurrection. The leader of the movement is "Old John Brown," late of Kansas. He has been in Canada during the winter drilling the negroes there, and they are only waiting his word to start for the South to assist the slaves. They have one of their leading men (a white man) in an armory in Maryland—where it is situated I have not been able to learn. As soon as everything is ready, those of their number who are in the Northern States and Canada are to come in small companies to their rendezvous, which is in the mountains of Virginia. They will pass down through Pennsylvania and Maryland, and enter Virginia at Harper's Ferry. Brown left the North about three or four weeks ago, and will arm the negroes and strike the blow in a few weeks, so that whatever is done must be done at once. They have a large quantity of arms at their rendezvous, and are probably distributing them already. As I am not fully in their confidence, this is all the information I can give you. I dare not sign my name to this, but trust that you will not disregard the warning on that account.

"This letter was put into an envelope addressed to John B. Floyd, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C., and marked 'Private.' It was then inclosed in a larger envelope directed to the postmaster at Cincinnati, Ohio, and mailed at Big Rock. We sought to convey to the Secretary the impression that the writers of these letters lived in different parts of the country, that they had accidentally learned something of Brown's raid, that they had no sympathy with him and his expedition, and they felt it a duty to warn the government of the proposed attack. We hoped in this way to induce the Secretary to send a strong military guard to Harper's Ferry, which would at once become known to the old emancipator, and avert the dreaded tragedy. But it was not to be."

David J. Gue, who thus acknowledges, through his brother, the authorship of the letter of warning, is now a well-known artist in New York City. For thirty-seven years his secret was kept, and his motive in permitting his elder brother to tell the story now is to set history right. He thus removes suspicion from persons who were innocent of all connection with the matter, and he shows what was the real purpose of the letter. The warning



DAVID. J. GUE.

Author of the mysterious letter to the Secretary of War, informing him of John Brown's plan of attack on Harper's Ferry. From an ambrotype taken in 1880.

which he tried to give to Secretary Floyd, if it had been heeded, would probably have saved John Brown and his followers from death, and it would have changed the course of history.

OFFICE-SEEKING UNDER JOHN ADAMS.

THE greatest burden of the incoming President, since Andrew Jackson's day, has been the distribution of "places." How much lighter were the demands of this character on our earlier Presidents is clearly shown in an article on "Office-seeking During the Administration of John Adams," by Gaillard Hunt, in the *American Historical Review*.

The fact that Adams had not a large personal following, while sufficient, perhaps, to account for the greatly reduced number of applications for office during his administration, as compared with the number in Washington's terms, does not fully explain the backwardness of the politicians of those times in making known their fitness for appointments. As Mr. Hunt says, the statistics of modern office-seeking, if available, would probably show that a President without a personal following is almost, if not quite, as much the victim of this form of persecution as a "magnetic" President is.

"It must be remembered that office-seeking had not, at that time, been reduced to a science, proceeding upon fixed rules, and the estimation in which the President personally was held played an important part in regulating the number and tone of the applications for office.

"Another reason why the applications were not numerous was that Adams gave a considerable latitude of independent action to the heads of the departments, and many of the appointments were prompted by them. The applications were, therefore, scattered among several officials, whose powers

were uncertain, and they were fewer than they would have been with but one known active appointing power.

PARTY WARFARE.

"At the same time there was greater display of party feeling in the office-seeking while Adams was President than there had been before. The hostile political organizations had formed when Washington was in power, but they had been held in check by his influence, which dominated one party and had a restraining effect upon the other. But John Adams was a strong party man himself, and the hostile measures which the Federalists took against the Republicans met with his approval. Even had he counseled moderation the people would not have listened to him. It was evident that they had grown impatient of submitting to the dominating influence of one man. They were tired of hero-worship and were resolved to have, for a time at least, no successor to Washington; and if Adams had had every attribute of a popular hero he would still not have been recognized as one. The war between the parties which had been waged with some violence when Washington stood between the combatants now became general and fierce. By means of pamphlets, by letters, by songs at the theatres and in the streets, by the passing of resolutions, by speeches everywhere, either party sought to bring confusion upon the other. It is doubtful if party heat was ever greater in this country before or after the Civil War. To make the bitterness uncompromisingly intense there entered a question of our relations with a foreign power which was thought to involve the national honor. War with France seemed to one side to be almost inevitable if we were to preserve even a semblance of our self-respect, yet there was a French party in the country which deprecated any hostile measures against our former allies and which sympathized with them passionately in their Revolution. It is not strange, therefore, that whereas during Washington's administration the political opinions of applicants for office seldom appear and were seldom considered in making appointments to any but the very highest offices (except in Rhode Island, where opponents of the adoption of the Constitution were not appointed), the case was different during the presidency of Adams. The intolerant political temper which prevailed is reflected in the applications for office and illustrated by them. In many instances, probably a majority, the political opinions of the candidates for domestic civil offices were brought out. In the appointments abroad and in the military appointments politics did not figure."

Mr. Hunt has procured copies of much of the correspondence regarding appointments to office under Adams which is now preserved in the archives of the State Department at Washington. This is very interesting, and throws light on the prevalent ideas of propriety in such matters. As to Adams' own views Mr. Hunt says:

"There cannot be any doubt that Adams endeavored to obtain worthy men for the appointments he made, but if he did not wholly proscribe members of the Republican party he at least showed such a preference for Federalists that few who were not members of that party received any favors at his hands."

POWERS OF THE FRENCH PRESIDENT.

THE Hon. Hannis Taylor, our Minister to Spain, contributes to the *North American Review* an interesting study of the executive department in the French system of government—the one great blunder, as Mr. Taylor views it, of our sister republic.

The makers of the present French constitution, says Mr. Taylor, took as their model of executive power the English sovereignty as it existed in 1875, just as the makers of the constitution of the United States took as their model the same sovereignty as it existed in 1787.

"The divergence in the result thus attained in the construction of these two greatest republican executives is as wide as the difference which divides the two originals from each other. After a century of experience the executive power in the United States stands out as the most successful part, perhaps, of the whole federal system. It has been a firm, stable, and moderating influence in the midst of purely democratic institutions, with which it has perfectly harmonized. After a quarter of a century of experience, the executive power as now constituted in France stands out as the one great failure in a constitution which has otherwise been France's most permanent and successful republican experiment. It may be truly said that the old kings of France reigned and governed; that a constitutional monarch now reigns in England, but does not govern; that the President of the United States governs, but does not reign; while the President of the French Republic neither reigns nor governs. In that way France has been deprived of stable and continuous executive leadership at a critical period in her history. The President from the very constitution of his office cannot supply it; and experience has demonstrated that ministries appointed by him under the existing system cannot supply it.

"That charge is capable of mathematical demonstration. Not long ago the *Figaro* made a statement of all the ministries that have existed in France since February, 1871, and of their relative duration. From that it appears that within that time there have been thirty-four (to which three more must now be added), with an average life of scarcely eight months; and, including those persons who have gone out of office when partial changes were made, that during the same period there have been more than 200 different ministers in office. President MacMahon governed with eight cabinets, Grévy with twelve, Carnot with ten, and certainly no improvement has taken place under the two

Presidents who have succeeded since that time. The French presidency, which is a solecism in the history of republican institutions, may therefore be said to have broken down under the test of actual experience for the reason that it has failed to attain even approximately the results produced by the English original after which it was modeled."

Mr. Taylor introduces a comparison of the actual working of the two systems as regards length of ministries, from which it appears that there have been but nine English ministries within a period of twenty-eight years, with an average life of more than three years, against at least thirty-seven French ministries within twenty-five years, with an average life of scarcely eight months. The advantage of the English system, so far as stability is concerned, seems to have been demonstrated by experience.

The French constitution as a whole, Mr. Taylor thinks, has proven wonderfully successful. "The one great difficulty disclosed by experience has arisen out of the impossible attempt to put a republican President into the shoes of a modern constitutional monarch whose functions are exercised by a ministry which in France is the servant of two popular assemblies. In making that dangerous experiment the French statesmen of 1875 marred their work by departing from the firm basis of historical experience into the unknown realm of abstract speculation, and what inevitably happens in all such cases has taken place. Nobody had ever attempted such a thing before, and no one has been bold enough to attempt such a thing since."

AMERICAN EXPERIENCE.

Mr. Taylor urges France to profit by the example of the United States. He believes that even now our American executive might be inducted into the French system. "All that the French Republic now requires is such a firm, stable, and continuous policy as the reproduction of the American presidency would surely impart. During its long and prosperous history its capabilities have been fully tested in the crucibles of peace and war, and it has been copied into every important republican constitution with the exception of that of France alone. Upon the present French system it could easily be engrafted without any change whatever in the machinery by which French Presidents are now chosen—by the joint ballot of the chambers—machinery which has stood the test of experience."

THE BUDGET AND THE COMMITTEE SYSTEM.

Mr. Taylor seems to think that the control of the finances can safely remain in the hands of the legislative committees, as in the United States.

"The gravest objection that will be made in France to a reproduction of the American presidential system will be based, no doubt, upon the idea that under that system the executive power is too far removed from the Chambers and too little subject to their domination and control. Such an ob-

jection will, however, lose very much of its force when the fact is remembered that under the system of committee organization as it exists in the French Chambers, the French Chambers themselves have long ago assumed control of the supreme political question involved in the subject of national finance. While other committees simply consider and report upon ministerial measures, the Budget Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, composed of thirty-three members, and the Finance Committee of the Senate, composed of eighteen members, by revising and transforming ministerial proposals, really shape the financial policy of France to a greater extent than like committees now control the finances of the government at Washington. By simply continuing such control the French Chambers could still overshadow the executive in the one vital particular in which they naturally desire to be supreme."

Mr. Taylor takes a conservative view of the veto power, holding that the present provision, which denies to the French President the right to veto legislation, but puts it in his power to demand the reconsideration of measures, should be continued.

THE CABINET.

As to the powers of the French cabinet, Mr. Taylor says:

"It would not be necessary to change the constitution of the Council of Ministers considered as an administrative body, appointed by the President, and as such subject to his direction and control. It would only be necessary to abolish that aspect of the Council in which its members appear as the political body known as the Cabinet, and as such responsible to the Chambers not by virtue of any positive law, but by virtue of an unrecorded understanding, as in England. The Council of Ministers, as an administrative body, is recognized by law; the Cabinet, a political body composed of the same persons, is not. By simply shortening the term of the President with the understanding that he should no longer be controlled by the Chambers through the Council of Ministers acting in their political capacity as a Cabinet, the end in view could be attained by simply changing one positive law."

The present intercommunication between the executive and the Chambers—in which the American system is deficient—might be continued, the French Ministers, whether members of the Chambers or not, being permitted to attend their sessions and to take a privileged part in the debates, and a modified form of interpellation might be permitted.

"The great end to be attained is the substitution of an executive thus chosen for a four years' term with a permanent ministry after the American model, for an executive with a seven years' term with an ever-changing ministry after the English model. Why should it be difficult for France to accept a system which has always been sufficiently democratic for the United States when its adoption will surely bring to her the stable executive power so necessary for her welfare?"

A FRENCH VIEW OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

M. PIERRE LEROY-BEAULIEU, in the first January number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, has an extremely well-informed and interesting article on "The English Colonies and the Schemes for the Organization of the British Empire." It may as well be said at once that M. Leroy-Beaulieu does not believe in drawing closer the thread which at present unites England with her colonies. He quotes Mr. Chamberlain's famous comparison of that thread to an electric wire which carries a current capable of setting in motion the most powerful machinery, and adds the caustic comment: "Doubtless; but there are nevertheless limits to the current which a wire can transmit, and if these limits are passed the wire becomes red hot and breaks." He thinks that Imperial federation does not lack partisans in the colonies solely because colonists imagine that under federation the mother-country would be obliged to take the word of command from her colonies, and model her political action according to their wishes, even more than is the case to-day. This, in M. Leroy-Beaulieu's opinion, would largely increase Great Britain's difficulties and her "splendid isolation." She could hardly expect to receive effective assistance from the colonies. They could only with difficulty be persuaded to send even a paltry contribution from their revenues to London to provide for the common defense. For the British Empire, regarded as a whole federation, would be perhaps but the prelude of dislocation. As for the future federal council of the Empire, M. Leroy-Beaulieu pictures it as a perfect nest of faction and conflicting party interests.

It is probably a sufficient answer to say that this gloomy forecast might easily be verified if England was so foolish as to force federation upon her colonies against their will, much as France has forcibly imposed her rule on the natives of Madagascar. But as it is certain that Imperial federation will never be realized except by general agreement and after prolonged negotiation, it is at least unlikely that if it was realized England and her colonies would immediately begin quarreling. The amount of agreement necessary to carry into effect any scheme of Imperial federation is so great that the chance of its subsequently turning into acute disagreement is so remote as not to be worth consideration.

ADMIRATION OF IMPERIALISM.

The remainder of M. Leroy-Beaulieu's article is interesting, not because it contains anything particularly new, but because it is always interesting to note how the British Colonial Empire strikes an exceptionally able French writer. It is assuredly worth while to summarize briefly the chief points on which M. Leroy-Beaulieu comments. First of all, owing to the command of the sea possessed by the British fleet, the lack of cohesion in the British Empire is more apparent than real, and the ocean,

so far from being "dissociabilis," in Horace's phrase, has become the great highway which unites Great Britain with her dependencies. M. Leroy-Beaulieu notes with admiration the apparently unsystematic absence of a cut-and-dried form of colonial government, thanks to which each dependency enjoys, broadly speaking, the form of administration which suits it best. The English plan of leaving pioneer work to be done by chartered companies also meets with his approval, and he contrasts their treatment by the home government with the pedantic restrictions in which French companies are fettered. He describes in some detail the four classes into which the forty-two colonies dependent on the Colonial Secretary are divided, deriving his information from the Colonial Office list for 1895. However, that work is new enough for his purpose. He suggests, shrewdly enough, that the loyalty of many colonies to the crown may be really a personal loyalty to Queen Victoria, and that when in course of time a younger and less well-known sovereign succeeds there may be a certain diminution of loyal fervor. He traces with real insight the evolution of the modern Imperial idea. How far we have traveled from the old conceptions of colonial relations, which obtained even down to the seventh decade of the century, may be partly realized when we come upon such a dictum as this, laid down by so eminent a statesman as Turgot: "A colony when it has grown up detaches itself from the mother country like a ripe fruit from a tree." The centripetal force in these later years has prevailed indeed over the centrifugal. M. Leroy-Beaulieu quotes significant passages from the remarkable speeches on colonial relations which Mr. Chamberlain has delivered since he took office as Colonial Secretary, and ingeniously shows that England's "splendid isolation" in foreign politics lends important support not only to the Imperial idea, but also to the fair trader's dream of an Imperial Zollverein.

BIMETALLISM IN EUROPE.

THE progress of the movement for international bimetalism in France, Germany and England is described by three writers in the *National Review*. Each of these writers is an avowed advocate of bimetalism, and their visions of the future of the cause so dear to their hearts are decidedly rose-colored.

FRANCE.

Speaking for France, M. Edmond d'Artois, one of the secretaries of the French Bimetallic League, says that until the end of the year 1893 public opinion in that country remained indifferent to the question of bimetalism.

"In 1892, when the French government, on the invitation of the American government appointed delegates to the International Conference at Brussels, the French economic press was unanimous in advis-

ing abstention. When our delegates were appointed their instructions were couched in that spirit."

What finally drew the attention of French economists to the matter was the further depreciation of silver in terms of gold which took place in June, 1893, after the closing of the India mints to the free coinage of rupees. Since that date the growth of bimetallic sentiment in France has been very rapid.

"The French Bimetallic League now numbers 1,500 'correspondents' and 128 industrial and agricultural societies representing 52,000 active members. In the space of two years it has organized more than 200 meetings in every part of France, and has published a considerable mass of literature. It has arrayed against it all those who know nothing of the monetary question; but on its side are all the producers who have studied it at all, and their number increases daily.

"The whole year 1895 and the first three months of 1896 saw the great development of the movement. Resolutions were voted by the *Conseils Généraux*, industrial and agricultural societies, etc. This culminated in the introduction by M. Méline, Hon. President of the League, and now chief of the government, of a resolution, dated March 17, into the Chamber of Deputies, signed by 347 Deputies, or about two-thirds of its average voting strength. It ran as follows:

The Chamber of Deputies is of opinion that the establishment of international bimetallicism would be a great benefit to the agricultural, industrial and commercial interests of the country, and urges upon the government the advisability of doing all in their power to establish and maintain, by international agreement, a stable monetary par of exchange between gold and silver.

"We may add that at least two-thirds of the French Senate indorse that opinion. M. Loubet, its president, is, as we have already named, Hon. President of the Bimetallic League, after having for fourteen months been its acting president and one of its chief founders. No doubt can therefore be entertained that the government and the great majority of the French Parliament are in favor of bimetallicism."

GERMANY.

Dr. Otto Arendt explains with some care the silver situation in the German Reichstag.

"To understand the currency movement in Germany it is necessary to recollect that it has assumed a political character, which, by itself, does not belong to it. The first representatives of bimetallicism in Germany were Liberals and Free Traders (especially the then leader of the commercial party, Prince-Smith). But gradually, principally owing to the influence of Bamberger, the gold standard has come to be looked upon as Liberal, and bimetallicism as 'agrarian' or 'reactionary.' In no country in the world is bimetallicism opposed with so much vehemence and so little regard for truth as in Germany. The Liberal, the Free Trade and of late also the Socialistic press, are unitedly fighting bimetallicism;

and to-day the entire Parliamentary Left is against the double standard, which is represented as a means for enabling debtors to repay gold mortgages in depreciated silver, and for illegitimately enriching American silver mine owners.

"But in Germany the Parliamentary Left controls neither Parliament nor the government. The above development is therefore only partially unfavorable. For it has had the result of rallying the Right round bimetallicism, which lately has become one of the planks of the Conservative platform. The Parliamentary strength of the Right is about equal to that of the Left, but the former has much more influence with the government, which finds itself generally in opposition to the Liberal party. Every Ministry has, therefore, to consider the opinions of the Right if it wants to avoid the fate of the Caprivi Administration, which came to grief, partly at least, owing to its attitude at the Brussels Monetary Conference.

"But it is not by accident that the Right is bimetallic. Its power is based upon its representing agriculture, and the German land owners consider bimetallicism the 'Great Remedy' for suffering agriculture. The German Agricultural Union supports no candidate who declines to vote for bimetallicism.

"This last circumstance is of great importance with regard to the third party, which at present is controlling Parliament—viz., the Clerical or Centre party. They are obliged to remain on good terms with the rural voter. It is, therefore, out of question that the Centre can support the gold party, which is thus permanently in a minority. But, on the other hand, the Centre has not yet joined the bimetallicists. Among its members there are only a few gold men, whilst the bimetallicists are numerous, decided, and increasing in number. The pamphlet of Archbishop Walsh, translated by von Kardorff, has won many adherents for bimetallicism among the Clericals. The position, therefore, is as follows: A majority in favor of bimetallicism, but no open declaration of policy, as the leaders desire the party to vote solid."

Dr. Arendt concludes, then, that an International Conference would have strong support in the German Parliament, and if England should decide for bimetallicism he feels confident that government, Parliament and public opinion in Germany would all become bimetallic.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Aldenham, president of the British Bimetallic League, replies to recent statements of gold-standard advocates to the effect that interest in the cause of bimetallicism has declined in England of late.

"General Walker, we are told, would certainly, if he had lived to come again to England, have found men of business and economists more hostile to bimetallicism than at the date of his last speech here. Something has happened since then. The contest in the United States has been a warning and its result

a relief. They are the more convinced that the English system of a sole gold standard is the only safe system, the only system justified by both theory and practice, and rejoice to find that the United States are still persistently of that mind. It is a pity that we are not told which of our economists—all bimetallicists up to that time—have seen the error of their ways; which men of business have repented of their strange belief that it was for the advantage of trade, and therefore of themselves, that a par of exchange should exist, giving them and the countries with which they deal a common measure of value. I have not observed that even among bankers, and among the merchants who have no direct dealings with silver-using countries, and who have no practical knowledge of the meaning of the words 'par of exchange,' has there been any renewed enthusiasm for the monetary system which makes that par impossible. I must confess that though I do not know them they may yet exist; but while their names and arguments are concealed, and the existence of either is only asserted in the vague utterances of a leading article, I must conclude that *De non apparentibus et non existentibus eadem est ratio*."

The editor of the *National Review* supplements Lord Aldenham's article with the following statement as to the attitude of the present British government toward bimetallicism:

"While recognizing that public opinion is not ripe for an abandonment of the monometallic gold system in Great Britain the present government is prepared to co-operate in other ways in effecting an international settlement of the silver question. They would be willing in the first place to reopen the Indian mints which were closed in 1893, and it should be remembered that this closure has been the only blow we have struck at silver since the beginning of the century. The Cabinet would also be prepared to constitute a certain amount of silver into a part of the bank reserve. In our judgment this is not the full measure of what Great Britain should do, but under the circumstances she can hardly be represented as blocking the way in the interests of gold."

ORIGINAL RESEARCH IN THE UNIVERSITIES.

THE editors of the *American Naturalist* have a word of advice to the trustees of American universities on the subject of original research and its "practical" importance:

"While the primary object of the university is instruction, there are several reasons why original research is of more than incidental importance to its prosperity. The mastery of his subject, which is characteristic of the man who advances the knowledge of it, is an essential of a good teacher. The belief in this truth is so general that the teacher who is known as a discoverer will more successfully attract students to his classes than he who is not so known. But apart from this, the general reputation

of a school before the public is more surely affected by the research work that issues from its faculty than the managing bodies of some of them seem willing to admit. As an advertisement, successful original work is incomparable. It serves this purpose in quarters where the detailed work of the university is of necessity unknown. We know how it is with our estimate of institutions of foreign lands; we know them by the work of their professors in original research. We believe that those universities which permit of the production of original work by those of its professors who have proven themselves competent for it are wise above those who do not do so. Those who load such men with teaching, so as to forbid such work, reduce their prosperity. We regret to learn that a tendency to the latter course is increasingly evident in some of our great schools. Who, in the chemical world, does not think the more highly of Harvard on account of the work of Gibbs; how much better is Brown known through the work of a Packard, and so on? Chicago, Pennsylvania and Cornell profit greatly in various fields by the work turned out by certain members of their faculties. Who does not know Columbia, Princeton and Johns Hopkins, as the seat of the labors of men whose names are familiar to every American? Yet in a few of these institutions the prosperity brought by these very men is becoming the means of choking their vitality of these their life centres, by the increase of drudgery which it brings. The managers will be wise to preserve for these men sufficient leisure to enable them to advance the frontiers of the known, and thus to obtain juster views of things as they are, and to bring us ever nearer to a comprehension of the great laws, whose expressions it is their business to teach to the growing intelligences of the nation."

HERBERT SPENCER AND THE "SYNTHETIC PHILOSOPHY."

PROFESSOR WILLIAM H. HUDSON of the Stanford University begins an elaborate study of "Herbert Spencer: the Man and his Work," in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*, with a few words of tribute to the indefatigable energy of the greatest philosopher of our time. The "Synthetic Philosophy," just completed, has occupied thirty-six years of Mr. Spencer's life, and, as Professor Hudson says, it was undertaken against the advice of friends, at a time when its author was already broken down in health, when the financial outlook was uncertain, and when difficulties were presenting themselves on every side. What some of these difficulties were, and how they increased as the years passed, Professor Hudson shows:

"Only those who have closely watched the progress of the undertaking—perhaps even only those who have been privileged to step behind the curtain and learn at first hand the conditions under which the work has been done—can really be in a

position to appreciate the man's high courage, steady perseverance, and single-hearted devotion to a cherished ideal. Obstacles of many kinds he had foreseen from the outset, but these were as little in comparison with the unlooked-for impediments which he was presumably to find blocking his way. For a time the practical support yielded him by the reading public was so slight that he seriously contemplated the abandonment of his labors altogether. After this, interruptions occurred with increasing frequency in various unexpected ways. He was forced to pause in the methodical unfolding of his plan, to explain, restate, clear up misconceptions and reply to criticisms. His energies were on several occasions drawn off into other, though in most cases directly subsidiary, lines of work. The supervision of the compilation of the Descriptive Sociology, itself an enormous task, the writing for the International Scientific Series of his Study of Sociology; the publication of a number of timely essays (such as those making up *The Man versus the State*), rendered necessary, as Mr. Spencer felt, by the conditions and tendencies of public affairs—all these things, valuable as we know them to be, none the less delayed the prosecution of the larger design. And, worse than all, his physical powers, as the years went on, in spite of temporary fluctuations and improvements, continued, upon the whole, steadily to decline. He had reckoned, in starting, on a regular working day of three hours. The calculation, moderate as it appeared to be, was presently proved altogether extravagant. Only by the most careful husbanding of his energies has sustained labor been possible to him at all. Absolute inaction has often been forced upon him as the sole means of recuperating his overtaxed strength, while through many a lengthy period of sleeplessness and prostration the dictation of a paragraph or two each morning has represented the extreme reach of his productive capacity. That under such circumstances as these the majestic edifice which he had designed should have continued to rise, stone by stone, is itself a fact not easily paralleled in the history of philosophy or letters; nor is it wonderful that, till within a short time since, most of us should have regarded the ultimate crowning of the structure as almost, if not quite, an impossibility."

MAGNITUDE OF THE "SYNTHETIC PHILOSOPHY."

Of the importance of Mr. Spencer's achievement, Professor Hudson says:

"That it is in itself the largest, most comprehensive, and most ambitious plan conceived and wrought out by any single thinker of our time is obvious to all; nor will it be less obvious to those who concern themselves in any way with the progress of thought that, measured alike by the constructive genius manifested in, and the far-reaching influence exerted by it, the Synthetic Philosophy towers superbly above all other philosophic achievements of the age. There is no field of mental activity that

Mr. Spencer has not to some extent made his own; no line of inquiry in which his power has not been felt. Even those who differ the most radically from him are at the same time compelled to define their positions in relation to his arguments and conclusions, while his speculations constitute a common point of departure for the most curiously divergent developments of thought. To write the history of opinion in regard to his work would indeed be scarcely less than to write the history of biology, psychology, sociology, ethics and political theory during the past thirty years."

Professor Hudson (whose "Introduction to the Philosophy of Herbert Spencer" is a well-known work) expands his *Popular Science* article into a very careful and able critique of Spencer, from which we should be glad to quote, did space limitations permit.

DARWIN AND SPENCER.

IN the *Fortnightly Review*, taking as his text Mr. Clodd's "Pioneers of Evolution," Mr. Grant Allen discusses the relations between the two leading scientific thinkers of the century in the following passage:

"If I were to sum up the positions of these two great thinkers, Darwin and Spencer, the experimentalist and the generalizer, the observer and the philosopher, in a single paragraph each, I should be tempted to do it in somewhat the following fashion:

"Darwin came at a moment when human thought was trembling on the verge of a new flight toward undiscovered regions. Kant and Laplace and Murchison and Lyell had already applied the evolutionary idea to the genesis of suns and systems, of continents and mountains. Lamarck had already suggested the notion that similar conceptions might be equally applied to the genesis of plant and animal species. But, as I have put it elsewhere, what was needed was a solution of the difficulty of Adaptation which should help the lame dog of Lamarckian evolutionism over the organic stile, so leaving the mind free to apply the evolutionary method to psychology, and to what Mr. Spencer has well called the super-organic sciences. For that office, Darwin presented himself at the exact right moment—a deeply-learned and well-equipped biological scholar, a minute specialist as compared with Spencer, a broad generalist, as compared with the botanists, entomologists, and ornithologists of his time. He filled the gap. As regards thinkers, he gave them a key which helped them to understand Organic Evolution; as regards the world at large, he supplied them with a codex which convinced them at once of his historical truth.

"Herbert Spencer is a philosopher of a wider range. All knowledge is his province. A believer in Organic Evolution before Darwin published his epoch making work, he accepted at once Darwin's

useful idea, and incorporated it as a minor part in its fitting place in his own system. But that system itself, alike in its conception and its inception, was both independent of and anterior to Darwin's first pronouncement. It certainly covered a vast world of thought which Darwin never even attempted to enter. To Herbert Spencer, Darwin was even as Kant, Laplace and Lyell—a laborer in a special field who produced results which fell at once into their proper order in his wider synthesis. As sculptors they carved out shapely stones, from which he, as architect, built his majestic fabric. The total philosophic concept of Evolution as a Cosmical Process—one and continuous, from nebula to man, from star to soul, from atom to society—we owe to Herbert Spencer himself, and to him alone, using as material the final results of innumerable preceding workers and thinkers."

THE FUTURE OF MARRIAGE.

IN a recent number of the *Nouvelle Revue* Madame Schmahl has a thoughtful article on "The Future of Marriage." The subject is of such absorbing interest in this bewildered and introspective age that Madame Schmahl's paper will repay a somewhat prolonged examination. The question presents itself to Madame Schmahl, who, as an Englishwoman married to a Frenchman, has had the advantage of observing the situation of her sex in the two most highly civilized countries of the modern world, in the fashion, Will it be possible in the society of to-morrow to preserve marriage under its actual form?

PROMISCUITY IMPOSSIBLE.

There are two principal answers to this—that of the school who advocate the abolition of the old legal marriage and the substitution for it of the free union, and that of the school who desire solely to introduce justice into marriage. The free union based solely on sexual instinct may be dismissed at once as being wholly retrograde and anti-social, even if it were for a moment practicable. As the great *savant* Westermarck says, "Marriage implies life in common, the father protecting and aiding the mother in the cares of progeniture."

AN ECONOMIC QUESTION.

It is asserted that the question of the position of women in regard to marriage is almost entirely one of economics. Bebel and the socialists of his school dream of a time when woman will be independent socially and economically; she will no longer be subjected even to a semblance of authority and of exploitation; she will be placed face to face with man on a footing of absolute liberty and equality; she will be the mistress of her destiny. Madame Schmahl considers that this prospect is not only in the nature of things unrealizable, but is likely, if an attempt is made to realize it, to thrust women

down to a more degrading condition of servitude than is their lot at present in the legal marriage of the present day.

HANDICAPPED BY MOTHERHOOD.

But why is Herr Bebel's prospect unrealizable? Madame Schmahl avails herself of the old but substantially true answer, that during the period when she bears children and brings them up woman must be dependent on an individual man, or on the community at large, or on a group. This is a fair generalization, though there are numerous exceptions, as may be inferred from the simple fact that in 1831 there were precisely five trades and professions open to women in England, whereas in 1891 there were more than one hundred and fifty. The great majority of working women are employed at some laborious trade and maternity deprives them of their earning power more completely and for longer periods than it does in the case of professional women who live by brain work.

WOMEN MUST BE THE WEAKER SEX.

It has been urged that woman's physical weakness is the consequence of her defective education and the neglect of reasonable bodily exercise persisted in for centuries, and it has even been prophesied that the terrors of maternity and certain other physical weaknesses will be evolved out of existence in course of time. It is difficult to argue with prophets, but there is reason to believe that this view is scientifically unsound. The truth is that most women have usually had plenty of exercise. Domestic work has exercised and does still exercise their whole muscular system, and yet has not removed those facts of physical weakness against which the leaders of the woman movement declaim in vain. In order to become equal to man in physical strength, woman would have to sacrifice certain characteristics which peculiarly fit her for the task of maternity; in that case the woman question would be solved, somewhat drastically it is true, by the complete extinction of the race. But the question of superiority has really been decided long ago. Woman is already the equal of man by the development of her intelligence; she is superior to him on account of the importance of the organs of nutrition. It is clear then that "equality of opportunity" alone would not secure that economic independence of woman, without which a "free union" is not to be thought of.

SOME SUGGESTED REFORMS.

It remains to summarize briefly the reforms which Madame Schmahl considers necessary in order to "introduce justice into marriage." Chief among these is removal of the ignorance which most women have of the conditions of conjugal life and of maternity. She says, truly enough, that if anybody is to be ignorant, it had better be the man. Next in importance she thinks is the abolition of the "marriage for money," with its frequently de-

plorable consequences. The power of the husband over the person and property of his wife should, too, be curtailed, and she must be allowed what is called the decision of maternity. Few, perhaps, will agree with all Madame Schmahl's views, but it is impossible to dispute the intelligence and moderation with which she presents her case.

THE ALTRUISM OF ANIMALS.

Are They Better Christians than Men?

A FRENCH scientist, M. Topinard, contributes to the *Monist* for January a very fascinating paper, entitled "Science and Faith: Introduction to Man as a Member of Society." The title has nothing to do with the subject, which is a very interesting description of the evolution of social intercourse on the part of birds, beasts, fishes and reptiles. The startling conclusion at which M. Topinard arrives is that from the standpoint of what is generally regarded as practical Christianity animals have more claim to be regarded as soundly saved than the average man. M. Topinard says:

"The animal is perhaps superior to man in point of altruism! Animal societies are less polished, but perhaps more humane, all things being equal, than our own."

This indeed is carrying the war into the enemy's camp with a vengeance, for if what M. Topinard says be true, instead of endeavoring to eliminate the animal in the cultivation of spirituality, we must go back to the animal if we would ascend in the scale of being. According to M. Topinard, we have failed to do justice to animals because we have looked at them too exclusively from our own standpoint.

"Animals, contrary to certain appearances, as well as to the preconceptions of physiology and to ideas quite widely spread, are more sociable than egoistic."

THE EVOLUTION OF ALTRUISM.

M. Topinard traces with much care the evolution of altruism, which he regards as a product of development from egoism by differentiation:

"Struggle for existence, emulation and competition—three things which hang together—are the logical consequences of egoism. The best endowed, those which know best how to take advantage of the opportunities offered, survive and increase. The acutest form of this antagonism is where one animal, to stay his hunger, is forced to devour another. A second widely spread form is *parasitism*, in which the animal takes up his abode upon or within another and partakes gradually of the latter, according to his needs. Next comes *commensalism*, in which the animal still selects its abode on the surface or in the interior of another, but confines its operations to taking advantage of its situation without doing harm to its host. Example, the little red crab of our common oyster. The following cases are

of an allied order: the case of *amphibena*, a bird which inhabits ant hills under sufferance of the proprietors, and that of the pilot-fish and the remora who keep company with the shark.

THE DAWN OF MUTUALISM.

"Next comes the state of *unilateral mutualism*, in which one species is made use of by another and performs services for the latter but without receiving anything in exchange. The instance of the crocodile and of the bird *trochilus*, on the banks of the Nile, is well known. This bird performs two services for the crocodile. It enters its mouth and dispatches there the worms and leeches which trouble the crocodile; it flies rapidly away, giving vent to a peculiar cry, when the *ichneumon*, the enemy of the crocodile, approaches, thus apprising its companion of the *ichneumon*'s presence. In return the crocodile shakes its tail whenever it wishes to close its mouth, thus giving the bird warning. The crocodile in no wise recompenses, but contents itself simply with respecting the person of the little animal. The service rendered is unilateral. But it is easy to understand that by the exercise of extremely little intelligence, if not unconsciously, the crocodile may be led to defend its *trochilus*.

EXAMPLES OF DOMESTICATION.

"The domestication of one species by another is a further instance of unilateral mutualism. A good example of this is that of certain ants who reduce other species to slavery and allow themselves to be fed by them.

"As an example of *bilateral mutualism* we shall cite the case of certain aphids and ants. The aphids secrete an abdominal fluid which distends them; the ants are passionately fond of this secretion, suck the same from the aphids, and, finally, in order to keep this precious source of nutrition always at hand, provide them with food; the result being that the aphids are converted into genuine milch cows which are kept and watched in stables.

"Continuing thus, we come to the cases where one animal borrows the services of another temporarily, as in the case with the serpent, who is ferried across a river by a duck, or to the cases where several animals assist one another in crossing streams of water, in lifting a large stone, in moving the trunk of a tree, in constructing a dam, in hunting, or in mutual defense.

THE ALTRUISM ORIGIN OF SOCIALITY.

"The causes of the formation of animal societies are numerous. The first is habit following upon indifference. The second is imitation. What shall we put third?

"The true cause of the formation of more or less sedentary and of permanent societies is that altruism which we have seen to be simply the love of self through others and which subsequently becomes a native sentiment as imperious under certain circum-

stances as egoism. It is the deire, the pleasure, the need of not being alone, of having companions, of exchanging with them one's impressions, of loving and being loved."

BIRDS BETTER ALTRUISTS THAN MAMMALS.

If animals are better Christians than men, the birds deserve to take a higher place than the mammals. M. Topinard says:

"The sentiment which engenders the paternal, maternal and monogamous family in the birds is weakened and has been diverted in the mammals, where in most cases it gives rise to the paternal and polygamous family. Also the social sentiment, which most commonly engenders societies in birds, has been weakened and diverted in the majority of the mammals. As a rule, the bird is more altruistic, the mammal more egoistic."

THE SELFISHNESS OF SEX LOVE.

A very interesting part of the paper deals with the influence of sex relations upon the evolution of society. Polyandry is very rare, both in birds and beasts. Love is essentially selfish. The instinct is egoistic to excess. The male must possess his female. Before reproduction he beats her when she does not yield with alacrity to his desires; afterward he continues to beat her to assure himself of her being absolutely his.

POLYGAMY A FACTOR IN EVOLUTION.

In this respect the animals do not seem to have much to teach us in the way of conduct. Although M. Topinard regards monogamy as the higher form of sex union he admits that "polygamy tends more strongly to the formation of animal societies than monogamy, although it is a lower form of family than the latter. A last reason tells us so. The family of three is a narrowed individuality, intermediary between the individual proper and social collectivity. The family of ten or twenty is a large and diffuse individuality, also intermediary but approaching to collectivity."

MAN AS THE DEVIL OF THE BRUTE.

It is sad to know, after reading this interesting account of the evolution of animal societies, that man, jealous probably of the superior development of the ethical and altruistic plane, has done his best to exterminate the most highly developed of his superiors. M. Topinard says:

"Man is the greatest enemy of animal societies. Prior to his time they were unquestionably very numerous. The pastures of Pikermi in the Miocene epoch, the innumerable and multifarious herds of mixed species which the first travelers in Central Africa encountered, are a confirmation of this fact. The societies of buffaloes, of beavers, of chamois, and of numerous other mammals, all dwindled and melted away on his coming. Extensive societies of birds are encountered only in regions sparsely settled by man."

THE NEW YORK HEBREW INSTITUTE.

THE manifold activities of the Hebrew Institute in New York City are described in *Peterson* by Dr. C. H. Levy.

"The amount of work accomplished in the Institute is astonishing and is made possible by the most careful division of labor and allotment of space and time. Every morning from nine to twelve the kindergarten rooms are filled with hundreds of little tots at work at the serious play of Froebel. The other class rooms are filled to overflowing with the children of the latest immigrants attending the classes of the Baron de Hirsch Trust. It will be remembered that the late Baron de Hirsch established this Trust a few years ago by endowing it with a sum producing about ten thousand dollars a month, for the purpose of Americanizing the Russian immigrants by teaching them the language and trades, and assisting them in beginning life."

"In the afternoon the children who are in attendance at public schools assemble in the class rooms for moral and religious instruction, there being more than two thousand on the roll, and free sewing classes for girls are in session. Over four hundred girls attend the classes in sewing, and three hundred more have applied for admission, but cannot be accommodated at present for lack of room. Every evening classes in English are conducted by the Baron de Hirsch Trust for the benefit of adult immigrants. But it is in the evening that the greatest work along club lines is done. The activity of the free schools, the library, and the Hirsch classes are controlled altogether by these societies—but the greater part of the work is done by the Educational Alliance."

"So as to avoid the least danger of pauperizing the recipients of these bounties, small fees are charged for the class work in the evenings, and in this way those attending preserve their self respect while enjoying much that they could not obtain otherwise. The expense of conducting the building and all the work done there is very great. Superintendents, teachers and leaders must be paid, notwithstanding the number of volunteer assistants; coal must be bought and books and papers purchased. Between fifty and seventy-five thousand dollars are expended annually upon the institute for running expenses, almost all of which is derived from donations and contributions of the Jews of New York."

"The financial outlay is, however, the least part of the expenditure which the institute represents. It stands as the result of years of careful study of men and methods by the most able minds. It undertakes the noblest work known to men,—the uplifting of the unfortunate, the socializing of the unsocial, the refining of the uncultured, the Americanizing within and without of those who have fled for safety to our banner. Its sectarian character is necessitated by the thousands of Russian Jews with which it attempts to deal—and yet its civilizing influence is limited by no religious boundaries."

AN INDICTMENT OF ORGANIZED CHARITIES.

PROFESSOR GEORGE GUNTON, in the February number of his *Magazine*, criticises the system and methods of modern charity administration. In this criticism Professor Gunton ventures to question the point of view adopted by the promoters and managers of organized charities. The whole modern method of these institutions, he says, is based on a wrong principle. "It is the outgrowth of sentiment; it proceeds on the assumption that the present condition of things is inevitable, and therefore must be accepted. One deplorable consequence is that that which should be regarded as temporary, as the outcome of an abnormal social condition, is perpetuated and made even worse—in a word, that is made chronic which should be deemed transient and ultimately preventable. It is 'the point of view' of these associated charities people which is at fault, and because of this their system should be called in question.

"The problem of poor relief is essentially economic, not charitable, and thus far the dealing has been wholly with the wrong end of it. The study most imperatively called for is not how best to administer charity, but how to make charity more and more unnecessary. What is wanted is not the systematized alleviation of a confessedly bad social and industrial situation, but its absolute alteration.

"Poverty, we are told, is increasing, and well it may, for we are making no general economic effort to dry up its springs; we are not dealing with the causes of it, nor are we seriously trying to make charity superfluous. On the contrary we are, by our relief methods, seeking to make people endure what ought not to be endured, and are giving out dolos to help them eke out an existence that should not, and need not, be tolerated. Ministering now and then to individuals and to families brings no permanent relief to the class to which such belong. Society cannot be essentially improved by tinkering at it in spots; and no uplift that amounts to anything can be secured except through the class, as a whole, that requires it."

THE ECONOMIC PROBLEM.

"The constant charge organized labor is making against our charities is, that they are only ameliorative, not preventive; that they do not deal with a condition which can and ought to be altered. It is the transference of emphasis from charity distribution to the prevention of conditions which seem to make it imperative, for which in good faith we plead; and one failure of the study of charitable methods is found in the fact that it has not made its advocates and helpers one whit wiser as to causes of poverty, which it is possible to alter, if not wholly eliminate. There are methods now pursued which only augment poverty, which pauperize people instead of rendering them self-respecting and self-dependent. It is not the individual case of distress that is alarming; it is when that distress

attaches to a class, when it is symptomatic of a condition, that there need be alarm. The true economic procedure is to render wholesome and happy conditions general, to make it possible for the masses to live in self-dependence, and yet continually rise in the standard of living as their social needs and desires develop. Economic science concerns itself with what ought to be, and therefore it antagonizes conditions charity seeks only to alleviate."

INTEMPERANCE AND PAUPERISM.

WE are indebted to an article by the Rev. F. W. Howard in the *Catholic World* for an interesting summary of the statistics recently gathered by the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor on the relation of the liquor traffic to pauperism.

There were 3,230 cases of pauperism investigated—2,633 males and 597 females. Included in this total there were 281 children under ten years of age.

The following questions, with statistics of the answers obtained, show some of the results of the investigation as analyzed by Mr. Howard:

I. Is the person's present condition of pauperism due to the use or abuse of intoxicating liquors?

Yes.	No.	Not ascertained.	Total.
1,274	1,427	529	3,230

II. Did the intemperate habits of one or both parents lead to the pauperism of the person considered?

Yes.	No.	Not ascertained.	Total.
156	2,734	340	3,230

III. Did the intemperate habits of the legal guardians of the person, other than the parents, lead to his or her state of pauperism?

Yes.	No.	Not ascertained.	Total.
47	2,856	340	3,230

IV. Did the intemperate habits of others, not parents or guardians, lead to the pauperism of the person considered?

Yes.	No.	Not ascertained.	Total.
99	2,784	347	3,230

HEREDITY AS A FACTOR.

"Elsewhere in the report we learn that 47.74 per cent. of all the 3,230 persons examined had one or both parents intemperate; 25.91 per cent. had parents who were total abstainers; and in 26.35 per cent. of cases the facts were not known. Whatever direct influence of heredity there may be is confined to the small number of 156 cases. We have no warrant from the figures, however, for saying that heredity was the cause in any of these cases. There is, therefore, according to this report, a direct relation between intemperance and pauperism established in 1,576 out of the 3,230 cases investigated. Of course statistics of this kind do not warrant final conclusions, and they need to be confirmed or disproved by collateral evidence and subsequent inquiries."

From other tables given in the Bureau's report it appears that 15.63 per cent. of the 3,230 paupers

were reported as excessive drinkers; 49.63 per cent. were addicted to drink; 26.81 per cent. were total abstainers, and of 7.93 per cent. the drinking habits were unknown. Of the whole number at least 65.26 per cent. were affected by the drink habit. The total abstainers were chiefly young persons.

Excluding from the total of cases investigated all the male paupers under 20 and all the female paupers under 30, we have 2,568 left out of the 3,230 cases. "Among these 2,568,312 were total abstainers and 227 cases were doubtful. The relation between intemperance and pauperism is found to exist among 80 per cent. of these 2,568 cases, and according to this investigation, therefore, the relation is a very close one indeed."

"The conclusion, then, is that if we root out intemperance a large amount of adult pauperism will cease, and if those who contend against intemperance do so because they wish to destroy pauperism, we have reason to say from the study of these figures that their energy has not been wasted. On the contrary, it has been well expended.

OTHER CAUSES.

"There are other causes of pauperism than drink. In its worst type pauperism is a form of degeneration, and due to physical and congenital causes. Such pauperism is found in the lowest stratum of a population; and, strange to say, we find that in such cases intemperance often is but a factor of small importance. The seven generations of the famous Jukes family, studied by Dugdale, contained many paupers but few, inebriates. The tribe of Ishmael, a roving band of vagrants in the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, was not found to contain much intemperance. But paupers of this kind are isolated from the rest of the population. They are not and never were physically capable of rendering efficient service to society. They are usually mentally defective as well as dependent, and they tend to extinction. But pauperism allied to intemperance is usually the evidence of a life of wasted opportunity. When pauperism is caused by intemperance it means that a life of usefulness has been lost to the community. If, therefore, intemperance can be controlled, it is hardly to be expected that the most degraded type of pauperism will be destroyed, but it does mean that a grave injury to society that results in other forms of pauperism will, to a great extent, cease.

"We ought to note here the caution that pauperism should not be identified with poverty. Pauperism is a state of dependence on the bounty of others which in some cases is due to no fault of the individual, as in the cases of children, and in other cases is due to the evil habits of the person, as is doubtless the fact in many of the adult paupers described in this report. We all know the lines of the poet about 'honest poverty,' and the vast majority of those who are compelled to struggle against misfortune or a hard fate would scorn to be

dependent. It might be comfortable to many who fail in social justice to believe that intemperance is the cause of all poverty; that if a man is in poor material conditions it is due to his own fault. But it is as needful to beware of the view that everything an individual may suffer is due entirely to his own fault, as it is to beware of the view that everything he suffers is due to somebody else's fault."

COMPULSORY VACCINATION.

MR. CLARK BELL gives in the *Medico-Legal Journal* a number of answers which he has recently received to the question, "Should Compulsory Vaccination be Enforced by Law?" Officers of health boards and medical authorities seem divided in their opinions. Mr. Bell summarizes his own views as follows:

"It is worth our while to consider whether in the face of the Report of the Royal Commission adverse to compulsory vaccination we should hesitate, before we decide—in the absence of any epidemic especially—to enforce by statute such an encroachment upon the personal rights of a citizen as compulsory vaccination with its attendant risks would or might entail, against and over his protest which might come from the enforcement of a compulsory statute. Again, when we consider the views of such men as Dr. Samuel Abbott, Dr. Benj. Lee, and especially criticise the careful report of Dr. Robert J. Pittfield to the Board of Health of Pennsylvania, in which he reports a careful and critical examination of a large number of the establishments engaged in the manufacture of vaccine virus, that in the major part great carelessness and negligence exists as to the purity of the product, and that no official supervision exists anywhere over this manufacture, should we not consider, in view of the imminent risk to the citizen from the use of improper and injurious virus, that some legislation should protect the citizen if the enforcement of compulsory vaccination shall be legalized from the serious consequences following the use of impure virus by the State officials?"

THE CRIMINAL "IN THE OPEN."

JOSIAH FLYNT, writing in the February *Forum*, attacks some of the favorite theories of modern criminologists, showing that the investigations on which these theories have been based have not, as a rule, been conducted on lines fitted to secure results of value in the scientific study of the criminal. The very fact that the criminal has been studied exclusively behind prison bars, after arrest, trial and conviction, is enough, in Mr. Flynt's opinion, to invalidate the conclusions drawn from all such study.

"Where," asks Mr. Flynt, "may we hope to find the criminal in his most natural state of mind and body? In confinement, a balked and disappointed

man? or in the open, faring forth on his plundering errands, seeking whom and what he may devour?" Imprisonment, says Mr. Flynt, should be considered rather as an incident in the criminal's existence than its normal sphere. Because it has not been so regarded, he thinks that our modern view of the criminal is a distorted one.

The criminologists, of course, can say in reply, that the first logical step in their science is the catching of the hare, and that they are compelled to resort to the prisons for their "material." Mr. Flynt, on the other hand, has adopted an entirely novel course in his efforts to study the criminal's characteristics at first hand; for he has attempted nothing less than to meet and associate with criminals "in their own habitat," and he believes that he has discovered striking differences between the criminal "in the open" and the criminal in prison.

Mr. Flynt, as is well known, has studied ordinary tramps and vagabonds in this way for the past ten years. He has lived on terms of intimacy with them for months at a time. It was through such associations that his acquaintance with criminals was developed, for he found that members of the latter class were constantly mingling with their less vicious fellow wanderers.

CRIME AS A PROFESSION.

Mr. Flynt is inclined to disregard, for practical purposes, Lombroso's classification of criminals as political, instinctive, occasional, habitual and professional. He considers only one class—the professional—as of any great importance. The criminals that he knows are either making a business of crime, or are experimenting with it from commercial motives. He denies that these men have become criminals because they were unable to support themselves in any other way. "The people who go into crime for this reason are far less numerous than is generally supposed. It is true that they come, as a rule, from the poverty-stricken districts of our large cities, and that the standards of life in these districts, particularly for families, is pitifully low; but a single person can live in them far more easily than the philanthropists think. The necessities of life, for instance, can be had by simply begging; and this is the way they are found by the majority of people who are not willing to work for them. The criminal, however, wants the luxuries of life as well; he seeks gold and the most expensive pleasures that gold can buy; and to get them he preys upon those who have it. He thinks that if all goes well he may become an aristocrat; and having so little to lose, and so much to gain, he deliberately takes his chances.

RECRUITS FOR THE RANKS OF CRIME.

"I must furthermore say that those criminals who are known to me, are not, as is also popularly supposed, the scum of their environment. On the contrary, they are above their environments, and are

often gifted with talents which would enable them to do well in any class, could they only be brought to realize its responsibilities and to take advantage of its opportunities. This notion that the criminal is the lowest type of his class in society arises from a false conception of that class and of the people who compose it. According to my experience, they are mainly paupers; and they have been such so long, and are so obtuse and unaccustomed to anything better, even in the United States, that they seldom make any serious effort to get out of their low condition. Indeed, I think it can be said that the majority of them are practically as happy and contented in their squalor and poverty as is the aristocrat in his palace. In Whitechapel, as well as in the worst parts of New York, for example, I have met entire families who could not be persuaded to exchange places with the rich, provided the exchange carried with it the duties and manners which wealth presupposes; they even pity the rich and express wonder at their contentment 'in such a strait jacket life.'"

But in this same class there are some born with ambitions, although not all of these are endowed with equal energy.

"Some are capable only of tramp life, which, despite its many trials and vicissitudes, is more attractive than the life they seek to escape. Those with greater energy go into crime proper; and they may be called, mentally as well as physically, the aristocracy of their class. This is my analysis of the majority of the criminal men and women I have encountered in the open; and I believe it will hold good throughout their entire class.

NATIONALITY.

"Concerning their nationalities, I must say that most of them are indigenous to the countries in which they live. In this country it is often said that foreigners are the main offenders, and a great deal has been written about Europe dumping its criminal population on American shores; but the main offenders, in the open at least, are natives, and are generally of Irish American parentage. In England, unmixed blood is a little more noticeable. Ireland is said to be the least criminal land in all Europe, and this may be the case, so far as local crime is concerned; but more criminals trace their ancestry back to that country than to any other where English is spoken. Indeed, in America, it is considered something quite out of the ordinary if the criminal cannot attach himself somehow or other to the 'Emerald Isle;' and nothing has hindered me more in my intercourse with him than the fact that my own connection with it is very slight.

"In regard to the ages of the criminals I have met, it is difficult to write definitely; but the average, I think, is between twenty-five and thirty years. The sex is predominantly masculine. For every female criminal, I have found twenty males;

and the proportion in the United States is even higher. It cannot, however, be inferred that the women of the same original environment are less ambitious than the men; but they take to the street, instead of to crime, to satisfy their love of high living, and they hope to find there the same prizes that their brothers are seeking by plunder. It is a mistake to say that all these women are driven to the street by the pangs of hunger. A great many are, no doubt, thus impelled; but I believe there are multitudes who are there merely to satisfy their ambitious and luxurious tastes."

The various physical and mental abnormalities portrayed by the criminologists Mr. Flynt has not found in his criminals at all. Most of these peculiarities, such as the "criminal look" and other marks, Mr. Flynt ascribes to the influence of continued imprisonment, rather than to the criminal career in itself.

As a rule, in Mr. Flynt's opinion, the "commercial" criminals—those that excel in numbers—can be held morally responsible for their wrong doing. The instinctive criminal, he holds, should be treated as we treat insane people.

YOUNG FRENCH CRIMINALS.

IN the recent January number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, M. Fouillée has an alarming article on juvenile criminality in France in relation to education and the press. He thinks that the enormous increase in juvenile crime occurring, as it has done, side by side with the very general spread of popular education, now made compulsory, is due principally to the license of the baser class of French journals. The state of affairs is undoubtedly one which must soon attract the serious attention of all patriotic Frenchmen. Education was made compulsory in 1882. Since 1881 the number of persons committed by the correctional tribunals has risen from 210,000 to about 240,000. Since 1889 murders have increased from 156 to 189, assassinations from 195 to 218, and violations and attempts on children from 539 to 651. Three fifths of the men condemned in France are condemned for this last-named class of crime, whereas in 1830 the proportion was only one tenth. The average of these crimes is in France about 700 annually, whereas in Italy, a more criminal country in general, it varies between 250 and 300.

INCREASE OF JUVENILE CRIME.

M. Fouillée does not seem to have thought that increased police activity or more strict legislation may account for this increase in crime. Still, even if all reasonable allowance is made for such possible agencies, the net increase which remains is assuredly alarming. Let us take his statistics of juvenile criminality. From 1820 to 1880, while common law offenses among adults increased threefold, the criminality of youths from sixteen to twenty-one quadrupled, and of young girls increased nearly threefold.

In the second period, from 1880 to 1893, the number of child criminals increased fourfold, while adult criminals only increased by one ninth. There are 7,000,000 minors from seven to sixteen, and 20,000,000 adults in France, but the minors furnish nearly twice as many criminals as the adults. In 1880 persons under twenty-one committed thirty assassinations, thirty-nine homicides, two poisonings, one hundred and fourteen infanticides, four thousand two hundred and twelve beatings and woundings, twenty five cases of arson, one hundred and fifty-three violations, eighty attempts against chastity, four hundred and fifty-eight qualified robberies, and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two simple robberies. Nowadays the case is still worse. The precocity of the child-criminals produces an astonishing and infinitely saddening exaggeration of ferocity and licentiousness. Child prostitution, we are told, is increasing by leaps and bounds; child suicide, formerly extremely rare, is also growing at an alarming pace.

ENGLAND'S PIOUS EXAMPLE.

Such is M. Fouillée's picture. The moral he draws is to learn from England. The comparative infrequency of crime in England he attributes to the prevalence of reformatory and industrial schools, and to the increasing leniency of judges and magistrates. In view of the revelations in the Forest-Hill case and certain other facts, these compliments may well bring a blush of shame to the English cheek. M. Fouillée is on safer ground when he says that England has always realized the profound difference between liberty and license, and has always understood that license is another name for tyranny. That is, broadly speaking, true of the position of the press in England. M. Fouillée looks enviously across the Channel at the happy little English, Scotch and Irish children, growing up in purity, their minds uncontaminated by the loathsome suggestions of a pornographic press. A great part of the juvenile crime of France is undoubtedly due to the violent anti-clericalism which has had the effect of withdrawing from thousands of children the restraining influence of religion. Perhaps M. Fouillée somewhat exaggerates the influence of the pornographic journals, the excitatory power of the printed word. Still there can be no doubt that many sheets are widely circulated in France which a prudent government would suppress without hesitation. Yet the so called liberty of the press is such a fetish in France that we cannot expect to see any really effectual action taken for a long time.

WHICH is the happiest period of life?—Sir Arthur Arnold, in the *Young Man* for February, expresses the opinion that the popular belief as to the happy irresponsibility of youth is a delusion. It is his opinion that "youth, instead of being the happiest period of life, is most painfully charged with responsibility."

GILBERT PARKER.

SOME of the personal traits of the author of "The Seats of the Mighty" are revealed in an article by W. J. Thorold in *Massey's Magazine*.

Mr. Parker's home is in London, "a handsome residence in Park Place, St. James', S. W., the most fashionable portion of the metropolis, not far from Marlborough House and Buckingham Palace."

This writer grows enthusiastic over Mr. Parker's simplicity of manner:

"At home, on the street, in his books, everywhere, in everything—he possesses one noticeable characteristic: lack of affectation. He is always himself and never poses for mental impressions or photographs. Eccentricity of person, manner or dress, he regards as not at all a necessary adjunct of a literary man. It is a poor reputation that can not be made or sustained without such aids. See him walking on the Strand or driving in Hyde Park and you might easily mistake him for some wealthy metropolitan lawyer or banker. With admirable taste he refrains from parading his profession by any outward insignia, to use a euphemism. Nor has prosperity spoiled him in any way, rather has success deepened his sympathies. He is constantly helping some struggling and ambitious youth to get a few rungs higher up on the ladder. There are not a few who owe much to the kindly influence of Gilbert Parker exerted for their advancement."

CANADA AS A FIELD FOR THE NOVELIST.

In the course of the interview recorded in this article the limitations of Canada as a background of modern fiction were dwelt upon. Mr. Parker expressing himself as follows: "You have, at the present day in Canada, human life, and that is immensely interesting, and to bring it out of unpicturesque surroundings and give it eminence requires not only great art, but great humanity: therefore, we who are not great, have a hard task because we have no adventitious aids to fame. Speaking for myself, I recognized that. That is why I went where there were contrasts—to Hudson's Bay which still provided great elements of contrast. The Hudson's Bay Company is the one link that binds us to the times of King Charles the First. The House of Commons, the Church, political, commercial and social conditions have been altered, but the Hudson's Bay Company goes on unchanged with the same methods and the same policy. As civilization forces its way upward, it goes nearer the pole, and so obtains the same ground for exploration, drawing the cold robe of antiquity around it. Therefore, you have the contrast which lent itself to my prentice hand. It also is provided in Québec, by reason of the clash of race—English and French. I tried to present that in 'The Trail of the Sword'; developed it, I hope, to some better ends in 'The Seats of the Mighty,' because the circumstances were larger, the stake greater, the surroundings essentially picturesque. The times of

Louis Quinze and the Grande Marquise were picturesque—a big moment for England and France—when the fate of two nations was decided on the heights of Abraham. The man who treats of French Canada nowadays, although he has the contrasts, has to deal with simpler, graver surroundings; his task is infinitely more difficult artistically."

THE PROBLEM OF THE NOVEL.

ANNIE NATHAN MEYER, writing in the *Arena*, analyzes some of the tendencies of modern fiction. The novel, she says, is no longer a mere source of entertainment. Never before has it been taken so seriously, whether from the English or the French point of view.

"No novelist can succeed to-day in retaining the full vigor of his art unless he keeps constantly before him the three great sources of his power; the power to hold our attention, the power to reach us through our emotions, and the power to make us see others as we are accustomed to see ourselves. He must fail if he attempts to wield the same power by means of his beautiful morality, or his touching pathos, or his admirable critical judgment alone."

Two classes of novels, says Mrs. Meyer, now "poise themselves aloft with a fine sense of adequacy, and of having solved the problem of the modern novel."

"First, we have the novels whose real life is swallowed up in too much profundity of thought and criticism of life; second, the novels that are cheapened by a false realism and a devotion to unessentials. Further, I think I may generalize so far as to say that the English have a tendency to worship at the shrine of the first class and the Americans at the shrine of the second class.

"To take the first class, the novels whose real life is swallowed up in too much profundity of thought and criticism of life: As I have said before, we demand a great deal of the novel of to-day; there must be earnestness of purpose, critical insight, profundity of thought. We absolutely demand that, and there we stop. Only give us thought, critical insight, in whatever form you please, and we shall be satisfied. 'The world accepts what is true and excellent, however faulty in technical requirements.'

"It is easy to laugh at 'technical requirements' and to say that the neglect of them 'may disturb those that deal in criticism,' but that they will not disturb the seeing eye. It is all very well to laugh at those that look to *how* a thing is said, rather than to *what* is said, but nevertheless a profound thought gains much in vitality, even in impressiveness, if expressed in a thoroughly adequate literary style."

MODERN REALISM.

Turning to the novels of the second class, those that are "cheapened by a false realism and a devo-

tion to unessentials," Mrs. Meyer admits that to-day the novels of the realistic school have the greatest power of moving.

"We no longer need the language of the allegory or of the stilted old fashioned romance in order to impress a lesson upon us. Realism is to the novel what a skillful use of the pencil and brush is to the painter, or what the possession of technique is to the pianist. A pianist that has the soul and finesse to interpret a great master cannot do so unless he has absolutely mastered the technical difficulties of the runs and octaves. We lose the majesty or beauty of the theme if our ear detects false notes, or if, on the other hand, we recognize the fact that a difficult passage is being laboriously overcome. The pianist must rise above all the difficulties of the music before he can begin to make a great effect. So, to derive the full meaning of a novel, our mind should not detect any false notes—a point of unreality—nor should it be drawn away by an elaborate display of mere technique—the overloading of detail.

"The best realism is that which affords the mind the readiest hold on the real theme of the novel. We must bear in mind that the power of realism aids us in producing an impression, but our effort should never be merely to produce an impression of realism.

"This habit into which so many of us Americans have fallen, of going into rhapsodies over the absolutely photographic precision of our recent novels, is leading us into an entirely false use of the power of realism."

It is for this reason that Mrs. Meyer looks to England rather than to America for the development of the highest ideals in fiction.

"It seems to me that the English, with all their lack of repose and overloading of thought, run less danger of holding a completely false idea of the novel than we do. After all, they are on the right track; out of this mass of brilliant sayings, profundity of thought, and critical insight—out of the struggle to write it all harmoniously—will be slowly developed the great novel of the future.

"But if the Americans continue to worship a false realism, if we give up the great problems of life and accept the small teasings of everyday living in their stead, it seems to me that we are making a fatal mistake, and that it will be difficult for us to go back to the right track.

"Let us not be deceived by the false serenity of the novels of the past, for their serenity, like that of the aristocracies of Teutonic origin, comes from their never having had any ideas to trouble them. The novels of to-day certainly cannot boast of having attained that 'admirable ideal of perfection'; but neither can one say that they are untroubled by any ideas. Let us be proud of our troublesome ideas, let us be glad we have them, let us scorn to ask for a false peace, and let us await the day when we can attain that 'true grace and serenity' which come from having made order among our ideas, and harmonized them."

SOME STORIES ABOUT BROWNING.

IN the *Temple Magazine* for February, the Dean of Canterbury gossips pleasantly about the poet Browning. The article is illustrated with specimens of Browning's handwriting. There is also a reproduction of the autographs on the back of a menu card at one of Mr. Macmillan's dinners, the company including Matthew Arnold, Mr. Browning, John Morley, Frederick Greenwood and others.

"LA SAISIAZ."

Dean Farrar says:

"Unlike Tennyson, Mr. Browning did not usually speak by choice in ordinary society on the deepest subjects of thought. I have, however, heard him do so, especially on one occasion at the Athenæum—where I very often met him—just before his publication of 'La Saisiaz.' He told me all the circumstances which had led him to write that poem, and how deeply he had been impressed with the awful suddenness of the death of the lady friend which had led him to the train of thought there expressed. 'I have there,' he said, 'given utterance to some of my deepest convictions about this life and the life to come.'

"THE GOOD NEWS FROM GHENT."

"Mr. Browning's sense of humor was quick. I once asked him about 'The Steed which brought Good News from Ghent,' and whether the incident had any historic basis; for I told him that a friend of mine had taken very considerable trouble to search various histories and discover whether it was true or not. 'No,' he said; 'the whole poem was purely imaginary. I had had a long voyage in a sailing vessel (I think it was from Messina to Naples), and, being rather tired of the monotony, thought of a good horse of mine, and how much I should enjoy a quick ride. As I could not ride in reality, I thought that I would enjoy a ride in imagination;' and he then and there wrote that most popular of his lyrics.

"THAT GREAT MOGUL" TIBERIUS.

"He told me that during the same voyage he had asked the skipper to awake him when they sighted the island of Capri, if they should happen to pass it very early in the morning before he woke. 'Why should you care to be awakened to see Capri?' asked the skipper. In reply, Browning sketched to him some of the facts and legends of the long residence of the Emperor Tiberius in the island, to which his auditor listened in silent astonishment. As they were passing Capri he came and awoke Mr. Browning, and, pointing to the island, said laconically, to the poet's great amusement, 'There's where that Great Mogul used to live!'"

"BELLS AND POMEGRANATES."

On one occasion the Dean spent Sunday at Dr. Jowett's, at Oxford, in company with Mr. Browning. In the course of their conversation "he alluded without the least bitterness to the long course of years

in which his works were doomed to something like contemporary oblivion, during which very few copies indeed of them were sold, and scarcely one of them attained to a second edition. I said something about the Browning Society, which had then been recently formed, and he said that there were many who professed to laugh at it, but for his part he was grateful for this and every other indication of a dawning recognition, considering the dreary time of neglect and ignorant insult which he had been doomed to undergo. And then he told me the story, which he also, I believe, told to others, but which I narrated in the form in which he told it to me that Sunday afternoon. He said that when one of his earlier volumes came out—I think ‘Bells and Pomegranates’—a copy fell into the hands of Mr. John Stuart Mill, who was then at the zenith of his fame, and whose literary opinion was accepted as oracular. Mr. J. S. Mill expressed his admiration of the poems and of the originality of the lessons they contained; and he wrote to the editor of *Tait's Magazine*, then one of the leading literary journals, asking if he might review them in the forthcoming number. The editor wrote back to say that he should always esteem it an honor and an advantage to receive a review from the pen of Mr. J. S. Mill, but unfortunately he could not insert a review of ‘Bells and Pomegranates,’ as it had been reviewed in the last number. Mr. Browning had the curiosity to look at the last number of the magazine, and there read the so-called review. It was as follows: “‘Bells and Pomegranates,” by Robert Browning: *Balderdash*.”

“‘It depended, you see,’ said Mr. Browning, ‘on what looked like the merest accident, whether the work of a new or as yet almost unknown writer should receive a eulogistic review from the pen of the first literary and philosophic critic of his day, —a review which would have rendered him most powerful help, exactly at the time when it was most needed,—or whether he should only receive one insolent epithet from some nameless nobody. I consider,’ he added, ‘that this so-called “review” retarded any recognition of me by twenty years delay.’”

THE SUPREME HISTORIAN OF THE WORLD.

A Tribute to Gibbon.

THE *Quarterly Review* gives the first place to an article on “Edward Gibbon.” The publication of the original text of the autobiography of Gibbon and his correspondence affords a convenient text to the reviewer, who says:

“At last Gibbon enters the public presence, not as his friends had arranged the famous little man’s toilette, but in his habit as he lived, without expurgation of his too vehement phrases, or the suppression of great names, or any other treatment, literary, political, or religious, that the year 1796 appeared to demand.”

The *Quarterly* is extremely eulogistic. It begins its article as follows:

“Edward Gibbon, who, after a hundred years, still reigns supreme among English and perhaps European historians, died in London, January 16, 1794. He was in the middle of his fifty-seventh year.”

Of his masterpiece, it says:

“The histories which others have left us from that eighteenth century sleep undisturbed upon our shelves, but the stately moving picture of the ‘Decline and Fall’ we look back into with ever renewed delight, and an astonishment at its richness of color and masterly handling, such as no modern artist in words seems likely to call forth. But Gibbon was something more than the historian of Rome. He was a man of letters on a great scale, who, though he had never published a line, would have been worthy of remembrance for his enthusiastic devotion to learning, for his *idea*, to speak platonically, of the true scholar, and for the life which he led in accordance with it.”

After a rapid glance over the contemporary men of letters it finds in him the closest resemblance to Montaigne.

“In the doubt, the cynicism, the curiosity, the love of repose, the toleration or *insouciance*, the good-nature, the strong common-sense, the scholar’s musing upon the antique, the lively reading of dead authors, Gibbon and Montaigne agree like twin-brothers. Both are blind, deaf and dumb in the region which we know as the supernatural; to them the Divine, revealed or experienced, is literally a kind of madness; when they read of it in history, it scandalizes and shocks them; it has on their minds precisely the same effect which *their* want of decency has upon ours. Such was Gibbon, not one tormented with the thirst of divine things, but the natural man,—*l’homme moyen sensuel* is a name that suits him admirably,—but human, far from diabolic, and with many delightful qualities; affectionate, too, and generous, and capable of a lifelong friendship when once he had found, as in Lord Sheffield, a man to his liking.”

The reviewer quotes from his autobiography Gibbon’s familiar description of the enthusiasm with which he first set foot in the Forum, and says:

“With so magnificent a trumpet-call does the historian awaken us to the greatness that he has been destined to describe, and in doing so to surpass the Decades of Livy, to charm a wider audience than Tacitus with his stern and severe philosophy could have hoped to gain, and, in a language unforeseen by Cicero, to emblazon the proud trophies which Rome had planted from the Euphrates to the Western Ocean. The overture is worthy of the subject and the artist.”

Of the book itself, to which Gibbon dedicated twenty-five years of his life, the reviewer declares that it is “at once a conquest of literature in all its provinces, and a grand alliance binding together

human thought, old and new, Latin, Greek and modern, as Alexander had dreamt of uniting Eastern custom with Hellenic progress and development."

Yet it had its limitations.

"The 'Decline and Fall,' may be revised, corrected, drawn in more minute detail; the plan remains, for it is a part of Nature and Providence. Gibbon, destitute of Biblical and other Eastern lore, did not begin far back enough in the retrospect, as he failed likewise in discerning the conclusion of the whole matter. Had he taken Augustine's view, he would have come nearer the mark; but he was first Tacitus and then Julian; by-and-by, when Islam swept like a hurricane over half the Christian world, he could not see for the sudden darkness; and even the achievements of his own day, the English conquest of India, the exploits of Russia upon the Danube, gave him no clue to that assured triumph which has more and more lifted the Cross above the Crescent, and is now rounding off a mysterious tragedy which has lasted twelve hundred and sixty years."

Who "Edited" Gibbon's Memoirs?

Mr. Frederic Harrison, in the *Forum*, raises some interesting questions concerning the original edition of the "Memoirs" published by Lord Sheffield.

Lord Sheffield himself had naively remarked in 1795 that these "Memoirs" has been "carefully selected and put together," but, as Mr. Harrison says, "the world never did know the method of the 'selection' or the astounding freedom with which they had been 'put together.' We did not know that quite a third of the whole had been omitted, together with some of the most brilliant pictures and many of the most piquant remarks that Gibbon ever indited.

"We never suspected that the editor had cut about the manuscript of the 'luminous historian' as if it were a schoolboy's theme; that sentences, descriptions and distinct essays had been clipped from one draft and soldered into another in the middle of a paragraph; that delicious bits of satire had been expunged, so as not to awaken prejudice or to dim the solemnity of 'history'; that much of the fun, nearly all the scandal, and most of the inner personal life had been eliminated from the 'Letters.' We now see that Gibbon's literary carcase was treated in some such way as a hog is converted into ham. But the mystery remains. If Gibbon did not compose his own autobiography, who did? Lord Sheffield, who wrote some fair, average treatises, could hardly be credited with the wonderful literary art by which these stately blocks of Roman masonry were built up into a graceful and symmetrical edifice—just as the Arch of Titus ushers in the Sacred Way up to the Capitol itself. No one can read these seven sketches of the historian without admiring the unknown literary hand which so won-

derfully wove them together and reset them into one harmonious piece.

THE 'WOMAN IN THE CASE,'

"That hand, I cannot doubt, was mainly the fair hand of a young girl. I have seen an original letter of Lady Maria Holroyd, Lord Sheffield's eldest daughter, in which she says that she and her step-mother, the second wife of Lord Sheffield, 'are working busily at the Memoirs, and are excellent devils.' There are passages, she says, 'which it would be very unfit to publish'—'If the letters had fallen into the hands of a Boswell what fun the world would have had.' I have examined the original manuscripts in the British Museum; they are marked for elision, alteration and abbreviation in the handwriting of Lady Maria. This able and brilliant woman became on marriage the first Lady Stanley of Alderley, whose numerous descendants are so well known in English society and politics. Maria Holroyd's letters before her marriage have recently been published, and they bear out Gibbon's emphatic tribute to her audacity and genius. I have myself little doubt that the skill with which Gibbon's brilliant marble fragments were composed into a coherent picture, like the Mosaics which astonish and delight us at Rome, was mainly the work of this bold and remarkable woman.

A MARVELOUS CAREER.

"A second mystery remains, now that we have the authentic and complete collection of the historian's 'Letters.' They have not been treated quite so freely as the 'Memoirs,' although hardly more than a quarter of them have been previously published, and very few of these without omissions. But now that we have the intimate records of his daily life from youth to death in their original form, one wonders anew how so gigantic a work as the 'Decline and Fall' was ever completed in about sixteen years amidst all the distractions of country squires, London gaieties, Parliamentary and official duties, interminable worries about his family and property, social scandals and importunate friends. In all these six hundred letters there is not very much about his studies and his writings, but a great deal about politics, society and pecuniary cares. We are left to imagine for ourselves when the great scholar read, how he wrote, and why he never seemed to exchange a thought with any student of his own calibre of learning. One would think he was a man of fashion, a dilettante man of the world, a wit, a *bon vivant*, and a collector of high life gossip. All this makes the zest of his 'Letters,' which at times seem to recall to us the charm of a Boswell or a Horace Walpole. The world can now have all the fun, as Maria Holroyd said. But it leaves us with the puzzle even darker than before—how did Gibbon, whose whole epoch of really systematic study hardly lasted twenty-five years, acquire so stupendous a body of exact and curious learning?"

LEIGHTON AND WATTS.

Two Ideals In Art.

THE Leighton and Watts exhibitions at Burlington House and the New Gallery, respectively, have excited so much interest that one is not surprised to find the work of these artists again under discussion in the periodicals. In the *Fortnightly* for February, it is Mr. H. Heathcote Statham who makes the ideals of these two great painters a subject for comparison. In reference to Lord Leighton he says:

"One cannot but be conscious that the collection in one gallery of a number of Leighton's paintings constitutes an ordeal whereby he loses rather than gains in our estimation. Always we are conscious of the presence of style in going through the collection, but in not a few instances it seems to be style *et præterea nihil*; there is not enough interest behind it; the succession of faces all finished to a conventional smoothness of texture, suggesting color sculpture rather than living and breathing humanities and all—

'With the same cold, calm, beautiful regard.'

begins rather to pall upon us; we become conscious that Art doth not live by style alone. The collection as a whole, too, reminds one unmistakably that the author of these pictures, a great artist in his way, was not a great colorist, a shortcoming, which, of course, he shares with some still greater artists. One has only to name Raphael for one. It is, perhaps, significant of the essentially Greek quality of Leighton's genius that he succeeds in color just where one could fancy the Greeks succeeding—viz., in delicate combinations of comparatively low tones. He painted for decorative effect of line and color, expressed with perfect technical execution and balance of design and style, to attain which, as his numerous studies and models show, he spared neither time nor pains. Not a picture of his could be named which points a moral; while, on the other hand, not a careless piece of work is to be found among them."

THE FIGURE IN PAINTING.

The distinction between Mr. Watts' ideal in the use of the figure in painting and that of Leighton, Mr. Statham defines thus:

"Leighton kept his figures out of the plane of realism by employing a cold and rather hard and sculptural treatment, so that they seem to be more artificial, so to speak, than real life. Mr. Watts, on the contrary, seems to aim, if one may so say, at making his nudes less artificial than life; spiritualizing away the actual facts of flesh-and-blood existence; painting, not so much the nude figure, as a glorified translation of it, in which it seems to have not less but more and fuller and warmer life than belongs to the actual earthly tabernacle. In the ordinary sense, Mr. Watts does not paint 'the nude' (to use the cant phrase); he paints a visionary body which is based upon it.

"This, then, is the final aim of Mr. Watts' ma-

tured theory of art—to render a picture, if not a work of beauty in a pictorial sense, at least a means of inculcating a moral lesson; to use the figure not only as a medium of artistic expression, but as a symbol of a moral truth."

A noble aim, if the art be not sacrificed to the meaning.

The Watts Exhibition.

In the February *Magazine of Art*, Mr. M. H. Spielmann has an appreciation of Mr. Watts. The exhibition of the painter's work has made him realize more fully "how great a man is this noble artist, how superb a painter." The flesh-painting in "Fata Morgana" and "Life's Illusions" according to Mr. Spielmann alone deserve a pilgrimage all to themselves. He concludes:

"Mr. Watts is a king among painters; and if he has deliberately used his art for the expression of didactic ideas, it is ungrateful, and foolish moreover, to shut our eyes to the genius that would paint virtues as well as trees and dissections, and would rather delight our intellects and stir our consciences than confine his message to sensuous enjoyment."

AN AMERICAN PAINTER IN MUNICH.

THE work of Carl Marr, an American artist who has won recognition as one of the great living painters of Europe, is described by Mr. Edward T. Heyn in *Home and Country*.

The career of this artist, as reviewed by Mr. Heyn, has been both rapid and brilliant.

"Within little more than a decade of residence in Europe he has been chosen an honorary member and a professor of the famous Munich Academy, and has refused tempting offers of professorships in Berlin and Vienna. His pictures have won gold medals and prizes in the great competitions of Germany, and the recognition of his greatness is as universal as it is deserved."

Carl Marr was born in Milwaukee in 1848.

"He was instructed in drawing by a veteran landscape painter, Henry Vianden, who still resides in Milwaukee. After leaving school he entered the engraving establishment of his father, drawing subjects on wood, later studying the art of engraving, which he mastered in a very short time. He manifested so much talent at the age of seventeen that his father sent him to Europe to study. He first visited an art school in Weimar, but a year later went to Berlin and received the instruction of Professor Gussion. Soon after he became a pupil of Professors Seitz and Gabriel Max, at Munich. His first painting to attract the attention of the critics was 'Assuérus, the Wandering Jew,' or as it is now known, the 'Mystery of Life.' Professor Marr received a silver medal for this picture, but at that time was unable to sell it, and concluded to return to Milwaukee, his former home. New Yorkers will

remember that in 1882 this painting was presented by Mr. George I. Seney to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

"After his arrival in this country he showed a number of sketches made during his sojourn in Munich to publishers in New York, Philadelphia and other cities, but was told there was no market for such work in America. He went to Milwaukee and opened an art school there, and he also supported himself in a precarious manner by painting crayon portraits. One day an advertisement attracted his attention in which a railroad advertised tickets to Boston for \$5 and return. He borrowed a sum of money from his brother and went to that city, where he succeeded in getting some illustrating to do. Other orders followed, and after saving a few hundred dollars, he made up his mind to return to Munich. His first success there was won with the painting entitled 'An Episode of 1813,' which was purchased by the German Association of Art, and is now to be found in the royal gallery in Hanover."

"THE FLAGELLANTS."

Marr's greatest work, "The Flagellants," painted on a canvas of unusual size (11 x 30), was begun in 1885 and finished in 1889. This painting received a gold medal at the Munich exhibition of 1890, and later had a prominent place in the American art exhibit at the World's Fair of 1893. It has lately been purchased in Milwaukee, where it will have a place in the new public library building.

"The painting represents the procession of a band of religious fanatics known as the 'Flagellants,' who at various intervals between the thirteenth and sixteenth centuries overran Europe, appearing in Italy and Germany. They consisted of disorderly men, women and children, who supposed that by scourging and flagellation they could propitiate the supposed wrath of God. The scene depicted is one of dramatic and intense realism. One sees a canvas consisting of two hundred life-size figures, a band of enthusiastic zealots stripped to the waist, old and young, emaciated and bleeding, with leather thongs in their hands. The company is led by an ascetic, the monk Rainer, who bears aloft a huge metal crucifix, followed by the other penitents. At the end of the crowd are to be seen men who are actively engaged in the operation of whipping themselves in a most violent manner. The 'Flagellants' are also accompanied by a number of young children, with bright and lovely faces, who form a striking contrast compared with the other figures in the picture. Looking at the realistic scene, one seems to hear the groans and sighs and the singing of the psalms by the Flagellants, so full is it of intense and dramatic power."

The Primitive Methodist Quarterly publishes an appreciative criticism of Mr. Crockett's work, which is followed by an equally admiring review of the novels of Björnstjerne Björnson.

A STUDY OF WILLIAM WATSON.

IN *Poet-Lore* Mrs. Laurence Turnbull touches on some aspects of the poetry of William Watson from the standpoint of the "poetry-lover," the only vantage ground from which is possible any "adequate interpretation of poetry." "Others seeking moods may win something—often much—the philosophy, the external grace of a poem, but never its full inner beauty and meaning."

Mrs. Turnbull finds in Watson finish, strength, loftiness of purpose and great freedom from affectation or eccentricity.

"It has been said that Watson fails in emotion; but all his finer poems seem to me as deep in feeling as perfect in art, while to the unconscious reserve of a delicate, artistic selection and that entire freedom from sensuality which is more often found with those poets who are passionate lovers of nature, the neglect of themes which are usual with less spiritual writers may have suggested this criticism. He loves to muse upon the problems of our time,—by the roar of the sea, in the heart of the forest, on the mountain's height,—with a modern's comprehension, at least, of the import of these present-day problems, with a Greek's calm acceptance of beauty as compensatory, but with a Christian's choice of the beauty which is wholly pure, and with a Christian's faith that all these mighty forces are overruled by the All-Father. In all our noblest artists there must be such fusion of Hellenism with Hebraism."

A number of interesting parallels are drawn between the poet and Sidney Lanier, by whom the writer thinks him to have been much influenced, and although there is much in the larger volume of verse published in 1892 "that we might spare," Watson has "essentially the poet's soul, as noble in aspiration as in culture." . . . "With eyes full-visionsed for beauty, and a heart open to all the influences of Nature, he catches all her joy-notes, however sad the rhythm to which his life is set."

ENGLISH MILLIONAIRES AND THEIR MONEY.

How They Spend their Income.

THERE are two very interesting articles in the February magazines on this subject. Both of them are written by persons who profess to be able to give first-hand information as to the expenditure of millionaires. Mr. Arnold White, in *Cassell's Family Magazine*, writes an article which he entitles "What a Millionaire Could Do." The title is a misnomer, because he does not describe what they could do, but what as a matter of fact they actually do. Defining the millionaire as a man who has a million sterling invested at 5 per cent., Mr. Arnold White gives us his estimate of the way in which that income of £50,000 a year would be spent. It is thus summarized:

THE MILLIONAIRE'S BUDGET.

Poor relations.....	£ 500
Allowances to sons and daughters.....	5,000
Town rent (four months' use).....	3,200
Country house, 28 gardeners, 30 indoor servants (five months in the year).....	14,000
Up-keep of town house (exclusive of stables and wine).....	3,500
Stable expenses.....	3,000
Alcohol.....	1,400
Travel and amusement.....	3,000
Steam yacht (three months' commission).....	5,850
Clothes.....	100
Tobacco.....	600
Philanthropy.....	2,000
	<hr/>
	£42,150
Balance to cover politics, religion, insurance, <i>frais de chantage</i> , art, literature, racing, betting, losses on the Stock Exchange, wedding presents (including royalty) and crossing sweepers.....	7,850
	<hr/>
	£50,000

Mr. White enters into some curious particulars as to the various items in his budget. The up-keep, for instance, of the London house is to include a dinner of from fourteen to twenty persons five nights a week for four months. Sixteen indoor servants will cost three shillings per day each for board. In the matter of horses, every horse is estimated as costing £120 a year, and as the millionaire must have nine carriage horses and five hacks, his stable bill runs up to a heavy figure. Fifteen hundred guineas is not an unusual figure for a pair of well-matched sixteen hands carriage horses. His steam yacht will cost him £1,500 a month when in commission, and £150 a month for the rest of the year, when it is laid up in harbor. His reason for putting philanthropy down at £2,000 per annum is somewhat cynically stated as follows:

"Philanthropy is now obligatory upon the rich, not merely because it is the cheapest form of advertisement, but because a non subscribing millionaire would soon find the great ladies of his acquaintance looking at him coldly."

Mr. White's conclusion is that millionaires on the whole are not an enviable set of men, and that one drawback to the position is that they are generally in want of ready money.

The Millionaire's Extravagances.

If that should be so it is not difficult to divine the reason from Mr. White's own article; but further particulars in the *English Illustrated Magazine*, under the head of "The Extravagances of a Millionaire," remove all doubt upon that point. The writer, who calls himself "X," describes an idle millionaire of his acquaintance, a baron who took to yachting late in life. The pictures in his yacht saloon cost £30,000. One day in the Bay of Biscay he was rather badly knocked about, and in order to prevent such a discomfort in the future he spent £3,600 in chartering a vessel to act as tender, specially fitted with oil tanks and taps for her whole length, with instructions to steam to windward two

or three hundred yards whenever the sea was rough, and then pour oil upon the troubled waters in order to enable the millionaire baron to avoid sea sickness. This adds to the annual expense of his yacht about £4,000. It has only been used on one occasion, but it is interesting to know the experiment was signally successful.

"X" tells another story about this idle millionaire baron. He wished to buy a well-known picture in the possession of a comparatively poor man who, until lately, was a member of the House of Commons. This picture was a magnificent specimen of the artist at his best period. If sold at Christie's it would probably have fetched between sixteen and twenty thousand pounds. The baron began negotiations by sending a blank check for the owner of the picture to fill in for whatever sum he pleased. The blank check was returned; the picture was not for sale. Then he wrote to the owner offering him £50,000 and £2,000 a year for life if he would sell the picture. The owner refused. Nothing daunted, the baron returned to the charge, and offered the owner of the picture £300,000. Even this, however, failed to secure the coveted painting, and so it remains in the possession of the ex-member of the House of Commons, who, "X" says, has now succeeded to a considerable fortune through the death of a relative.

Another capitalist whom "X" knows—for "X" seems to keep very bad company—has a mania for wearing a new pair of trousers every day of his life. His trousers bill costs £912 10s. per annum. More reasonable is the caprice of a Jewish millionaire who has built himself a country house in which there are four bedrooms specially built and decorated to correspond to the four seasons. Another plutocrat has fitted up stables in connection with his town house exactly like the dining or drawing-room of a man of taste. They are, indeed, an annex to the drawing-room, and after dinner it is an amusement of his to have the horses, carefully shod in india rubber, brought into the dining-room to pay their respects to the owner and receive a piece of sugar.

A millionaire who built himself a castle in one of the midland counties spent £80,000 in providing the castle with water from a distance of eighteen miles. There was nothing wrong with the water in the village, but a case of scarlet fever had occurred there, and he refused to avail himself of the local water supply. He is unmarried, and only occupies his country place three months in the year. His water supply, therefore, costs him 3 per cent. on outlay, 1 per cent. sinking fund, and £50 a day for all the time he occupies his castle.

Very little is said as to the extravagances of the wives of millionaires, but they live up to their husbands' standard. The elderly wife of a city magnate wore a dress when she was presented at Court costing £3,000, and this dress probably will never be worn a second time. It would be well if more particulars were published concerning these subjects.

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

SCRIBNER'S.

MR. PHILIP G. HERBERT, JR.'S paper on "The Business of a Factory" in the March *Scribner's* is noticed among the "Leading Articles."

Richard Harding Davis, one of the few "fortunate foreigners" who "found out" the Hungarian millennial celebration last year, describes that solemn swearing of allegiance to the King and Crown under the title of the "Banderium of Hungary." Mr. Davis pays a tribute to the passionate and emotional nature of the Hungarians which, combined with their reverence for centuries of traditions, causes them to don their national costumes and gravely take part in this commemoration of their kingdom's independence; but he questions the *raison d'être* of the Austrian royalties, and hints that when the time comes Hungary may possibly choose a king from among its own people. Mr. Howells, whose literary activities are most uncommonly active just at present, begins in this issue a serial called "The Story of a Play." His picture of the dramatic author, reproached by his bride for not permitting her to fully share in his work, and, in the midst of his misery, dimly analyzing the situation, "for future use," is very subtly drawn.

For the benefit of the vast multitudes who nowadays annually peregrinate in all directions, Mr. Lewis Morris Iddings describes "The Art of Travel" by land. There are numberless hints and facts as to fares, customs and officials here and abroad, but perhaps the most illuminating point made is the necessity of traveling without "trying too hard." Surely, there is no more indispensable a requisite to comfort and happiness than this, and with such flagrant sinners as ourselves it cannot be too strenuously insisted upon.

Mr. Charles Dana Gibson's London paper this time deals with "London Audiences." The most noticeable fact about these productions is the remarkable effect which a certain branch of the English school of illustrators has had upon Mr. Gibson's art. One may be pardoned for saying that the pen drawings we knew so well had become a trifle monotonous, *déjà connu*, but while there are still some of these there are other sketches, crayon and pencil, which evidence a contact with such men as Raven Hill, Dudley Hardy, etc. That the artist's powers of expression have been broadened by these innovations is pleasingly apparent.

HARPER'S.

WE have already noticed from this particularly good number of the *Harper's* "The Astronomical Progress of the Century," by Dr. Henry Smith Williams, and also Captain Mahan's "Preparedness for Naval War."

Mrs. E. A. Alexander, in an article on "Mr. Henry G. Marquand," points out the great influence of that notable collector in educating the art tastes of our people.

Mr. Marquand has for many years been a shining example to our wealthy citizens in this respect, and the superb collection of paintings bearing his name at the Metropolitan Museum is a monument at once to his æsthetic sense and his public spirited generosity.

Mr. Poultney Bigelow's fifth paper on "White Man's Africa" is devoted to an account of the once great nation of the Basutos, who, after many fierce wars with Boers and Britons, are now governed by a Resident and half a dozen English magistrates, and bid fair to civilize into a very efficient force of police and soldiery.

In the "Editor's Study" Mr. Warner suggests an ingenious parallel between "blustering March" with all the other characteristic months of the year and certain nations, hinting that in the eyes of the world the "conceit and brag and bluster" too often exhibited by our demagogues and Jingoës would probably earn for us the allotment of this same "stormy and fickle and hardly-to-be-endured month of March." While mildly deprecating that war-craving or at least war-willingness which is shown in Captain Mahan's article in the same issue, he declares there is one addition to the soldier's equipment which he would heartily welcome, and that is—the bicycle. His arguments in favor of this might cause the initiated to fancy that the veteran editor had been dallying himself with this unmanageable steed. "The bicycle is so well adapted to injure those who ride and those who do not get out of its way, that it would be a deadly engine, properly handled," proceeding to depict most entertainingly the destructive possibilities of a charge of sextuplets.

THE CENTURY.

THE *Century* for March is a notably excellent number, especially in illustration; a score or more of full-page pictures, with many score smaller ones, are in quite the highest class of magazine illustration. The number begins with an article by Mr. Clarence C. Buell, one of the editors of the *Century*, entitled "Our Fellow Citizen of the White House," in which Mr. Buell particularly describes the official cares of our presidents, and shows that only a man of businesslike methods and of the strongest physique is able to cope with even that part of the President's duty which the public scarcely ever hears of. With Mr. Cleveland there is a secret in the way he gets through his routine work with the conscientiousness for which he is distinguished among presidents. Certain portions of it he attends to in the quiet of midnight, and the *Century* shows a picture of the President and his Postmaster-General seated at a great table lit by the midnight oil, and covered with vast piles of applications from, and recommendations of, prospective postmasters. The daily mail of the chief executive is appalling. Mr. Cleveland's average during one year was fifteen hundred letters a day, but four-fifths of these are taken care of by the clerks of the cabinet officers. A large number of them make absolutely impossible demands, particularly on the President's charity. The requests for contributions have run up to \$20,000 in a single day. President Cleveland inaugurated the custom of bestowing the most careful detailed consideration on each application for pardon, and this has added much to the burden of his and President Harrison's duties. Applications for pardons average nearly five a week. Of course, there are the most delicate considerations involved in deciding them; about five out of nine are granted in whole or in part.

The most important article that has yet appeared on the Congressional Library, is contributed by the Librarian of Congress, Mr. A. R. Spofford. The text is interspersed with a great number of handsome pictures that give a capital idea of the exterior and interior of "The Nation's Library." Mr. Spofford tells us that the library is already shelved for about 1,900,000 volumes, and that there are forty-four miles of these shelves already put up. There is additional space for 2,500,000 volumes, and, if necessary, the inner courts will give storage for from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 volumes in addition. This looks as if the government had made generous provision, when it is considered that the largest library in existence contains less than 2,500,000 volumes. The floor area of the library in its first story is about 111,000 square feet, against 90,000 square feet in the British Museum. Following Mr. Spofford's article is a description of the decorations of the library by William A. Coffin, with pictures of the more notable paintings.

Captain A. T. Mahan, the famous naval authority, tells the story of "Nelson at Trafalgar," and that thrilling incident in the world's history derives additional interest and charm from the fact that such a man as Captain Mahan is reciting it. The illustrations are by Warren Shepherd, the virile Mr. Pyle, and from famous paintings of that red letter day in British affairs.

"The Art of Large Giving," is the title which Mr. George Iles gives a review of the more famous bequests which wealthy Americans have made. The large proportion of these gifts are for education, public libraries, aids to research, universities, etc., with distinctly charitable motives coming in a close second. A pleasant contribution in a more literary vein is printed over the name of Royal Cortissoz, who discusses "Some Writers of Good Letters." He selects as his favorite exponents of the epistolary art, Edward Fitzgerald, James Russell Lowell and Matthew Arnold.

MCCLURE'S.

THE article on "Telegraphing Without Wires" in the March *McClure's* has already been noticed in another department.

In this number begins the American publication of Robert Louis Stevenson's last completed tale, "St. Ives," which has had the benefit of some recent advertising from sensational newspaper accounts of a "triangular quarrel" between Messrs. McClure, Astor and Scribner. It is impossible to get much idea of a serial story from the first two chapters, but the gallicism of a French prisoner in Edinburgh is certainly handled in a masterly way. It is notable that the feminine and sentimental elements, in which Stevenson assuredly did not achieve his greatest successes, seem to be prominent; but, on the other hand, the inhuman "Goguelat" affords a chance for the great author's most characteristic portrayal of purely animal man.

Mr. August F. Jaccaci contributes a sympathetic and telling appreciation of his personal friend, "Daniel Vierge, the Master Illustrator." Giant in stature but with the simplicity and modesty of a child; for two years totally paralyzed but understanding the doctors' predictions of speedy death; after a partial recovery laboriously training his left hand in the vanished cunning of his right; absolutely absorbed in his work and exhibiting a fecundity and uniformity of excellence in his artistic productions truly astonishing—Vierge is a unique and attractive figure. He is justly known as the

"Father of Modern Illustration," having led pictorial art away from its stereotyped forms to reality, and now, at the age of forty-six, believes his best work to be still undone. His friends consider this inevitably the "Don Quixote" illustrations upon which he is now engaged. Mr. Howells points out the significant fact that Rudyard Kipling, "The Laureate of the Larger England," comes from the outskirts of the English Empire. If ever this empire is to perish "it will die first at the heart," but in any case Kipling stands as the poet of more than the British Empire—he sings for all those whose language is founded upon the Anglo-Saxon speech.

Dr. Conan Doyle has an interesting account of his experience as surgeon on board of a Greenland whaler. The whole crew being interested in the profits of the voyage their interest and tension never flag, and this hunting of the biggest known game is pronounced by the athletic doctor the most thrilling sport in which he has ever participated.

THE NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

GEORGE WILLIS COOKE writes interestingly of "The First New England Magazine and Its Editor," Joseph T. Buckingham. Mr. Buckingham had been engaged in a number of publishing ventures before the inception of this first "popular illustrated magazine devoted to literature." First, in 1805, came the *Polyanthus*, a monthly, which lived a couple of years; then *The Ordeal*; next *The New England Galaxy and Masonic Magazine*, followed by the *Boston Courier* in 1824. He did not retire from this latter until 1848, but, meanwhile, with his son, Edwin, he entered upon the publication of *The New England Magazine*. The first number appeared in July, 1831, and among the contributors to the new venture were Edward Everett, Longfellow, Holmes, Samuel G. Howe and others, even better known at that time. Later on James G. Percival, Mrs. Tigourney, Whittier and Hawthorne swelled the list of notables. Here appeared the first draft of the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," and also half a dozen youthful poems by the genial doctor—for which he, like other collaborators, was remunerated at the rate of one dollar per page for prose and double that amount for poetry.

Under the title of "The Cumberland Mountains and the Struggle for Freedom," the Rev. William E. Barton gives a graphic picture of the curiously mixed sentiments which obtained during the Civil War in many of the mountainous regions of Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina.

Frank B. Sanborn describes "The Lion of Chaeronea," that striking monument to the valiant Thebans who fell in the battle against conquering Macedon, 338 B.C. Lost to view for centuries, it was discovered by an Englishman, J. Crawford, eighty years ago, and is considered one of the finest specimens of the most perfect period of Greek art.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THE leading article in the March *Cosmopolitan* is Mr. Walker's argument for currency reform, from which we have quoted elsewhere.

Following this is a description of modern banking methods by ex-Postmaster-General Thomas L. James, who is now the president of one of the New York City banks, with portraits of several prominent New York bankers, and other illustrations.

The *Cosmopolitan* has a few words of kindly greeting for President-elect McKinley, with excellent pictures of Major McKinley and members of his home circle at Canton.

T. B. Connery embodies much curious information in an illustrated article on "Facts and Fancies About Violins." There is small consolation for collectors of "Strads" in this paragraph:

"A queer test was made several years ago in one of our Western cities during a musical festival, while a number of genuine old Italian violins happened to be there in the hands of some of the performers. All the Strads and Guarnerius fiddles were brought to one room to be compared with a fine violin of modern American manufacture. Accomplished experts were invited to make the tests, and were so placed that they could only hear the playing without seeing the violins or performers. In every case the American instrument received the highest marks."

Montague Stephens introduces to the *Cosmopolitan's* readers Mr. "Front Name" Dick, a cowboy character whose frontier stories none but a Remington could adequately illustrate.

MUNSEY'S.

IN the March number of *Munsey's Magazine*, Mr. James S. Metcalfe gives an interesting account of the routine operations of the New York Clearing House. The method by which the settling and delivery clerks of the sixty-five banks belonging to the Clearing House transfer the checks representing each day's business is described as follows:

"At exactly ten o'clock the settling clerks are at the desks of their respective banks, and each delivery clerk with his case of envelopes is standing before the desk of the bank he represents. He has already handed to the accountants of the clearing house a memorandum, prepared beforehand, showing the total amount of the checks he has brought with him, and should there be an error in this his bank is fined three dollars. He also carries a sheet on which, opposite the name of a bank, is placed the amount of the checks contained in each envelope.

"Just before ten, Mr. Sherer, the manager of the clearing house, or Mr. Gilpin, the assistant manager, arises at his desk in the gallery, from which he has a clear survey of the floor, and with his gavel brings the clerks to order. He then makes any announcements that are necessary. Precisely at ten he rings a gong, and then begins the march which ends when every bank has delivered its envelopes of checks to every other bank. Each delivery clerk advances one desk at a time—which step or two represents a journey to another bank—hands to the settling clerk the proper envelope of checks with its memorandum of the items and a duplicate memorandum of the total, receives the clerk's receipt on the sheet he carries with him, and then advances to the next desk to repeat the same process. This is done until he has visited each of the other sixty-five desks, and finds himself once more in front of the desk of his own bank. His leather case is empty, but he holds sixty-five receipts for its contents, and it is quickly filled with the sixty-five envelopes of checks which have been handed in to his settling clerk by the other delivery clerks. This circuit of the desks has taken about eight minutes."

LIPPINCOTT'S.

IN the *Lippincott's* Mr. George Ethelbert Walsh points out the great development of "Farming Under Glass" during the last two decades. The great southern trade in winter vegetables and the achievements of modern cold-storage by no means account for all the mid-winter delicacies with which our markets are now stocked. Market gardeners nowadays erect green-houses by the acre and the seven to nine thousand dollars cost per acre has proven so profitable an investment that the glass houses and sash-beds have probably doubled in extent during the last six years. In the suburbs of Boston the value of the lettuce and cucumbers alone thus raised is probably a full half-million dollars. The possibilities of this creation of tropic conditions in the busy and populous Northland seem well-nigh boundless.

John E. Bennett tells of the vast extent and peculiar nature of "The Deserts of Southern California." Nearly one-fourth of the one hundred and fifty-seven thousand square miles of territory embraced in the state of California is at present desert, but the writer has optimistic views of desert capabilities and believes that with artesian wells and intelligent irrigation nearly all this could be reclaimed to most fruitful conditions, though at present the chief industry is mining—and not very profitable mining either.

D. C. Macdonald describes some of the treasures to be seen "In the Manuscript Room of the British Museum." One of the three or four signatures of Shakspeare—"WM. SHAKSPA."—a French note by Queen Elizabeth and autographs of hundreds of the most famous personages in English history are to be seen here, giving the visitor a personal feeling toward these worthies hard to obtain through printed records. A peculiarly unique relic is what remains of the Magna Charta. It was partially burned in a fire in the museum a century and a half ago, and reposes in a separate case where it may be viewed only by special permit.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

MR. HANNIS TAYLOR'S article on the French Presidency is reviewed in our department of "Leading Articles of the Month." We also quote from Minister Barrett's "Cuba of the far East."

Mr. George S. Morison writes an interesting review of our industrial and commercial progress, concluding with a plea for the gold standard.

Lady Dilke, in reviewing the woman suffrage agitation in Great Britain, frankly declares that the present status of that question is simply a deadlock, with exceedingly remote prospects of a change in the situation.

Dr. Henry Smith Williams offers several suggestions relative to the qualifications of expert witnesses in homicide cases and the method of dealing with insane criminals. He urges that experts should be obtained by a system of civil service examinations, thus eliminating the pretentious pseudo-experts now so numerous. When thus secured by the state, the expert should be regarded as an advisory commissioner or referee, and should not appear as a witness in open court. Insane delinquents, by Dr. Williams' plan, would be confined in an asylum for insane criminals, from which he should be released only on complete restoration to sanity.

M. Georges Clemenceau begins a series of articles on the French navy. As to the peculiar position of France in relation to the other great powers, he says:

"On the continent she must concentrate her defensive forces against the steady danger from Germany, without, however, neglecting Italy, which is to be feared above all from the sea. Besides, on account of the position of her coast, she finds herself, so to speak, within range of England's guns, and therefore obliged to anticipate the interference of this last power, under the penalty of falling at any moment into a position almost desperate if attacked by all."

Marion L. Dawson, in reply to the question: "Will the South be Solid Again?" says that the white people have always intended to rule, and that if there were good reason now to believe that the negro vote would remain united, the South would continue "solid" to the end of time. He believes, however, that all danger of negro domination is past. The moral and intellectual improvement of the race, he says, has been remarkable, and the leaders are not likely to again become the tools of office-seekers.

E. Parmalee Prentice describes a class of swindling operations now very extensive in this country—speculation in claims for personal damages, especially against railroad companies.

"A Foreign Naval Officer" considers the chances of the United States in a war with Spain, and concludes that they are not very good. He thinks the United States could do little damage to a Spanish fleet in West Indian waters.

"Spain, before attempting to inflict serious damage upon places on the American coast, would certainly try to cut off the connection between the two American squadrons operating in the West Indies and to attack each separately. Should she succeed in doing this, or be able only to force the American fleet into a position where she could make an attack front and rear in the seas between Cuba and Porto Rico, I cannot see how the American fleet could escape serious injury, if not defeat."

Mr. John Hays Hammond, the American engineer, whose imprisonment in South Africa a year ago made him famous the world over, contributes an interesting account of the country, its resources, and its immediate prospects.

THE FORUM.

JOSIAH FLYNT'S article on "The Criminal in the Open," Mr. Pierra's "Present and Future of Cuba," and Frederic Harrison's review of the *Memoirs of Gibbon* have been noticed elsewhere.

Senator Hill, writing on "The Future of the Democratic Organization," suggests, "at this time of Democratic despondency," that the needs of the hour are "the revival of party pride, a firm and unyielding adherence to conceded right principles, the prompt abandonment of unsafe and untenable positions, more aggressiveness in the promulgation of party doctrines, more frequent consultations among leaders, the sinking of personal ambitions, complete separation from Populism, more candor and less demagogism in argument, increased activity, higher standards, and greater unity."

Assistant Secretary of State Rockhill describes certain evils in our consular system, most of which are too well understood to require much amplification, and shows that in the absence of Congressional action the executive is empowered by existing laws to take steps for the correction of these evils.

"1. It can adopt a fixed mode of admission and promotion.

"2. It can prescribe (with the exception of certain fees fixed by law) the fees to be collected by consuls.

"3. It can regulate the number of feed consulates and of commercial and consular agencies."

He further shows that great improvement has resulted from the enforcement of President Cleveland's Executive Order of September 20, 1895, applying civil service rules to small consulates, and from the recent official inspection of American consulates—the first since 1869.

Miss Alice Zimmern describes the London ladies' clubs, the rise of which she regards as a sign of the times which the social historian cannot afford to overlook.

"The division of labor between the two sexes is no longer summed up by Kingsley's line:

'Men must work, and women must weep,'

since women work, too, nowadays, and hence have less time and occasion for weeping. Then the old-fashioned pleading: 'Poor dear! he works so hard all day, he must have some amusement in the evening,' is gradually disappearing before the consciousness that women, too, have a right to a little fun when their day's work is over. So the British matron and the English girl have started clubs for themselves; and London is growing full of them."

Many of these clubs, however, are anything but frivolous in their aims. Indeed, some of them have serious missions in life—in other words, they have what Miss Zimmern terms an Object with a capital O.

Dr. McGlynn writes a highly eulogistic and congratulatory article on "The Results of Cardinal Satolli's Mission," discreetly omitting reference to those matters in connection with Cardinal Satolli's mission about which the world would like to be better informed than it is at present—the affairs of the Catholic University, for instance.

Representative Fowler of New Jersey advocates as measures of currency reform the taking of an unequivocal position in relation to the single gold standard, the retirement of the greenbacks and the enlarged use of bank currency.

Senator Pepper, as would naturally be expected, has a very different scheme of monetary reform to propose, and the space allotted to him is largely occupied in an attempted refutation of Mr. Fowler's propositions.

THE ARENA.

ELSEWHERE we have quoted at length from Annie Nathan Meyer's essay on "The Problem of the Novel."

Dr. W. T. Harris, Commissioner of Education, in an article on "The New Education," defines the objects of the movement known as the Home Congress for school extension—a plan for enabling the community, as a whole, to participate more fully in the benefits of education.

Mr. James A. Herne, the successful actor, gives his views of "Art for Truth's Sake in the Drama." Contrary to the commonly accepted opinion that the mission of the drama is to amuse, Mr. Herne holds that its chief purpose is to interest and to instruct.

"It should not *preach* objectively, but it should teach subjectively; and so I stand for truth in the drama, because it is elemental, it gets to the bottom of a question. It strikes at unequal standards and unjust systems. It is as unyielding as it is honest. It is as tender as it is

inflexible. It has supreme faith in man. It believes that that which was good in the beginning cannot be bad at the end. It sets forth clearly that the concern of one is the concern of all. It stands for the higher development and thus the individual liberty of the human race."

A very full and interesting account of the National Council of Women is contributed by the president of that organization, Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson.

The article on "A Court of Medicine and Surgery" in the January *Arena* aroused much interest among physicians and lawyers; in the February number a symposium is held on the same subject, in which five physicians, two lawyers and one layman take part. Many objections to the scheme proposed by Mr. Choate are urged, but there seems to be a sufficient consensus of opinion to show that some changes in the existing practice are demanded, and that Mr. Choate is not alone in seeking to bring about improvement in the direction indicated by his original article.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Paul Tyner writes on "The Civic Church," Judge J. S. Emery discusses the irrigation question; Charles Malloy interprets Emerson's "Sphinx"; Mary Sifton Pepper contributes a biographical and critical study of Giosue Carducci, the Italian poet; Lucy S. Crandall defines "Pneumatology, the Science of Spirit"; John R. Musick makes an argument for the annexation of Hawaii, and Dr. Jay W. Seaver describes "The Effects of Nicotine." Prof. Frank Parsons continues his investigation of "The Telegraph Monopoly."

The *Arena* has improved the typography of its cover.

THEOLOGICAL REVIEWS.

THE first number of the *American Journal of Theology*, edited at the University of Chicago, is an exceedingly scholarly publication. Its Americanism certainly does not lie on the surface, since four of the six contributed articles are by foreigners. In the department of "Critical Notes," however, American scholarship has free play. Those who contribute to this department are: Dr. William Hayes Ward, President Harper, Dr. Arthur C. McGiffert and Dr. E. P. Gould.

The longer articles in the January number (the *Journal* is to appear quarterly) are: "Theological Agnosticism," by the Rev. A. B. Bruce, D.D., of the Free Church College, Glasgow; "Bernhard Weiss and the New Testament," by Dr. Caspar René Gregory of the University of Leipzig; "The Scope of Theology and Its Place in the University," by Dr. Charles A. Briggs of Union Theological Seminary, New York; "The Natural History of Sacred Books," by Dr. Allan Menzies of the University of St. Andrews, Scotland; "The Life and Letters of F. J. A. Hort," by Dr. W. Sanday of Christ Church, Oxford, and "Recent Tendencies in Theological Thought," by President A. H. Strong of Rochester Theological Seminary.

The editors announce that it is their distinct purpose to occupy a field not heretofore filled by any theological journal in Europe or America. The pages of the *American Journal of Theology* will be open, they say, to every phase of theological discussion. Every school of opinion will be welcome. This is surely an ambitious undertaking.

The *Expositor* of England, for many years under the editorship of Dr. Robertson Nicoll, now appears in an

American edition. This able theological monthly will be edited in the United States by the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, who has lately been elected president of Union Theological Seminary in New York City.

Among the writers of the book reviews appearing in the first American number are Prof. George B. Stevens of Yale, Prof. Richard T. Ely of the University of Wisconsin, Prof. William Adams Brown of Union Theological Seminary, Prof. George P. Fisher of Yale, and President Hall.

Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. are the American publishers of the *Expositor*.

The *Bibliotheca Sacra*, published at Oberlin, Ohio, is devoted not only to theological speculation and criticism, but to practical religious and sociological problems.

The *New World*, another non-sectarian quarterly, has a broadly ethical scope.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary Review* contains one or two notable articles.

"PLEASE, RUSSIA, PLEASE TAKE CONSTANTINOPLE!"

Sir R. K. Wilson, in a paper entitled "Shall We Invite the Russians to Constantinople?" pleads very earnestly in favor of taking this course. He admits that the Russians don't want to take it; but he thinks their coy resistance could be overcome if they were practically coerced into taking Constantinople against their will by combined Europe.

"And, on the whole, history forbids me to believe that Russian resistance to a *bonâ fide* European mandate, justified by incorrigible Turkish misgovernment, pressed in a friendly spirit on the broad ground of humanity, and clogged by no needlessly vexatious conditions, would be very obstinate. For, after all, Constantinople means much more to a Russian than to an Englishman, a Frenchman or a German."

The good baronet's paper is enough to make Lord Beaconsfield turn in his grave, but Sir Robert Wilson is very uncompromising.

"Should it turn out, when the whole correspondence comes to be published, that all proposals for effective coercion finally fell through owing to the refusal of Russia to co-operate except upon condition of having a free hand at Constantinople, and the refusal of England to agree to that condition, history will hold us, rather than Russia, responsible for any horrors that may subsequently occur."

AN APPRECIATION OF LORD ROSEBERRY.

Mr. Norman Hapgood writes a brief article upon Lord Rosebery, of whom he says:

"He has the virtues of the cultivated few, and lacks the abilities that alone can reach the many."

He describes him as a statesman whose whole career has been an illustration of the futility in large action of a mind which in sport is so charming.

"What more natural than that his shrewdness and elegance should even trouble the average Englishman, should certainly be no compensation, since the average Englishman is so much that Lord Rosebery is not? The average Englishman is a man of action, of unconscious poetry in sentiment, but of little artistic feeling, positive, prejudiced and efficient. Lord Rosebery's is in an extreme degree the critical temperament, and three doubters, as some Frenchman put it, do not equal one believer. The detached, skeptical, literary tempera-

ment has, as a rule, been distrusted by the masses; and England, as a whole, although it has followed men who enjoyed artistic pursuits as side issues, has never followed anybody in whom the artistic qualities were more prominent than the moral and active ones. The people do not admire a man who hates to move until he is convinced on logical grounds, any more than they admire in their intellectual world a thinker who has only rationality."

LONDON WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. W. H. Dickinson expounds, from the point of view of the Progressive party, what policy should be adopted in dealing with the question of the water supply of London. He says:

"The only logical solution of the question is to follow the lines of precedent and general principles, and place the water supply in the hands of the proper representative bodies both inside and outside the county. Such a solution is not only possible, but is practicable and advisable, and far more likely to be successful than the establishment of a new administrative body side by side with the various authorities now in existence, which not only would have no direct or effective connection with many of those bodies, but might, indeed, often come into collision with them."

THE FATE OF MR. PATMORE'S LAST POEM.

Mr. Edmund Gosse writes a very charming paper, entitled "Coventry Patmore: A Portrait." Mr. Gosse tells the story of the fate of the last poem that he ever wrote. After laboring at it for some time and completing it to his own satisfaction, he suddenly burned it, and as no copy existed, it has been lost to the world forever. The poem was entitled "Spousa Dei," and it was destroyed because "he had come to the conclusion that, although wholly orthodox, and proceeding no further than the Bible and the Breviary permitted, the world was not ready for so mystical an interpretation of the significance of physical love in religion, and that some parts of the book were too daring to be safely placed in all hands."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Professor Gwatkin has a brief paper, entitled "Irenæus on the Fourth Gospel." Mr. Howard Evans compiles some religious statistics of England and Wales, with the following result:

	Comm- muni- cants.	S. S. teach- ers.	S. S. schol- ars.	Sit- tings.
Protestant Free Churches.....	1,807,723	373,685	3,103,285	7,610,003
Church of England.....	1,778,251	200,596	2,329,813	6,778,288

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

ELSEWHERE we have quoted from Dr. Montagu Lubbock's paper on "The Plague," in the *Nineteenth Century* for February.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD'S SIX COMMANDMENTS.

Under the title of "Urgent Questions for the Council of Defense," Lord Charles Beresford lays down his six commandments, which he summarizes himself as follows:

- "(1) Imperative necessity of laying down what the numbers are which Authority considers necessary as a standing number for active service, long service ratings.
- "(2) A thorough, drastic and complete reorganization of the R. N. R., both in numbers and training.
- "(3) Necessity of rearming the seventeen useful old ironclads we possess.

"(4) Elimination from the list of fighting ships (i.e., in commission or reserve) of all those obsolete ships which by their age, steaming power and armament must be totally lost in an engagement without any adequate recompense. New ships to be laid down to take their place.

"(5) Yearly manœuvres between the combined services at all naval bases of operation.

"(6) A definite plan of defense, and evidence that it exists by our important strategic bases, like Gibraltar, etc., being put in a proper condition to make such a plan effective."

WAS THERE A REFORMATION IN ENGLAND?

Mr. J. H. Round writes an article which is one of the most decorated with footnotes of any paper ever published in a magazine. He maintains that, contrary to the apparent contention of Mr. George R. Russell and others, there really was a Protestant Reformation in England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. His article, which was provoked by Mr. Russell's recent paper on the same subject, is intended to prove that our ancestors under Elizabeth really intended to convert the papistical Church into a Protestant one. He says we learn from documents and records:

"(1) That the 'Mass' and its correlative, the 'altar,' were deliberately abolished and suppressed; and that Catholics, from prelates to laymen, were in no doubt whatever on the point.

"(2) That 'Communion' was substituted for 'Mass,' and 'table' for 'altar' (in practice, as in the Liturgy), the latter change being made avowedly on the ground that 'the sacrifice of the Mass' had ceased.

"(3) That the ordinal (as is now familiar) was again altered by deliberately excising the words conferring the power to 'offer sacrifice.'

"(4) That the Articles were made to harmonize precisely with these changes, not only repudiating the doctrines asserted so late as 1559 by the pre-Reformation Church of England (as, indeed, by the whole Catholic Church), but even adding (as the priest Raichoffsky cruelly observed to Mr. Palmer, from the standpoint of the Eastern Church), 'abusive language.'"

A PLEA FOR THE LONDON UNIVERSITY.

Sir Joshua Fitch explains the exact position in which the London University question stands at present, and suggests the Record Year of the Queen might be utilized for the purpose of getting the much-talked-of institution finally launched.

"The moment is opportune, and the way seems to be open at last for the settlement of this long debated question on an equitable and permanent basis. It is manifest that the present government and Parliament would derive much honor and do a signal public service if the sixtieth year of Her Majesty's memorable reign were distinguished by the establishment of a great university, on a scale worthy of its imperial position and commensurate with the intellectual needs of the metropolis."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Prince Kropotkin gives us his periodical survey of recent science. The Dean of Ripon discourses on the interminable theme of individualism and socialism. Mr. Herbert Paul reviews "Gibbon's Life and Letters," and Mr. E. M. Buxton describes a rare deer stalking, or, as he calls it, a tree creeping expedition in the spurs of the Carpathian Mountains. His crowning glory was to shoot a stag that must have been fifty years old with eighteen points to its horns, which weighed twenty

pounds eight ounces. The weight of the animal itself was thirty-six stone. These deer of the Carpathians are said to be the finest in Europe.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly* is a fairly good number. We notice the article on "Spencer and Darwin" elsewhere.

THE FUTURE OF CIVILIZATION.

Mr. H. G. Wells, in an article entitled "Morals and Civilization," maintains that "our civilization depends upon the possibility of constructing a rational code of morality to meet the complex requirements of modern life, and of efficiently organizing the forces of moral suggestion to render it operative."

If this be so, he naturally asks himself whether the time has not come for us to try to evolve a new moral code. Here is his suggestion:

"Are we not, at the present time, on a level of intellectual and moral attainment sufficiently high to permit of the formulation of a moral code, without irrelevant reference, upon which educated people can agree? The *apparatus of moral suggestion*, the people who write, preach and teach that is, needs only too evidently the discipline of a common ideal. One sees the favorite writer, alert for the coming of the boom; the eminent preacher, facing bishopric-ward, with one eye on the government and the other on the reporters; the distinguished teacher before the camera; the dexterous politician, unconscious as to the sources, but precise as to the direction, of that wind of popular feeling that shall presently bear him to power. But a definite stress of effort to determine the development of public ideals is wanting."

THE CHILD IN RECENT LITERATURE.

Professor Sully, writing on some studies of child-life that have appeared in recent fiction, devotes the most space and the most censure to Mrs. Meynell's book on children. He says:

"Mrs. Meynell's book is remarkable in many ways, in none more, perhaps, than in this, that while it emphasizes the modern feeling for childhood as something good in itself, and not merely as a promise of grown-up virtue, it presents to us a type of young person which in its fine air of superiority, especially to things insular, its absolute seriousness which allows as little room for playfulness as for play, the distinct mark of precocity in its language, seems far removed from the plane of a natural and unadulterated childhood. Perhaps the child of the future is to pass into this type. Yet the perusal of Mrs. Meynell's book is fitted to set the old-fashioned child-lover praying fervently that the transformation may not be yet. To such an one there has come of late welcome evidence that a more winsome kind of child still survives. In the two delightful little volumes on child-life recently contributed by Mr. W. Canton, we are brought face to face with a perfectly sweet child-nature as it reveals itself, not in a chance and rather artificial exchange of civilities at afternoon tea, but in long unhurried hours of companionship."

The professor praises Kenneth Grahame's book, and concludes his paper with an account of Barrie's "Sentimental Tommy."

IN PRAISE OF "THE UNKNOWN EROS."

Mr. Louis Garvin devotes eleven pages to the praise of the odes of Mr. Coventry Patmore, which are published

under the title of "The Unknown Eros." Mr. Garvin is not half-hearted in his enthusiasm. He says:

"The few to whom 'The Unknown Eros' came like a revelation in literature and a gift to life, must seem to speak a little extravagantly. They are acutely conscious of uttering incredible opinions when they hold 'The Unknown Eros' to be, on the whole, the most significant volume of great verse that has appeared in England since Keats's last—the loveliest and most poignant, the most purely compact of essential poetry. 'The Unknown Eros' makes a rich and singular addition to the treasure of English poetry. To those who had grotesquely misconceived the author of 'The Angel in the House' as a domestic sentimentalist, 'The Unknown Eros' revealed a personality among the most vivid and virile of our literature. The odes suggest an intellect trenchant and delicate; an emotion wide and sensitive as the sea. 'Departure,' 'The Azalea,' 'Farewell,' 'The Toys,' 'If I Were Dead'—these utter the most penetrating cry in lyric poetry. All other sorrow seems diffuse, nerveless, trivial beside this sorrow. Compared with their strange quality, that surgery of literal expression, other styles, all styles, the very idea of style, seem artificial. They are intolerable in their simplicity and calm and great reality of utterance—fulfilled with the sense of tears in mortal things."

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE FOR THE WEST INDIES.

Sir George Baden-Powell, who has devoted considerable attention to the so-called Doom of Cane Sugar, writes somewhat hopefully as to the possibility of saving the sugar colonies from the extinction with which they are threatened from the bounty-fed beet sugar. He has five suggestions as to what should be done, which he enumerated as follows:

- "1. Fiscal and administrative reform upon the lines laid down in 1884. 2. Securing at least most favored nation treatment for West India products in the United States' markets. 3. Securing closer commercial relations with the great Canadian Dominion. 4. Cheapening telegraphic communication by completing the all-British Cable. 5. Organizing a department of an Inspector of Tropical Products, to collect and disseminate the best scientific information."

THE BRITISH ENTENTE WITH FRANCE.

A contributor signing himself "Veteran" sets forth the arguments which led him to the conclusion that it would be very well for England to be off with its old love, the Triple Alliance, and on with the new love in the shape of a good understanding with France, which he thinks would be mutually advantageous:

"I can only point out that an understanding with England would, in my humble opinion, meet English requirements and be agreeable to English tastes. It would also fully re-establish the balance as between France and Russia and would thus consolidate the Dual Alliance. It would give France the independence she now lacks; it would relieve her of the chief of her colonial anxieties; it would reinsure her against the perils of a possible Russian *défaillance* at a critical moment, and it would much diminish the risks involved in the factious tactics of the French Parliament, inasmuch as it would reconcile to the present foreign policy of France both the Radicals and the Anglophiles of all parties."

A MAN WHO BACKED THE RIGHT HORSE.

Mr. W. B. Duffield, in an article entitled "Pitt and the Eastern Question," recalls the story of how Fox in 1791

baffled Pitt, who proposed to go to war about the fortress of Ochakoff, very much as Mr. Gladstone baffled Lord Beaconsfield in 1876. Mr. Duffield says:

"If it be a sign of statesmanship to take long, as well as wide views, of public questions, no one, considering the state of affairs to-day, will deny to Fox the title of Statesman. In both his attitude toward Russia in particular, and toward foreign affairs in general, he is singularly at one with the sanest minds among us. Thus ignominiously ended the Russian scare of 1791. The nation had unanimously refused to be dragged into war by the most powerful Minister we have ever seen, made him reverse his policy in a few days, and broke up an alliance which had been fruitful in tributes to our national pride. It was sixty years ere we finally deserted a policy which had become traditional, and substituted for it one of hostility to Russia. The situation to-day is the outcome of the latter, by which we admitted Turkey into the comity of civilized Powers, a proceeding that would have shocked and revolted the Liberal statesmen of an earlier day. Who will say now that they were wrong and their successors right?"

Other articles are Mr. Lilly's lecture on "The Mission of Tennyson," Mrs. Wood's review of "Lady Stanley of Alderley's Girlhood," and Mr. H. H. Statham's account of the respective ideals of Lord Leighton and Mr. Watts.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

WE have already quoted from the articles on bimetallism in Europe, and from Mr. Bear's description of "Food Crops and Famine in India," appearing in the *National Review* for February.

THE REBELLION IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

This is an out-of-the-way article which the *National Review* may be congratulated on having secured. It is written by John Foreman, F.R.G.S., who is a resident in Manila. It is only a short paper, but it gives the reader a point of view that is novel and interesting. He says:

"The government of these islands is theocratic; the governmental machinery is indeed secular, but the wire-pullers of the policy under which the colony is ruled are the religious corporations. No important step is taken without their assent; no drastic reform is introduced without their acquiescence; no functionary, from the highest to the lowest, is permitted to retain his post from the moment he ceases to be a *persona grata* in theocratic circles. What the natives rebel against is theocratic government altogether. The initial cause of this rising, like that of 1873, is their hatred of the priests. Their fundamental object is to oust the friars."

Although Mr. Foreman has little sympathy with the theocracy of the friars, or the Spanish bayonets by which it is forced upon the unwilling population, he sums up on the whole against the insurgents:

"The present struggle has now developed into a race contest in which we, like the Spaniards, are Europeans, and we wish to see no Orientals of any species in ascendancy here. Moreover, British interests in these islands amount to several millions sterling. With regard to political independence in the form of a free united archipelago, the possibility of such a scheme is far too remote to merit argument. I am convinced beyond a shadow of doubt, after many years' study of the native character, that the most virulent anarchy and internecine tumult would be the only result of any such experiment."

Dr. Shadwell contributes an alarmist article concerning "The Hidden Dangers of Cycling."

His case against the bicycle is that the physical exertion requisite for propelling it bears no relation at all to the nervous exhaustion which, he maintains, is the natural and necessary result of cycling. Hence the rule that holds good in every kind of exercise, to leave off when you feel tired, cannot be invoked for the guidance of bicyclists. A bicyclist may feel quite fresh while he, or still more, she, has subjected his or her system to a nervous strain which results in ghastly organic diseases.

Here are a few examples which Dr. Shadwell would apparently have us believe are typical cases:

"In one case within my knowledge a girl developed exophthalmic goitre as the result of a rather long ride, which she supposed herself able to accomplish without difficulty. Her throat swelled at the time, never went down, and quickly developed into a well-marked case. This obscure but serious affection is said to be chiefly caused by 'mental excitement.' Another form of organic injury that I have come across is internal inflammation, of which the symptoms are much pain and a kind of chronic dysentery, extremely obstinate, and of the most lowering character.

"The first case that I noticed was that of a lady, of good constitution, active and able to hold her own at other forms of exercise. She mastered the machine with exceptional facility, almost at the first essay, and was an easy and graceful rider. But being rather timid she never rode more than a mile or two at a time, and that at the most moderate pace. Nevertheless, this trouble developed itself, and did not subside for months, to the great detriment of her health, which has not yet recovered. At first I was not sure about the cause, but the recurrence of acute symptoms so long as the bicycle was used, and their gradual subsidence when it was completely laid aside, left no doubt.

"Since then, other precisely similar cases have occurred within my knowledge. And I notice that quite recently one of the medical journals has called attention to the occurrence of appendicitis caused by bicycle riding."

These, however, Dr. Shadwell admits, are not very common. What he maintains to be very general is that the cyclists suffer from nervous maladies. The ill effects of cycling "rather resemble the effects of over-indulgence in tobacco or alcohol, and are nearly allied to that affection of nervous origin which is called sick headache."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Leslie Stephen writes "Wordsworth's Youth," taking as his text "La Jeunesse de Wordsworth," by Emile Legouis. Spenser Wilkinson cites Lord Roberts' "Forty-one Years in India" as proving what an utter failure the Afghan War was. Mr. Low, who has been appointed Washington correspondent for the *National Review*, writes a letter which is practically a *chronique* of American affairs down to January 15.

THE PROGRESSIVE REVIEW.

THE February number of the *Progressive Review* contains several articles of considerable interest. The first is devoted to a pricking of what they call "The Zollverein Bubble." The second is "The Genesis of Jingoism," written from the standpoint of a disbeliever in nationalism. "The force which will break up mere nationalism," he tells us, "are the aggregation of capital,

combinations on labor, and the conjunction of the Occident and the Orient." There is an interesting paper describing a visit paid to Walt Whitman. Another paper which may be read with advantage by those who wish to know how things are going in the New World is that on "Freedom in the American Colleges." The writer appreciates the danger which threatens freedom of thought on the part of professors in the American colleges, which are passing more and more into the bondage of the capitalist. He who pays the fiddler chooses the music, and the millionaires who endow colleges seem to imagine they have a right to fire out professors whose views on questions of monopoly, capital, and the currency do not accord with what they imagine to be their interests. The signed articles are: "The Church of Scotland and Social Reform," by Rev. J. Glaspey, D.D., "Nonconformity in Relation to Labor and the Social Movement," by Richard Heath, and "The Municipal Ownership of Land," by Frederick Dolman. The last two disputants fail to come to any practical conclusion, even as to who are the people who ought to be stamped out.

THE NEW CENTURY REVIEW.

THE second number of the *New Century Review* is somewhat lighter and brighter than the first

THE FALLACY OF "DEFENSE, NOT DEFIANCE."

Sir John Colomb strenuously insists on the need of a proper system of British defense, which, he argues, must be Imperial and not insular defense. He grants that the command of the sea, which is essential to the safety of the United Kingdom, practically secures at the same time the protection of all sea-girt portions of the Empire. But in regard to the portions of the Empire which have land frontiers, notably, Canada and India, he points out that an effective passive defense of these frontiers, which almost equal in length the diameter of the globe, is impossible. The only practicable defense is a counter-attack on some vulnerable part of the enemy's territory. But for this a large and easily mobilized military force is necessary. Such a force England does not possess. Her regular army is inadequate. Her auxiliary forces are tied down to merely passive defense. The catchword "Defense, not Defiance" covers a dangerous fallacy. Defense to be effective must include possibilities of offense.

WHAT WILLIAM MORRIS MIGHT HAVE DONE.

Mr. J. C. Kenworthy in closing his "memory" of William Morris, first resents the attack made on his bequest of £55,000, and then goes on to say:

"Knowing him, knowing the people he wrought upon, it has long seemed to me that had Morris been led to abandon all, and throw himself wholly upon the hearts of men, saying: 'I was William Morris, famous and rich; now I am your brother, outcast and poor; take me to your brotherhood'—then our prophet would have become complete in his office, and the pent-up springs of human kindness of which he knew, for whose flowing he longed, would have broken out before him. All this I feel sure he saw, and strove toward; nay, has he not accomplished—who shall say how much?—something of this."

A STORY OF THE IRON DUKE.

Major Arthur Griffiths writes on "The Real Wellington," and against the common idea of the Duke's coldness, tells this story:

"In a public ball-room the duke came across an old soldier friend long lost sight of. To the kindly query whether he, the Duke of Wellington, could be of any service to this friend, who was on half pay and unprovided with the money so necessary in those days of peace to purchase advancement, 'Yes, your Grace, you can do me a very great service,' was the prompt reply. 'If you will give me your arm across the room, and appear to take some interest in me, you will make my fortune.' The service was forthwith rendered, and explanation sought. The fact was that the officer in question was paying his addresses to a rich widow of the place, who still hesitated to accept him. But she was at the ball, and she saw with her own eyes how greatly her *pretendant* was appreciated. This settled the question: the officer was accepted, married, bought his way back to full pay, rose steadily, till he reached the highest honors."

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

AS usual there are some very good articles in the *January Quarterly*. We notice elsewhere "Edward Gibbon."

THE POLITICAL TRANSFORMATION OF SCOTLAND.

The political article is based nominally upon Lord Rosebery's collected speeches, and in reality is devoted to an exposition of what the reviewer believes to be the triumph of Conservatism in Scotland. He says:

"Conservatism is no longer hated by the mass of the Scottish people as an alien force, as class tyranny and privilege in a concrete form, but is now welcomed as a friend. The Conservative working man is a fact; in the west of Scotland he is the master of the political situation. The recognition of the Constitutional party as that which almost from the beginning of the century has been identified with legislation for the protection of labor is now complete and cordial. In other words, the bed-rock of the conservatism which lies at the bottom of the Scottish character—caution in action, 'canniness' in judgment, hatred of that tyranny, whether of castes or of majorities, which prevents the free play of energy—has at last been reached."

DONOTHINGISM IN EDUCATION.

The writer of the article on "Educational Fads" puts forth all his strength in order to impress upon the government the importance of doing nothing in education. He thus explains his object:

"We have endeavored to show, by glancing at the whole range of educational activity, how much there is of crude and misdirected effort, and upon how small a basis of solid foundation it rests—how little of prudent and well-directed adaptation of means to ends it contains."

And this is the practical moral which he draws:

"The task before the present Parliament in the domain of education is a very plain one: it is to rectify injustice done to a certain class of schools, and thereby to prevent the structure of national education crumbling about our ears. We trust that the government will not be tempted to enlarge that task by rashly meddling with the foundations of the edifice, or by entering upon any vague and hazardous schemes, without counting the cost, and measuring the possibility of attainment, in too ready obedience to the demands of Socialistic *doctrinaires*."

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY GOSSIP.

The article entitled "Eighteenth Century Reminiscences" is full of gossip based on the reminiscences of the two Parrys, father and son, who lived in the west of England, and were contemporaries of Lord Bathurst, to whom Pope dedicated the finest of his poetical epistles.

"His country seat was near Cirencester, and one of his nearest neighbors was the Rev. Joshua Parry, a well-to-do Nonconformist minister (1719-1776). For nearly thirty years the couple maintained a constant and unbroken intimacy, and Lord Bathurst's literary and political reminiscences found appreciative listeners in Joshua Parry, and his eldest son, Caleb Hillier (1755-1822). Peer and cleric died almost in the same year. The younger Parry migrated to Bath, where he became the fashionable physician of that then fashionable resort of jaded Londoners, and lived on terms of close friendship with many of the leading men of the day—among them the well-known scientists Herschel, Banks and Jenner, and the great sailor lords, Rodney and Howe."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Norfolk is the county selected for description this quarter, and a very pleasant county article it is. Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff's "Notes from a Diary" is made the basis for an article, entitled "Cosmopolitans in the House of Commons," apparently for no other reason than indulging in reminiscences concerning some score of eminent M. P.'s, who in the last half century interested themselves in foreign affairs in the House of Commons. There is a literary article dealing with Donne, Sterne and Keats as the fathers of literary impressionism in England.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

WE notice the article on the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland in another place.

THE GUNPOWDER PLOT.

Father Gerard, the Jesuit, with characteristic audacity has recently published a book in which he endeavors to prove that the Gunpowder Plot, which is annually celebrated on November 5, is as mythical as Mrs. Harris.

The conclusions at which Father Gerard arrives are: "1. That there was indeed a plot against the government; but that what the aim of the plot was, or how that aim was to be attained, is now quite unknown. 2. That the aim cannot possibly have been the received one of blowing up the House of Lords, as the story of the powder and the preparations for laying it is a tissue of falsehoods. 3. That whatever the plot was, the Earl of Salisbury was cognizant of it from the beginning, if indeed he was not the actual suggester of it."

The *Edinburgh* reviewer sets himself to prove, and in the opinion of most of his readers does prove, that Father Gerard's conclusions are baseless.

WILLIAM MORRIS' RULE OF GOOD TASTE.

The writer of the article on "William Morris, Poet and Craftsman," criticises William Morris' poems and deals at some length concerning the other side of the poet which finds expression in wall papers and in the production of beautiful books. Speaking of his teaching in the matter of household adornment, the reviewer says:

"A practical maxim, which Morris laid such stress upon that he repeats it twice in emphatic italics, is this: 'Have nothing in your houses that you do not know to be useful or believe to be beautiful.' That maxim is

absolutely true and universally applicable, and its mere application would at one sweep put an end to bad taste and vulgarity in the daily surroundings of our lives. The words form a very good summary of the kind of improvement in household taste which Morris did so much to initiate and carry out."

THE FRENCH POLICY IN ALGERIA.

The writer of the article on Algeria, which is a paper full of interesting facts, comes to the same conclusion that most other writers on the subject have done—viz., that the French are unfitted for colonizing, and that Algeria is a case in point:

"Algeria is, and must for long be, a series of experiments. Those experiments, when handled by an amazing number of officials, represent at this moment an annual loss to France (that is, to the French taxpayers) of three millions of francs. Perhaps France contains few private individuals of ability and patriotism keenly desirous to succeed, and able to bear delays and reverses. Algeria is rich, and diversely rich, and it remains for Frenchmen to decide whether they are content with a decrease in the number of foreign vessels touching at Algerian ports, and with a system of nursing by the state which, after nearly half a century of peace, leaves the colony piteously unfit for self-development, and very far from being self-supporting."

LORD ROBERTS.

The first place in the article is devoted to a review and analysis of Lord Roberts' "Forty-one Years in India." The reviewer says:

"The general impression left by these reminiscences is a confident belief that they will interest a very large class of English men and women. The personal narrative of a soldier has always this advantage, that his autobiography is naturally dramatic, and action lends itself best to this kind of literature. It is the most picturesque of human documents, because a military life has the dignity of danger; and the hereditary instincts of mankind are rightly attracted by scenes and incidents of combat. The book has also its professional value; while by all who have served, or are likely to serve, in India, it ought to be carefully studied for the lessons that it offers and the examples given of the ways and methods of war, in a country which has long been the training-ground of good soldiers and administrators."

COSMOPOLIS.

THE "triglot review," *Cosmopolis*, has an elaborate discussion of "The New French Naval Programme," by H. O. Arnold-Forster, M.P. Incidentally, this writer gives answer to the question why Englishmen are accustomed to regard French naval preparations as a direct threat against Great Britain: "The answer is a simple one. The threat is made openly, deliberately, and often in terms so offensive, that, if they were used in this country of France, we should have been on the brink of war, if not over the edge, long ago."

Helen Zimmern and Alberto Manzi offer a review of "Italian Literature of To-day" in the comparatively brief space of fifteen pages.

In the French department, M. Edouard Rod reviews "*Le Mouvement des Idées en France*."

"*Politik und Krieg*" is the title of an important article in German by A. von Boguslawski.

Cosmopolis announces a monthly supplement in Russian, to be added (in Russia only) to the three ordinary sections of the review.

EUROPEAN PERIODICALS.

LA REVUE DE PARIS.

WHAT with contributions from Paul Déroulede, Pierre Loti, Vanderem, and Ibsen, the January *Revue de Paris* is largely composed of fiction and the drama. Still, the historical student will find something to interest him in the letters written to and from Alexander I. and Madame de Staël, and of which the first is dated London, April 25, 1814. The imperial friend of Madame de Krudener was also proud to count himself among the correspondents of "Corinne," and the letters have evidently been exhumed with a view to proving the vivid interest taken by Alexander I. in the France of his day, though the fact that all his theories may be summed up in one sentence: "France can only be saved by a form of British Constitution," cannot be very pleasant reading to those who combine a belief in Republican methods with practical approval of autocracy."

THE BONAPARTES.

Of the making of Napoleonic literature there seems to be no end. M. Masson, who has devoted much of his life to reconstituting the story of not only Napoleon, but of all the Bonapartes' private lives, contributes an amusing gossip on the Bonapartes as they were on the eve of the Eighteenth Brumaire, 1799. Already the future Emperor was in a position to start, not only his brothers, but his sisters and their husbands, in life, and so little were they fitted to play the rôles fortune had awarded to them, that his sister Pauline, who had already been married some time, could neither read nor write, and had to be sent to school with Madame Campan, in order to acquire some notions of what education meant to the French gentlewoman of that day. It is easy to see that the Bonapartes had at that time no belief in their great brother's destiny; they each and all, with the caution and rapacity so curiously united in the French peasant character, invested all moneys that came their way in land, and during Napoleon's long absences in Egypt and elsewhere they treated Josephine as of no account. At one moment she freely discussed with her friends the course which it would be wisest for her to take in case of her husband's death, for it has become clear that Napoleon's brothers, though willing to constitute themselves his legatees in the event of his death, hoped not only to become his equals, but to supersede him in the opinion of the French people. The story of the General's sudden return from Egypt is excellently told, and future historians owe M. Masson a debt of gratitude for having reconstituted so clearly, and, it may be added, so accurately, this passage in the lives of Napoleon Bonaparte and his kindred.

Under the title of "A Soudanese Conqueror," M. Daunis describes the life and adventures of Rabah, who, beginning life as a slave of an ivory merchant, may now claim to reign over a great portion of the Central Soudan.

M. Bérard continues his elaborate analysis of the policy of the Sultan, and he gives a rapid but instructive résumé of all that has befallen the Armenian nation since the days of Peter the Great. Even then Eastern Christians turned for help to Russia, and both Catherine II. and Nicholas I. admitted the responsibility. More latterly Russia has not always shown herself pleased with the Armenians as individuals. According to the French writer, those who may be said to be most influ-

enced by the theories of Pobedonostzeff were as anxious to make each Armenian a loyal son of the Greek Church as was the Sultan to convert him to Mohammedanism, and it was the fashion among Russian Armenians to envy their Turkish brethren. The young Turkish Party go so far as to declare that the late massacres are the direct outcome of a better understanding between Russia and Turkey, the more so as the Turkish authorities were able to prove to their friends at St. Petersburg that the Armenians as a nation were intriguing to free themselves not only of Turkish, but also of Russian dominion, and that they wished to establish a free state—in a word, an Armenian Montenegro. It would be interesting to learn where M. Bérard has acquired his knowledge of the Eastern Question, or rather whether he speaks from inner knowledge.

"Made in Germany" has evidently become a very real terror to the French, and the *Revue de Paris* publishes a remarkable anonymous article, evidently founded on Mr. Williams' book, but adding many valuable facts as to how the strides made by commercial Germany affect the trade of the world, which the French writer attributes in a very great part to the influence exercised by the German immigrant. For, as he shrewdly points out, while becoming by law a citizen of the United States, or of any other foreign country, the Teuton never forgets his origin, and will always give a helping hand to any of his father's people.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THE *Revue des Deux Mondes* provides less matter of interest than usual this month. We have noticed elsewhere M. Pierre Leroy-Beaulieu's article on the English Colonies, and M. Fouillée's article on "Juvenile Criminality in Relation to Education and the Press."

In the first January number, perhaps one of the most important articles is that by M. Goyau on "Protestantism and the Social Movement," a part of his series on the religious life of Germany. M. Goyau notes a curious double process which is going on in Germany. The Protestant churches protect Christian dogma against the disintegrating force of Protestant thought, while Protestant thought in its turn vindicates against the timidities of the churches the application of Christian morals to social life. It must always be remembered, however, that the state in Germany is so powerful that it practically dictates the attitude to be taken by the ecclesiastical authorities, and in the last analysis the action of the state is really the action of the Emperor. It follows, then, that the successive policies adopted by the Protestant churches in Germany toward social movements reflect like a succession of shadows the intellectual or governmental developments of a lay and all-powerful Demiurgus—namely, the Kaiser. M. Goyau traces the evangelical social movement in Germany, and the resistance offered to it by Court Chaplain Stöcker. After 1870 there was in Germany a sort of eclipse of religious life. The natural intoxication of the victory spread irreligion among the masses, and the Kulturkampf, exclusively directed against the Roman Church, carried with it a sort of reaction against the Protestant churches themselves. Herr Stöcker soon became prominent for the part he played in the anti-Semite movement. According to him, the social question was simply the Jew-

ish question, and his systematic hostility against the Jewish race partook of the character of a religious crusade. We go on to the agitation of Herr Naumann, who approached the social movement with sympathy, though he saw the weakness of the Marxist argument. The conception of Christ which Herr Naumann revealed was that of a man of the people, disdainful of good society, pitiless toward social abuses, and a man against whom the Christians of to-day would cry "rebel" if he appeared in the streets of Frankfurt or Berlin, but at the same time a man incapable of hatred even against a Rothschild. Then came the period of Stumm. He was noted for his model schools, working-class insurance schemes, and so on. M. Goyau quotes the famous telegram from the German Emperor, dated February 28, 1896, in which he said: "Stöcker finished as I have always foretold for years. Political pastors are an absurdity. He who is Christian is also social. 'Christian-social' is a piece of nonsense which leads to personal exaltation and to intolerance, both entirely contrary to Christianity. The reverend gentlemen ought to occupy themselves with the souls of their flocks, to cultivate charity, but to leave politics out of their scope, for politics have nothing at all to do with them."

The other articles include one by Count Benedetti on the eternal Eastern Question; but as it was evidently written before the recent publication of the remarkable correspondence exhibiting the action taken by Lord Salisbury to promote the Concert of Europe, the value of the article is somewhat discounted.

Interesting from the point of view of the history of literature are a number of unpublished letters by Alfred de Vigny, the well-known author of "Cinq Mars." The letters date from September 20, 1846, to April 2, 1863.

M. Valbert contributes an interesting paper which takes the form of a review of M. Dubois' recent work on "Timbuctoo the Mysterious." M. Valbert's account is so good that it makes the reader wish to go to the book itself, which has been published already in England.

In the second January number, perhaps the most important article is one by M. Emile Ollivier, of the French Academy, on Prince Louis Napoleon, which is part of a series. In this article he deals with the ministry of the Prince President.

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

THE *Rassegna Nazionale* (January 1) takes the opportunity of a New Year's greeting to its readers to emphasize once more its independent position midway between the clerical *intransigenti* on the one side and the Free Masons on the other. The watchword is Conciliation; it aims both at a United Italy and a Free Church, and it opposes equally the petty persecutions of the existing régime, and the restoration of the Temporal Power. The *Rassegna Nazionale* honestly tries to play the part of peacemaker, and, as usually happens to peacemakers, it only brings upon itself the kicks of both sides. In the same number Signor G. Grabiniski, a very earnest student of English literature, says a last word on the Manning-Purcell-Pressensé controversy. Of de Pressensé's brilliant essays he writes in terms of the highest praise, but he takes exception to his view of Papal Infallibility as necessarily entailing a certain measure of papal absolutism, which would tend to undermine the rightful authority of the bishops. He regards Manning's Ultramontanism, which he describes as excessive, as a natural reaction from the confusion of An-

glicanism. He regrets, too, as many other readers have done, de Pressensé's depreciatory tone toward Cardinal Newman, as though it were necessary to lessen the greatness of one cardinal in order to emphasize that of the other.

In the mid-January number an anonymous contributor deplores the absence of intellectual life in modern Rome. That there is vast learning among the ecclesiastics of the Vatican and the various seminaries he readily admits; but he points out that political circumstances have produced a veritable chasm between the religious and the lay elements of the capital. He maintains that neither the Roman university nor the schools can compare for learning or brilliancy with those of other Italian cities; that original research of all kinds is practically non-existent, and the opportunities for self-culture among adults singularly few. Thus, to the many failures of "United Italy," it would appear necessary to add Rome itself as a centre of intellectual life.

The *Civiltà Cattolica*, as might have been expected from its treatment of Professor Mivart a couple of years ago, has made a heavy onslaught (January 16) on Dr. Zahm's "Evolution and Dogma," a work which may be said to represent the views of liberal Catholic scientists, and which makes a frank attempt to show the perfect compatibility between Catholic dogma and a belief in creation by evolutionary methods. The Jesuit organ condemns the book as "inopportune and injurious," and, professing to be inspired by an impartial zeal for science, it piles up abusive epithets on the theory of evolution, of which "a tissue of fantastic aphorisms" and "indecent subterfuges" may be taken as specimens. The writer specially deplores the "spirit of conciliation" in which this "unhappy apology for evolution" has been conceived.

On the oft-discussed relations between Louis XIV., Maria Mancini, and Cardinal Mazarin, Ernesto Masi contributes a very scholarly essay to the *Nuova Antologia* under the title "A Roman Princess of the Seventeenth Century," in which he takes a more favorable view of the lady than is usual with French historians. Signor Alongi begins a careful study of Police and Crime statistics, from which it appears that in Italy 58 per cent. of the crimes committed remain untraced and unpunished, whereas the proportion in England and in France is not higher than 25 or 30 per cent. This is partly accounted for by the fact that the proportion of police to criminals is only 1 per 1,000, whereas in the countries above named it is 4 per 1,000. But the whole penal system of Italy is subjected to a scathing criticism by the author, who protests against the popular custom of laying all failures on the shoulders of an over-worked police force.

Natura ed Arte, an illustrated magazine, contains (January 15) a sympathetic article (with portrait) on Richard Le Gallienne and his poetry.

THE GERMAN REVIEWS.

OF the German reviews the most solid is without question the *Preussische Jahrbücher*, edited by Professor Hans Delbrück. In the January number there is an article by Paul Irgen on "Pobedonostzeff's Political Testament," apropos of the book recently published by Pobedonostzeff. This book, which is divided into twenty sections, contains a large number of short essays, most of them political, a few religious. We have Church and State, the Press, Herbert Spencer, Faith, Autocracy and Democracy, etc. In addition, there are quotations from Carlyle, and an entire essay on Faith

and Unbelief, by Mr. Gladstone, is included. In short, the book seems intended as a justification of Russia's system of home policy by the chief representative of that system, while it proves emphatically the Minister's need for such an exposition of his attitude toward the religious sects in Russia in view of the opposition which that policy has called forth.

There is another article on Russia in the *Deutsche Rundschau* for January. The writer, Paul Rohrbach, discusses Russia's economic and commercial policy.

The *Deutsche Revue* seems to make a feature of German history as it is written by diplomats, and we have in the January number alone notices of the letters, journals or posthumous papers of such men as Archduke John, the administrator, and Count Anton von Prokesch-Osten; Dr. Sintenis, Anhalt Minister, who throws light on King William I. and Duke Leopold of Anhalt; and General von Stosch. In the same number L. von Kobell gives us some reminiscences of Prince Chlodwig of Hohenlohe and his late brother, the Cardinal Prince Adolf of Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst. Other articles of interest are the Art Academies by Anton von Werner; the real Menelik, by P. Count Antonelli; and the *Jeannette Expedition, 1879-1881*, and Dr. Nansen's Arctic Explorations.

There are generally two or three musical articles of value. The most interesting this month (January) is, of course, that on Schumann's Love Affairs, by W. J. von Wasielewski. The author, who died while this article was in the press, is well known, not only for his writings on music, but more especially by his biography of Schumann.

In the January number of the *Neue Deutsche Rundschau* Otto Lessmann publishes Otto Nicolai's letters (1832-1848) to his father. Otto Nicolai is best known as the composer of an opera "The Merry Wives of Windsor," which first saw the light at Berlin in 1849, under the conductorship of the composer.

SOME SCANDINAVIAN MAGAZINES.

"**TILSKUEREN**" for January opens with an article by Otto Jespersen on Karl Verner, the eminent Danish philologist, who died on November 5 last at the age of fifty. A large portion of the article will probably prove interesting to those only who themselves take some delight in philological studies; but it is well written, and the personality of Karl Verner is sympathetically portrayed, and cannot fail to interest. He was a quiet student of Nature and humanity, and a most genial teacher, devoted to his work and to his pupils, whose labors he spared himself no pains to lighten; yet so little practical energy had he, that he could not give himself the trouble of printing and publishing the treatises he had nevertheless troubled to write and rewrite some three or four times. Though well known to almost every philologist in Europe, he was at home scarcely known outside of a very narrow circle. He could not bring himself to appear in public, and had little liking for society. His ponderous figure was perhaps best known at a fourth-rate restaurant in Frederiksbergs-gade, where he every day arrived much too late for his dinner, and where even the master-mechanics who were his companions had only the

vaguest notions of the identity of the man they greeted as their equal. "In science," says Otto Jespersen, "Karl Verner was a living evidence of the fact that quality is more than quantity. And though there were many, perhaps, who had a smile and a shrug for his peculiarities, yet it was easy to see that all who knew him personally loved him, even as all philologists revere his rare genius."

A lengthy anonymous article in *Tilskueren* is the vehicle for somebody's anxiety concerning the helplessness of little Denmark in the event of some of the great Powers clashing. The article is entitled, "Should Denmark be Neutralized?" and answers its own question with a decided affirmative. The neutralization, it admits, would be of advantage to Germany—and Germany alone is to be feared, and has declared through its press, "Who that is not for us, is against us"—but it would be of ten times the benefit to Denmark itself. It may look dignified to refuse to be lacking to Germany, yet when the welfare of the country is in question, pride and sentiment must give way to reason. "Denmark," in effect, "must choose between the earnest endeavor to copy the neutrality of Switzerland and Belgium, or an outbreak of Germany's enmity even before the first shot has been fired in the next war."

LITERATURE IN ICELAND.

In *Nordisk Tidsskrift* there is an interesting contribution from Vilhjálmur Jónsson on "Newer Icelandic Literature." The article gives some conscientious reviews and biographical information. Hannes Hafstein, one of the finest of Icelandic lyrical writers, resembles very much the Danish author Drachmann in that he has an intensely keen ear for music and rhythm in his words and his poems. He is first and foremost the poet of happy, sound and energetic youth. He sings of Nature and of the joy of living, of wine and love and hope and courage. The natural song of a healthy-hearted poet in the early summer of life. For Hafstein is only just turned thirty. Gestur Pálsson, Iceland's most gifted novelist, who died at the age of thirty-eight, was less fortunate, and satire and irony he dealt in largely and with stinging bitterness. In his exceeding objectiveness, as well as in much else, he was reminiscent of Kjelland; in his descriptions of Nature he reminded one of Turgenieff. His psychological insight was keen and penetrating. Always in poor circumstances, with scarce enough to keep body and soul together, he went out to seek his fortune at last in Canada, and it was there in Winnipeg he died, after a brief editorship of an Icelandic journal.

Kringsjaa (January 15) gives a long critique on Ibsen's "John Gabriel Borkman," which it considers the gloomiest of all the pieces Ibsen has written—gloomy with the gloom of a tomb—so far as its subject and situations are concerned. There is an icy coldness in it that makes one shiver. There is not one ray of love to warm it. Even Ella's constancy freezes one. And yet this piece is Ibsen's song of praise to Love, as the life of Life, and without which all is vanity and worse than vanity—death and the grave, bitterness and madness. It is a sermon on gentleness, forbearance, forgiveness and heart-warmth, preached, as seemed most natural to Ibsen, by showing what life becomes without these things.

THE NEW BOOKS.

RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Guide to the Study of American History. By Edward Channing, Ph.D., and Albert Bushnell Hart, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 487. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$2.15.

This book is so packed with important materials, and the range of these materials is so wide, that one hardly knows where to begin in an attempt to outline the salient features. Professors Channing and Hart, after an experience of thirteen years in the teaching of American history in Harvard University, are exceptionally well equipped for the task of preparing such a manual, for in no other institution have methods of instruction in this department of learning been so well developed as at Harvard. The first half of the book is entirely devoted to a discussion of "Methods and Materials," and under this head are treated such topics as "Bibliography of American History," "Working Libraries," "Class Exercises," "Reading" and "Written Work." These topics suggest practical pedagogical aids, and in this respect the book is very full, but its usefulness is by no means confined to this particular purpose. For both the elementary and the special student, the pupil in school or university, and the home reader, the authors have brought together in this volume information of the most helpful kind. Then, too, these chapters of hints to students and teachers are supplemented by lists of topics and exact references of unusual completeness and value.

American Orations: Studies in American Political History. Edited by Alexander Johnston; re-edited by James Albert Woodburn. 12mo, pp. 416. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.

We mentioned last month the excellent editorial work being done on this series. The third volume has since come to hand, devoted to the continuation of the slavery controversy and to the progress of the secession movement. Speeches by Everett, Benjamin, Lincoln, Wade, Crittenden and Jefferson Davis have been added to those included in the former edition of this volume. The biographical and critical notes will prove decidedly helpful to students, we are sure.

Pennsylvania, Colony and Commonwealth. By Sydney George Fisher. 12mo, pp. 451. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co.

Pennsylvania history is little read as a rule beyond the borders of the Keystone state. Perhaps no one of the original thirteen states has been studied to so little purpose. Last year Mr. Fisher broke ground with his volume on "The Making of Pennsylvania," in which he analyzed the heterogeneous elements of the state's population, and prepared the reader for an intelligent study of her growth and progress. By far the greater portion of Mr. Fisher's new book is devoted to Pennsylvania's colonial development. Her history as a commonwealth in the Union is inadequately treated. Mr. Fisher might have confined this volume to colonial history, reserving the rest of his material for another volume to cover the period from 1783 to date. As it is, however, we have an interesting chapter on the Whiskey Rebellion, another on the pre-eminence of Philadelphia, and a very brief treatment of the relation of Pennsylvania to the Civil War. Mr. Fisher has shown that Pennsylvania has a history that is worth studying, and he owes it to the history-loving public to concentrate his future labors on the period of the "Commonwealth."

Half Moon Series of Papers on Historic New York. Edited by Maud Wilder Goodwin, Alice Carrington Royce and Ruth Putnam. "Annetje Jans' Farm." By Ruth Putnam. Paper, 12mo, pp. 38. New York: Brentano's. Five cents; yearly subscriptions, 50 cents.

The third paper in the "Half Moon" series, to which we called our readers' attention last month, is by Miss Ruth Putnam, and is devoted to an historical study of that portion of Manhattan Island which was once known as "Annetje Jans' Farm." The numerous claimants to the Trinity Church property in New York City will indeed "learn something to their advantage" by a perusal of Miss Putnam's pamphlet—it may save them some attorney's fees.

The First Battle: A Story of the Campaign of 1896. By William J. Bryan. Octavo, pp. 629. Chicago: W. B. Conkey Company.

This volume contains all of Mr. Bryan's important speeches during the campaign, a full record of his journeyings, the principal free-silver documents, and a biographical sketch of Mr. Bryan by his wife. There is also much other biographical material, and a complete series of the portraits of the people of prominence who were identified with the Bryan cause in "our late unpleasantness" of 1896.

Historic Bubbles. By Frederic Leake. 12mo, pp. 217. Albany: Riggs Printing & Publishing Company. \$3.50.

A group of very readable historical essays, the titles of which are as follows: "The Duke of Berwick," "The Captivity of Babylon," "The Second House of Burgundy," "Two Jaquelines," "Hoche," "An Interesting Ancestor of Queen Victoria," and "John Wiclif."

A Diplomat in London: Letters and Notes, 1871-1877. Translated from the French of Charles Gavard. 12mo, pp. 328. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.25.

Besides throwing light on the Franco-British diplomacy of 1871, the late M. Gavard's private letters give a fair idea of English customs and institutions as they appear at their best to a Frenchman. The typical French aptitude for letter-writing was shared by M. Gavard.

Eminent Persons: Biographies Reprinted from the Times. Vol. V., 1891-1892. 12mo, pp. 299. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.25.

The subjects of five of the sketches in this volume were Americans—George Bancroft, the historian; Gen. W. T. Sherman, James Russell Lowell, Walt Whitman and John G. Whittier. There are also essays on Charles Bradlaugh, Field Marshal von Moltke, Sir John Macdonald, General Boulanger, Charles Stewart Parnell, Cardinal Manning, Mr. Spurgeon, Professor Freeman, M. Renan, Lord Tennyson, and other distinguished characters whose deaths occurred during the years 1891-92.

Grover Cleveland. By James Lowry Whittle. 12mo, pp. 256. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. \$1.35.

This biography in the "Public Men of To-day" Series has been written from the English point of view; to American readers it presents few novel points, with the possible exception of a spirited defense of President Cleveland's Hawaiian policy. The Venezuelan episode raised new difficulties for Mr. Whittle, but he struggled manfully with them, and the eulogistic tone in which his book was begun was continued, with a few slight quavers, to the end.

Southern Writers. Sidney Lanier. By William Malone Baskervill. Paper, 16mo, pp. 162. Nashville, Tenn.: Barbee & Smith, Agents. 30 cents.

Professor Baskervill of Vanderbilt University has undertaken to give in a series of twelve biographical and critical studies a survey of the southern literary movement which began about 1870. The writers heretofore treated in these papers have been Joel Chandler Harris, Maurice Thompson and Irwin Russell. A triple number in the series is now devoted to the poet Sidney Lanier, who is, of course, the foremost figure in the literary period under review. Nothing could exceed in grace or delicacy this appreciation of the South's most gifted singer. It admirably fulfills the writer's cherished purpose—"to stimulate the desire for a more intimate acquaintance with this literature which is so fresh, original, and racy of the soil." Until the complete biography of Lanier shall appear, it can hardly be hoped that a more appreciative review of the poet's career will be written.

Martin Luther. By Gustav Freytag. Translated by Henry E. O. Heinemann. Octavo, pp. 130. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Co. \$1.

St. Paul: His Life and Times. By James Iverach, M.A. 12mo, pp. 224. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 75 cents.

ECONOMICS.

Monetary Systems of the World. By Maurice L. Muhleman. 12mo, pp. 233. New York: Charles H. Nicoll. \$2.

We had occasion to commend Mr. Muhleman's work at the time of its first appearance. In the present revision the monetary statistics of the United States have been brought down to the close of the last fiscal year (June 30, 1896), and those of other countries as nearly as possible to that date, and a chapter on the law and history of legal tender in the United States has been added. There is also a very good "Abstract of Propositions for the Solution of the Currency Problem."

Speculation on the Stock and Produce Exchanges of the United States. By Henry Crosby Emery, Ph.D. Octavo, pp. 230. New York: Columbia University. \$1.50.

Dr. Emery's treatise is a dispassionate study of the economic relations and effects of speculation. The author does not pretend to have disclosed in this monograph all the evils of stock gambling as now conducted. The tendency of his writing is to minimize certain of the bad effects commonly attributed to speculation, and to magnify some of the economic benefits to a rather unusual degree. His investigations have been carefully made, and the best authorities seem to have been faithfully consulted. The monograph is a brilliant example of the practical tendencies of the university studies of the day.

History of the Tobacco Industry in Virginia from 1860 to 1894. By B. W. Arnold, Jr., Ph.D. Paper, octavo, pp. 86. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 50 cents.

Dr. Arnold considers in this monograph both the production of the raw material and its manufacture. He investigates, first, the relative rank of Virginia among the tobacco states, before and since the Civil War. He then discusses the effect of low prices and trusts on the operations of planter and manufacturer, and draws certain general conclusions—e. g., that low prices have caused restriction of tobacco acreage and diversification of crops, that it is no longer profitable to raise tobacco to the exclusion of other crops, that organization, both by planters and by manufacturers, has been beneficial to each class, and that the evils of unrestricted competition are as great as those of trusts.

PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION.

Guesses at the Riddle of Existence, and Other Essays on Kindred Subjects. By Goldwin Smith, D.C.L. 12mo, pp. 244. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.25.

In this book of essays Professor Goldwin Smith enters a field of controversy in which he has not been in the past a familiar figure. Professor Smith has heretofore been known chiefly as a writer on political and historical themes; he now enters the lists of religious dogmatics. The very title of his first essay—"Guesses at the Riddle of Existence"—in which the author pays his respects to Messrs. Drummond, Kidd and Balfour, is a sort of challenge to the orthodox, and we are not surprised to find Professor Smith exulting at times in his own emergence from what he calls "the penumbra of orthodoxy." The essays are worth reading for the purpose of seeing what will be left to the Christian religion after the creed-smashers shall have done their worst; one may be very sure that no greater iconoclast than Goldwin Smith will arise to confound the faithful.

Ancient India: Its Language and Religions. By Prof. H. Oldenberg. 12mo, pp. 110. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co. 50 cents.

Three important essays by a competent German scholar on "The Study of Sanskrit," "The Religion of the Veda" and "Buddhism." The writer reminds us that this whole science of Indian antiquities is little more than a century old, the first impulse having been given by Sir William Jones, a judge in India, in 1783.

Yoga Philosophy: Lectures delivered in New York, Winter of 1895-6, by the Swami Vivekananda, on Rāja Yoga, or, Conquering the Internal Nature. 12mo, pp. 245. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.

Science and the Church. By the Rev. J. A. Zahm, Ph.D., C.S.C. 12mo, pp. 299. Chicago: D. H. McBride & Co. \$1.50.

Dr. Zahm's new volume is a collection of the articles which he has recently contributed to various periodicals. These articles have only added to Dr. Zahm's reputation as one of the foremost living scientists within the Roman Catholic Church. Of special interest as indicating a drift in the direction of scientific study among Catholics are the papers on "Light and Liberty in the Study of Science" and "Roman Catholics and Scientific Freedom."

The Church and Modern Society. Lectures and Addresses. By Most Reverend John Ireland. 12mo, pp. 413. Chicago: D. H. McBride & Co. \$1.50.

This volume contains fourteen of the more important addresses delivered on various occasions during the past twelve years by Archbishop Ireland. Perhaps the most interesting of these addresses are those which discuss the relation of the Catholic Church to education and to temperance, respectively. Many of the Archbishop's readers will regret the omission of any direct discussion of labor problems, but possibly a subsequent volume may be devoted to such questions. Like all of Archbishop Ireland's public utterances, the lectures which compose this book are characterized by tolerance, breadth of view and genuine humanitarianism.

The Ambassador of Christ. By James Cardinal Gibbons. 12mo, pp. 414. Baltimore: John Murphy & Co.

Cardinal Gibbons has addressed his book primarily to the priesthood of his Church. His observations are given in a somewhat discursive and popular style, and as an exposition of the modern Roman Catholic view of the duties of the Christian ministry the book is suggestive and profitable reading for the non-churchman.

Essays Miscellaneous. By Brother Azarias. With Preface by Brother Justin. 12mo, pp. 273. Chicago: D. H. McBride & Co. \$1.50.

The principal essays in this volume deal with the subjects of religious education, the existing system of Catholic schools and colleges, and the relations of Church and State. Their author has been generally recognized by his coreligionists as a leader in constructive thought.

The Modern Reader's Bible; The Chronicles. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Richard G. Moulton, M.A. 18 mo, pp. 295. New York: The Macmillan Co. 50 cents.

The fifth and last volume of the history series in Professor Moulton's "modern literary" edition of the Bible is composed of the books of Chronicles, Ezra and Nehemiah. As in preceding volumes, Professor Moulton's introduction and notes are invaluable aids to an intelligent appreciation of the text.

LITERATURE.

History of English Literature (from the Fourteenth Century to the Death of Surrey). By Bernhard Ten Brink. Translated from the German by L. Dora Schmitz. Vol. II.—Part II. 12mo, pp. 309. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$2.

The death of Professor Ten Brink, in 1892, occurred just after the completion of the first part of the second volume of his exhaustive history. His successor in the chair of English philology at Strassburg, Dr. Alois Brandl, was appointed to edit the manuscript material left by Ten Brink for the second part of that volume, and the results of the work have now been translated into English. The period covered is that of the Renaissance, during the first half of the sixteenth century. As the translator's preface remarks, the unfinished condition of this history is the more to be regretted, since the next volume would have discussed the Elizabethan era in English letters—a subject in which Ten Brink was especially at home and to which his most famous university lectures were devoted.

A Treasury of Minor British Poetry. Selected and Arranged with Notes by J. Churton Collins, M.A. 12mo, pp. 462. New York: Edward Arnold. \$2.50.

Mr. Collins has compiled an anthology of second-rate poets, from which nearly all the work of the brighter luminaries in English poetry has been rigidly excluded. He even tells us that epitaphs have been snatched from tomb-stones to do duty in his collection of mediocrities. Doubtless much very good verse has been saved from oblivion by incorporation in Mr. Collins' volume, and while the friends of some of the poets may feel aggrieved by his classification, we are sure that the general reading public will be better satisfied than if an attempt had been made to force into the first rank writers whose works have never entitled them to a place there.

The Riches of Chaucer. By Charles Cowden Clarke. 12mo, pp. 625. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.

The fact that this expurgated and modernized revision of Chaucer's poetry has reached a fourth edition is sufficient evidence at once of the poet's popularity and of the compiler's editorial skill. The notes and memoir render the volume exceptionally useful for school purposes.

REFERENCE BOOKS.

The Cyclopaedia of Practical Quotations. English, Latin, and Modern Foreign Languages. By J. K. Hoyt. Octavo, pp. 1205. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. \$6.

We now have the first thorough revision of the well-known Hoyt-Ward "Cyclopaedia of Practical Quotations," first issued in 1884. The new book contains over thirty thousand quotations, arranged under more than seven hundred topical headings in alphabetical order. Some improvements

over the first edition have been made. For example, in the quotations from Shakespeare the line is given, as well as the act and scene. All the citations made have been carefully verified, and the compilers have availed themselves of many suggestions offered by literary workers who have used the book in the interval since its first appearance.

Dictionary of Living Thoughts of Leading Thinkers: A Cyclopaedia of Quotations. By S. Pollock Linn, A.M. Octavo, pp. 460. New York: Wilbur B. Ketcham. \$2.

English Synonyms and Antonyms; with Notes of the Correct Use of Prepositions. By James C. Fernald. 12mo, pp. 564. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. \$1.50.

A convenient manual especially designed for the use of students, teachers, speakers and literary workers. The compiler, Mr. James C. Fernald, was the editor of synonyms, antonyms and prepositions in the Standard Dictionary. More than 7,500 synonyms and 3,700 antonyms are treated within the comparatively brief space of 375 pages. Suggestive exercises for school use are also provided, and the volume is carefully indexed. The preface contains a very good discussion of the significance of synonyms and the importance of attention to them.

New American Supplement to the Latest Edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica. Edited under the Supervision of Day Otis Kellogg, D.D. In five vols. Vol. I. Quarto, pp. 642. Chicago: The Werner Company.

Those who are fortunate enough to own a set of the Encyclopædia Britannica in either edition will be able to utilize this American Supplement to advantage. It is especially helpful in furnishing biographical sketches of living persons and in summarizing recent scientific and industrial progress. In the first volume Secretary Morton contributes the article on "Agriculture in the United States," Professor Coulter of the University of Chicago that on "Bacteriology," and Professor Simon Newcomb of Johns Hopkins that on "Astronomy;" while the subject of "Banking in the United States" is treated by Albert S. Bolles, and "Building and Loan Associations," "Benefit Societies," etc., by Col. Carroll D. Wright, U. S. Commissioner of Labor.

A Guide to Systematic Readings in the Encyclopædia Britannica. By James Baldwin, Ph.D. New and revised edition. 12mo, pp. 460. Chicago: The Werner Company.

The revision of this very useful "Guide" has been made necessary by the publication of the American Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica (noted above). Twelve new chapters have been added, and many additional references inserted in different portions of the book.

Catalogue of the Public Documents of the Fifty-third Congress and of all Departments of the Government of the United States for the Period from March 4, 1893, to June 30, 1895 (being the "Comprehensive Index" provided for by the Act Approved January 12, 1895); Prepared under the Supervision of the Superintendent of Documents. Quarto, pp. 638. Washington: Government Printing Office.

Mr. F. A. Crandall, the energetic and efficient Superintendent of Documents at Washington, is amply fulfilling all the promises that were made by the advocates of the new law regulating his office. He has shown that government documents, notwithstanding the confusion and unsystematic way in which they are issued, can still be catalogued promptly and scientifically. The monthly catalogue issued by Mr. Crandall's office has been found to be of great assistance to all who have occasion to make any use of Uncle Sam's publications, and the complete catalogue for the period 1893-95, in the "dictionary" or single-alphabet form, is everything that such a volume should be. It is a practical key to a mass of printed matter, much of which is of real value, and more than half of which, without such a key,

would have remained quite unknown to the persons who can make the most profitable use of it. Typographically, the catalogue is one of the most satisfactory pieces of work that the Government Printing Office has recently produced, and in every respect the book reflects credit on the judgment and good taste of the compilers and all who had to do with its progress through the press. It fixes a standard for future work in this branch of governmental publication.

Legislation by States in 1896. Seventh Annual Comparative Summary and Index (State Library Bulletin). Paper, octavo, pp. 110. Albany: University of the State of New York. 15 cents.

This annual bulletin, issued by the New York State Library, contains a mass of information not elsewhere accessible. It not only summarizes and indexes all the legislation of the year in the different states, but it now includes a valuable table of constitutional amendments, specifying those adopted or rejected by vote of the people, and also those proposed by the legislatures and not yet ratified by popular vote. The legislative librarian at Albany, Dr. E. Dana Durand, is doing a most useful work in continuing the compilation of this bulletin.

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT-BOOKS.

Shakspere's Macbeth. Edited, with Notes and Introduction, by John Matthews Manly, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 246. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 60 cents.

Edmund Burke's Speech on Conciliation with America. Edited, with Notes and Introduction, by Albert S. Cook, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 233. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 50 cents.

Carlyle's Essay on Burns. Edited, with Notes and Introduction, by Wilson Farrand, A.M. 12mo, pp. 154. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 50 cents.

Tennyson's The Princess. Edited, with Notes and Introduction, by George Edward Woodberry, A.B. 12mo, pp. 173. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 60 cents.

Shakespeare's Comedies. "The Tempest," "A Midsummer Night's Dream." Edited, with Notes, by Homer B. Sprague, A.M. 12mo, pp. 147-127. Boston: Silver, Burdette & Co. 60 cents each.

A Practical Method in the Modern Greek Method. By Eugene Rizo-Rangabé. 12mo, pp. 249. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$2.10.

The First Greek Book. By John Williams White, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 354. Boston: Ginn & Co.

The Strong and Weak Inflection in Greek. With a Short Appendix on Latin Inflection. By B. F. Harding, M.A. 12mo, pp. 65. Boston: Ginn & Co. 55 cents.

The Plutus of Aristophanes. With Notes in Greek, Based on the Scholia. Edited by Frank W. Nicolson, A.M. 12mo, pp. 123. Boston: Ginn & Co. 90 cents.

Select Orations of Cicero. Revised by J. B. Greenough and G. L. Kittredge. With a Special Vocabulary by J. B. Greenough. 12mo, pp. 637. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.40.

Selections from the History of Alexander the Great by Quintus Curtius Rufus. Edited for the Use of Schools by Willard Humphreys, Ph.D. 16mo, pp. 227. Boston: Ginn & Co. 55 cents.

First Italian Readings. Selected and Edited, with Notes and Vocabulary, by Benjamin Lester Bowen, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 168. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 90 cents.

Cuore. By Edmondo de Amicis. Edited, with Notes, by L. Oscar Kuhns. 16mo, pp. 217. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.

Stories from Aulus Gellius. Edited for Sight Reading by Charles Knapp, Ph.D. Paper, 16mo, pp. 93. New York: American Book Company. 30 cents.

Little Nature Studies for Little People. From the Essays of John Burroughs. Vol. II. 12mo, pp. 103. Boston: Ginn & Co. 30 cents.

Pets and Companions: A Second Reader. By J. H. Stickney. 12mo, pp. 142. Boston: Ginn & Co. 40 cents.

All the Year Round: A Nature Reader. Part I, Autumn; Part II, Winter. By Frances L. Strong. Octavo, pp. 102-102. Boston: Ginn & Co. 35 cents each.

The Oswego Normal Method of Teaching Geography. By Amos W. Farnham. 12mo, pp. 127. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. 50 cents.

Home and School Atlas. By Alex. Everett Frye. Quarto, pp. 78. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.15.

Star Atlas: Containing Stars Visible to the Naked Eye and Clusters, etc., Visible in Small Telescopes. With an Explanatory Text. By Winslow Upton, A.M. Folio, pp. 45. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$2.15.

Inorganic Chemical Preparations. By Frank Hall Thorp, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 238. Boston: Ginn & Co.

Laboratory Manual of Inorganic Chemistry: One Hundred Topics in General, Qualitative and Quantitative Chemistry. By Rufus P. Williams. 12mo, pp. 100. Boston: Ginn & Co. 35 cents.

The Questions and Answers in Drawing Given at the Uniform Examinations of the State of New York Since June, 1892. Paper, 12mo, pp. 177. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. 50 cents.

Primary Arithmetic: First Year. For the Use of Teachers. By William W. Speer. 12mo, pp. 154. Boston: Ginn & Co. 40 cents.

Robinson's New Higher Arithmetic for High Schools, Academies and Mercantile Colleges. 12mo, pp. 506. New York: American Book Company. \$1.

A Practical Arithmetic. By G. A. Wentworth, A.M. 12mo, pp. 383. Boston: Ginn & Co. 75 cents.

Elementary and Constructional Geometry. By Edgar H. Nichols, A.B. 12mo, pp. 138. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 75 cents.

Elements of Plane Geometry. By John Macnie, A.M. Edited by Emerson E. White, A.M. 12mo, pp. 240. New York: American Book Company. 75 cents.

Euclidean Geometry. By J. A. Gillet. 12mo, pp. 436. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.25.

Problems in Elementary Physics. By E. Dana Pierce. 12mo, pp. 194. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 60 cents.

Syllabus of Geometry. By G. A. Wentworth, A.M. Paper, 16mo, pp. 50. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.

Elementary Algebra. By J. A. Gillet. 12mo, pp. 468. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.35.

Composite Geometrical Figures. By George A. Andrews, A.M. 12mo, pp. 57. Boston: Ginn & Co. 55 cents.

Trigonometry for Schools and Colleges. By Frederick Andereg, A.M., and Edward Drake Roe, Jr., A.M. 12mo, pp. 108. Boston: Ginn & Co. 80 cents.

CONTENTS OF REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

LEADING ARTICLES IN THE MARCH MAGAZINES.

Annals of the American Academy.—Philadelphia. (Bimonthly.) March.
In Memoriam.—Francis Amasa Walker. R. P. Falkner.
The Concentration of Industry, and Machinery in the United States. E. Levasseur.
Silver Free Coinage and the Legal Tender Decisions. C. G. Tiedeman.
The Quantity Theory. Wm A. Scott.
Political and Municipal Legislation in 1896. E. Dana Durand.

Atlantic Monthly.—Boston. March.
Mr. Cleveland as President. Woodrow Wilson.
My Sixty Days in Greece. Basil L. Gildersleeve.
Venus in the Light of Recent Discoveries. Percival Lowell.
Cheerful Yesterdays. Thomas Wentworth Higginson.
The Rational Study of the Classics. Irving Babbitt.
Legislative Shortcomings. Francis C. Lowell.
The Good and the Evil of Industrial Combinations. A. T. Hadley.
The Arbitration Treaty. John Fiske.

Century Magazine.—New York. March.
Our Fellow Citizen of the White House. C. C. Buel.
The Nation's Library. A. R. Spofford.
Decorations in the New Congressional Library. W. A. Coffin.
Campaigning with Grant.—V. Horace Porter.
Inauguration Scenes and Incidents. J. R. Bishop.
Nelson at Trafalgar. Alfred T. Mahan.
The Art of Large Giving. George Iles.

The Cosmopolitan.—Irvington, N. Y. March.
The First Essential for Prosperity. John Brisben Walker.
The Methods of Banking. Thomas L. James.
The New Administration.
Corfu and Its Olive Groves. Charles Edward Lloyd.
Facts and Fancies About Violins. T. B. Connerly.
A Winter Trip to St. Kitts. William M. Chauvenet.

Harper's Monthly Magazine.—New York. March.
The Awakening of a Nation.—II. Charles F. Lummis.
Astronomical Progress of the Century. H. S. Williams.
Mr. Henry G. Marquand. E. A. Alexander.

Preparedness for Naval War. Alfred T. Mahan.
Decadence of the New England Deep-Sea Fisheries. J. W. Collin.
White Man's Africa.—V. Poultney Bigelow.

Lippincott's Magazine.—Philadelphia. March.
Farming Under Glass. George Ethelbert Walsh.
The Origin of Pennsylvania Surnames. L. Oscar Kuhns.
The Deserts of Southeast California. John E. Bennett.
The Manuscript Room of the British Museum. Ellen Duvall.
The Contributor His Own Editor. Frederic M. Bird.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. March.
Telegraphing Without Wires. H. J. W. Dam.
Grant's Quiet Years at Northern Posts. Hamlin Garland.
Daniel Vierge, the Master Illustrator. A. F. Jaccaci.
A Night With Stanton in the War Office. Gen. John M. Thayer.
The Laureate of the Larger England. W. D. Howells.
Life on a Greenland Whaler. A. Conan Doyle.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. March.
Types of Fair Women.
Through the Clearing House. J. S. Metcalfe.
Dancing as a Fine Art. A. Hornblow.

New England Magazine.—Boston. March.
New England in Kansas. W. H. Carruth.
Manchester, N. H. J. W. Fellows.
The Cumberland Mountains and the Struggle for Freedom.
W. E. Barton.
The Lion of Cheronoe. F. B. Sanborne.
The First New England Magazine and Its Editor.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. March.
The Banderium of Hungary. Richard Harding Davis.
The Master of the Lithograph, J. McNeill Whistler. Elizabeth R. Pennell.
The Story of a Play. W. D. Howells.
The Business of a Factory. Philip G. Hubert, Jr.
Soldiers of Fortune. Richard Harding Davis.
The Art of Travel.—I. Lewis Morris Iddings.
London, as seen by C. D. Gibson.—II.

THE OTHER AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

(From the latest numbers received.)

American Amateur Photographer.—New York. January.
The Law of Privacy. W. G. Oppenheim.
To Norway with the Camera. F. W. Scott.
Acetylene Apparatus for Portraiture and the Lantern.
Why X-Rays Cannot Help the Blind to See.
Figure Studies and Pictorial Portraiture. F. M. Brook.

American Catholic Quarterly Review.—Philadelphia. January.

Cardinal Lavigerie. Wilfrid C. Robinson.
The Chippewas and Ottawas. Richard R. Elliott.
A Glance at the Reign of St. Louis. Reuben Parsons.
Aspects of Pessimism. James Kendall.
Church and State.
Hypothetics. Ernest R. Hull.
Protestants and the Principle of Authority in Religion.
The Clergy and the Social Problem. George Tyrrell.
Protest of Common Sense against Some Common Nonsense.
V. D. Rossman.
The Meaning of Scriptural Numbers. J. H. Rockwell.

Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.—New York. February.
Herbert Spencer The Man and His Work. W. H. Hudson.
The Racial Geography of Europe.—I. W. Z. Ripley.
Principles of Taxation.—VI. David A. Wells.
Indian Wampum Records. Horatio Hale.
Some Primitive Californians. Mary S. Barnes.
How Plants and Animals Spend the Winter. W. S. Blatchley.
The Interpretations of Automatism. W. R. Newbold.

Tendencies in Athletics for Women. Sophia F. Richardson.
The Scientific World of W. D. Gunning.
The Animate World a Unity. M. Albert Gaudry.
Condemnation of Criminals not Punishment. E. F. Brush.
Plural States of Being. M. Alfred Binet.

Architectural Record.—New York. (Quarterly.) January.
Modern Decoration. Jean Schopfer.
The Villas of Rome. Marcus T. Reynolds.
Sicily, the Garden of the Mediterranean. Albert M. Whitman.
Corner Houses in Paris. P. Frantz Marcou.
French Cathedrals.—IX. Barr Ferree.
Henry Janeway Hardenburgh. Montgomery Schuyler.
Constructive Asymmetry in Medieval Italian Churches. W. H. Goodyear.

Atlanta.—London. February.
The Thames in Winter. Val Davis.
Princess Ludwig of Bavaria and Her Children. Laura A. Smith.

Badminton Magazine.—London. February.
From an Undergraduate's Note-Book. H. B. M. Coutts.
A Pheasant Farm. Major C. J. Boyle.
Duck Shooting in Utah. Basil Tozer.
The Stag of Corrievean. Percy Stephens.
Racing in the South American Pampas. W. H. Voules.
The Gannets of the Bass. Horace Hutchinson.
Pig-Shooting in Albania. Barbara Hughes.

Bankers' Magazine.—London. February.
Progress of Banking in Great Britain and Ireland during 1890.
The Bank of England.
Credit and Trade.
Company Formation as it Affects Banking.
Municipal Fire Insurance.

Bankers' Magazine.—New York. January.
Cash Holdings of the Banks.
Foreign Banking and Finance.
The Bank of England.
The Comptrollers of the Currency.
The Denationalized Banking System.
Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Blackwood's Magazine.—London. February.
Some Impressions of Southern California. Beatrice Harraden.
The Celtic Renaissance in Literature. Andrew Lang.
The Indian Mutiny in Fiction.
Sir John Franklin and the Arctic.
The All-British Trans-Pacific Cable.
The Chinese Oyster ; Russia, China and Great Britain. A. Michie.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. January 15.
Authorized Gas Undertakings.
Russian Trade with Constantinople.
The German Sugar Industry.
The Tobacco Monopoly of Japan.

Borderland.—London. (Quarterly.) January.
Letters from Julia.
With the Borderlanders of Paris.
Emanuel Swedenborg. With Portrait. G. H. Lock.
Psychic Pictures without the Camera.
Psychic Pictures with the Camera.
More about the Burton Messages. Mix X.
The Development of Psychic Gifts : A Year's Work at Hertford Lodge.
Some Goblin Haunted Houses.

Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. February.
The Premiers of Quebec Since 1867.
Mining Development in British Columbia.
British America's Golden Gateway to the Orient. C. H. Mackintosh.
Gold is King. W. H. Merritt.
Sir William Van Horne, K.C.M.G. Frank Yeigh.
My Contemporaries in Fiction.—III.: Stevenson. David C. Murray.
Is there a Limit to Democracy ? J. H. Vickery.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. February.
What a Millionaire Could Do. Arnold White.
History and Romance in Hyde Park. John Ashton.
The Horses of the Countess of Warwick. Ernest M. Jessop.
The Court of the Netherlands. Mary Spencer Warren.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. February.
The Whitehead Automobile Torpedo. R. B. Moyer.
Steamboats on Western American Rivers. William H. Bryan.
Ancient Pompeian Boilers. W. T. Bonner.
Electric Switching Locomotives. E. H. Mullian.
The Bazin Roller Boat. Johannes H. Cuntz.
Electricity in Agriculture. John McGhie.
Electric Ship Lighting. E. G. Bernard.
Water Purification and Filtration. Albert R. Leeds.
Sebastian Ziani de Ferranti. H. Scholey.

Catholic World.—New York. February.
Dwellings of the Poor and Their Morality. George McDermot.
An Election in Ancient Rome. F. W. Polly.
The Church as a Geographical Society. Charles H. McCarthy.
A Study in Shakespearean Chronology.—II. Appleton Morgan.
Notre Dame de Fourvières. E. Endres.
A New Work on DeLamennais. John J. O'Shea.
Intemperance and Pauperism. F. W. Howard.
Mount Carmel and the Carmelites.
African Answers to the Pope's Bull. Jesse A. Locke.

Chambers' Journal.—Edinburgh. February.
Historical Scottish Proverbs.
The Coming Reviving of South America. Herbert H. Bassett.
Heron Hunting on the Wanks. R. W. Cater.
Lumbering in Canada. C. Fairbairn.

Church Quarterly Review.—London. January.
The Papal Encyclical on Unity.
Lord Selborne's "Memorials."
St. Catharine of Siena.

The Papal Bull on Anglican Orders.
Life and Letters of Archbishop Magee.
Philosophy of Theism.
Memoirs of Professor Pritchard.
Juvenile Crime, and Efforts to Diminish the Amount.

Contemporary Review.—London. February.
Russia and England : "Down the Long Avenue." H. Norman.
Secret History of the Russo-Chinese Treaty.
Coventry Patmore ; a Portrait. Edmund Gosse.
Poor Law Children. E. S. Lidgett.
Ireneus on the Fourth Gospel. Prof. G. Watkin.
Lord Rosebery. Norman Hapgood.
The Water Supply of London. W. H. Dickinson.
Elementary Education and Taxation. Francis Peek.
Shall We Invite the Russians to Constantinople? Sir R. K. Wilson.
Religious Statistics of England and Wales. Howard Evans.
The Mussulmans of India and the Sultan. Canon MacColl.

Cornhill Magazine.—London. February.
The Wreck of the *Birkenhead*, Feb. 26, 1852. Gen. F. Maurice.
George Canning. Goldwin Smith.
Diet and Medicine in China. E. H. Parker.
Two Centuries of National Monuments. Mrs. A. Murray Smith.
Duelling in the United States. James Pemberton Grund.
A Serious View of Love.
The Youth of the Napiers. Stephen Gwynn.
The National Trust for the Preservation of Places of Historic Interest. Canon Rawnsley.

Cosmopolis.—London. February.
The Battle of the Books. Walter Raleigh.
The New French Naval Programme. H. O. Arnold Forster.
Italian Literature of To-day. Helen Zimmermann and A. Manzi.
Maurus Jokai as a Novelist. R. N. Bain.
Unpublished Letters. George Sand. (In French.)
The Intellectual Movement in France. Edouard Rod. (In French.)
Shakespeare in France under the Ancient Régime. J. J. Jusseraud. (In French.)
Napoleon Bonaparte in the Siege of Toulon. A. Schuquet. (In French.)
Politics and War. A. von Boguslawski. (In German.)
Pierre Loti. Felix Poppenberg. (In German.)
The Painter's Art in Ancient Cologne. C. Aldenhoven. (In German.)
Travel in Normandy.—II. B. Ruttenauer. (In German.)

Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York. February.
The Lost Art of Indian Basketry. Olive M. Percival.
Pope Leo XIII. and the Vatican. A. B. de Guerville.
Niagara in Winter. J. H. Welch.

The Dial.—Chicago. January 16.
John Gabriel Borkman. W. M. Payne.
The Great American Novel. Andrew Estren.
The Primary Condition of Understanding Whitman. O. L. Triggs.

February 1.
Science and the National Government.
The Higher Education of Women in Germany. Hans Oertel.
Literature and Patriotism in the Schools. George Beardsley.

Dublin Review.—London. (Quarterly.) January.
The Triangular Battle for Education. Cardinal Vaughan.
The Origin of the Cope as a Vestment. E. Bishop.
Modern Faith and the Bible. Dr. J. McIntyre.
Can Christians Consistently Laugh or Smile? Rev. T. E. Bridgett.
Notes on Catholic Hymnology. C. T. Gatty.
The Holy See and Pelagianism. Rev. Dom J. Chapman.
Anglican Orders : The Situation, 1897.

Economic Review.—London. (Quarterly.) January.
The Ethics of Gambling. Rev. and Hon. E. Lyttelton.
The Agricultural Laborer Past and Present. Margaret Phillimore.
The Charity Organization System of To-day. C. H. d'E. Leppington.
The Drapery Trade. "A Manager."
Moral Limitations of State Interference. E. F. B. Fell.

Edinburgh Review.—London. (Quarterly.) January.
Forty-One Years in India.
Ulster before the Union.
William Morris, Poet and Craftsman.
Algeria.
The "Pharsalia" of Lucan.
The Progress and Procedure of the Civil Courts of England.
What was the Gunpowder Plot?
Rooks and Their Ways.

Newspapers, Statesman and the Public.
Financial Relations of Great Britain and Ireland.

Educational Review.—New York. February.

Child Study for Superintendents. Herman T. Lukens.
Teaching of French Language and Literature in France.
Centralizing Tendencies in State Educational Administration.—II. W. C. Webster.
Courses in Psychology for Normal Schools.—II. L. Witmer.
School Organization. E. P. Cubberley
A Rectorial Election at the Scottish Universities.

The Engineering Magazine.—New York. February.

Early American Maritime Power. Alexis de Tocqueville.
Standardizing the Testing of Iron and Steel. P. Kreuz-
pointner.
Some Important Mining Tunnels in Colorado. Thomas
Tonge.
Relations of Street Cleaning to Good Paving. G. E. Waring,
Jr.
Electric Central Stations vs. Isolated Plants. R. S. Hale.
Pioneer Locomotives in England and America. A. Mathews.
Advantages of Mechanical Stoking. A. E. Outerbridge, Jr.
Architecture of our Government Buildings. W. A. Aiken.
Examples of Successful Shop Management. Henry Roland.
Nickel Steel in Metallurgy, Mechanics and Armor. H. W.
Raymond.

English Historical Review.—London. (Quarterly) January.
New Lights on the Divorce of Henry VIII. Continued.
James Gairdner.

The Administration of the Navy from the Restoration to the
Revolution.
D'André; A Royalist Spy During the Reign of Terror. J.
H. Clapham.

Andrew Jackson and the National Bank. R. Seymour Long.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. February.

The Extravagances of a Millionaire. X.
Lord Nelson; Our Great Naval Hero. Clark Russell.
Newstead Abbey; A Pilgrimage to Byron Land. Metcalfe
Wood.

Some Newgate Episodes. J. Stephen.
Advance, Australia. W. A. Horn.
Domenico Tiburzi; The Last of the Italian Brigands.

The Expositor.—New York. February.

"The Mind of the Master." G. A. Chadwick.
Christ's Attitude to His Own Death. A. M. Fairbairn.
Christian Perfection.—I. Joseph A. Beet.
Notes on Obscure Passages of the Prophecy. T. K. Cheyne.
St. John's View of the Sabbath Rest.—I. G. Matheson.
The Linguistic History of the Old Testament. E. König.
The "Priest of Penitence." J. H. Wilkinson.

Fortnightly Review.—London. February.

The Position of the Government; The Handwriting on the
Wall.

The New Irish Movement. Standish O'Grady
The Financial Relations of England and Ireland. Allan
Innes.

How to Work at College. Professor F. Max Müller.
Coventry Patmore; The Praise of the Odes. Louis Garvin.
The Child in Recent English Literature. Professor Sully.
Reformatory and Industrial Schools. Lord Monkswell.
The Mission of Tennyson. W. S. Lilly.
Herbert Spencer and Darwin. Grant Allen.
Morals and Civilization. H. G. Wells.
The Girlhood of Maria Josepha Holroyd. Margaret L. Woods.
The Doom of Cane Sugar. Sir George Baden-Powell.
Pitt and the Eastern Question. W. B. Duffield.
An "Entente" with France. "Veteran."

The Forum.—New York. February.

Future of the Democratic Organization. David B. Hill.
The Present and Future of Cuba. Fidel G. Pierra.
Evils to be Remedied in our Consular Service. W. W. Rock-
hill.

Ladies' Clubs in London. Alice Zimmerman.
The Results of Cardinal Satolli's Mission. Edward McGlynn.
Economy of Time in Teaching. J. M. Rice.
Speedy Financial and Currency Reform Imperative. C. N.
Fowler.

The Cure for a Vicious Monetary System. W. A. Peffer.
Poe's Opinion of "The Raven." Joel Benton.
The Criminal in the Open. Josiah Flynt.
The New Memoirs of Edward Gibbon. Frederic Harrison.

Free Review.—London. February.

The Blasphemy Laws. Frederick Verinder.
Balfour's "Foundations of Belief;" the Tory Religion. J. M.
Robertson.
Cruelty to Animals; Inverted Humanitarianism. Geoffrey
Mortimer.
The Influence of the Newspaper Press. Walter S. Sparrow.

Social Liberty. Concluded. J. Armsden.
Dr. Max Nordau's "Degeneration," etc.; Are we Insane?
Justice in England. E. R. Grain.
The English Sporting Instinct. Rosy Cross.
Imperial Federation and Imperial Policy. Arthur Cross.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. February.

The Emperor of Annam and His Capital, Hué. Edward H.
Parker.

On Journalistic Responsibility. Neil Wynn Williams.
Lugh, Somaliland. Lily Wolffsohn.
Women as Book Lovers. Continued. Rev. P. H. Ditchfield.
Frederick Lewis of Hanover. Alison Buckler.
Pickwickiana. Percy Fitzgerald.

Good Words.—London. February.

Victorian Literature. Andrew Lang.
Eccentricities in Head Dress. N. Tuit.
St. Valentine's Day, One Hundred Years Ago. Fred. T. Jane.
The Bloodhound; Notable Dogs of the Chase. "St. Ber-
nard."
A Night in the House of Lords. Michael MacDonagh.

Green Bag.—Boston. February.

Wills of Famous Americans.
Oaths. R. V. Rogers.
The Supreme Court of Wisconsin.—II. Edwin E. Bryant.

Gunton's Magazine.—New York. February.

Practical vs. Metaphysical Economics.
Decline of Cobdenism.
Walker's Contribution to Economics.
Indictment of Organized Charities.
American Standard of Living.
The Convict Labor Problem.
Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty.

Home and Country.—New York. February.

An American Painter in Munich. Edward T. Heyn.
Whist and Its Masters.—VII. R. F. Foster.
England as a Field for Artists. Charles Turner.

The Home Magazine.—Binghamton, N. Y. February.

Congressional Reporters.—I.
Battle Flags of the Revolution. W. R. Calver.
"The True George Washington." Dorothy Dean.

Homiletic Review.—New York. February.

The Indispensableness of Systematic Theology. B. B. War-
field.

How to Make People Familiar with Christ's Life. C. Geikie.
The Missionary Problem. E. F. Burr.
The Coming Revival—Signs of Its Coming. C. H. Payne.

Jewish Quarterly Review.—London. January.

The Mission of Judaism. Symposium.
Introduction to the Arabic Literature of the Jews. M. Stein-
schneider.

Unitarianism and Judaism in Their Relations to Each Other.
Art in the Synagogue. Prof. D. Kaufmann.
The Treatise on Eternal Bliss Attributed to Moses Maimūni.
W. Bacher.

Another Word on the Dietary Laws. M. Hyamson.
The Sources of Josephus for the History of Syria. Adolf
Büchler.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Phil-
adelphia. December.

Refrigeration. Alfred Siebert.
Recent Practice in Railroad Signaling. G. W. Blodgett.
The Galveston Harbor Works. W. J. Sherman.
Structural Strength of Ships. Joseph R. Oldham.
A Few Points of Engineering Interest Abroad. F. W. Black-
ford.

Kindergarten Magazine.—Chicago. February.

Sarah B. Cooper and the Church Kindergarten. H. Butter-
worth.
National Congress of Mothers. Amalie Hofer.

Knowledge.—London. February.

Sixty Years of Astronomical Research. Agnes M. Clerke.
The Polar Bears at the Zoo. F. E. Beddard.
The Davy-Faraday Laboratory; a Pantheon of Science. J.
Mills.
The Zodiacal Light. Lieut.-Col. E. E. Markwick.
Evidence of the Evolution of Stellar Systems. Dr. Isaac
Roberts.

Leisure Hour.—London. February.

The Poetry of Coventry Patmore. With Portrait. John
Dennis.
The United States Navy. Continued.
Northampton. W. J. Gordon.
Charlotte Brontë; the Life Story of a Genius. C. Kernahan.

Lend a Hand.—Boston. January.

Rates of Wages Paid under Public and Private Contract. E. Recreation for the People. Charles F. Wingate. Workingmen's Club and Institute Union. Hodgson Pratt. The Indian Territory Problem.

London Quarterly Review.—London. January.

The Problem of Christian Unity. Richard Brinsley Sheridan. Mr. Gladstone's "Butler." C. B. Upton's Hibbert Lectures "On the Bases of Religious Belief." Sir Humphry Davy. The Puritan Settlements in New England. Earl Selborne.

Longman's Magazine.—London. February.

Northumbrian Rustics. P. Anderson Graham. Archbishop Magee's "Life and Letters."

The Looker-On.—New York. February.

Giuseppe Verdi. William F. Apthorpe. Outlook for the American Artist. Arthur Hoeber. The Songs of Wales. Helen M. North. The Picturesque in Music. Charles M. Skinner.

Lucifer.—London. January 15.

Evolution and Catholic Dogma. Dr. A. A. Wells. The Sankhya Philosophy. Continued. Bertram Keightley. Among the Gnostics of the First Two Centuries. Continued. G. R. S. Mead. St. Martin, the Unknown Philosopher. Continued. Mrs. Cooper-Oakley. Invisible Helpers. Concluded. C. W. Leadbeater. Theosophy and Science. Prof. John Mackenzie.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. February.

From Far Cathay; Malay Peninsula. Political Parties in America. Vanishing Paris. The Coldstream Guards.

Manchester Quarterly.—London. January.

The Dramatic Dissensions of Ben Jonson, John Marston and Thomas Dekker. Didactic Art in Literature. Lehmann J. Oppenheimer. Round the Acropolis of Athens. W. V. Burgess. Some Words on Dictionaries. Edmund Mercer. Obscurity in Literature. Thomas Newbigging.

Menorah Monthly.—New York. February.

Ignoramus! Ignorabimus! The Poetry of the Bible. Rudolph Grossman.

Metaphysical Magazine.—New York. February.

Duality of Man and Nature. C. S. Wake. Intuition. B. F. Underwood. The Kabbala and "Being."—XIX. C. H. A. Bjerregaard. Analysis of Anger.—II. Aaron M. Crane. Religious Science. Paul Avenel. The Subjective and Objective Realms. L. C. Graham. Church, Science and Natural Healing Methods.

Midland Monthly.—Des Moines, Iowa. February.

Nellie Grant Sartoris and Her Children. Juliette M. Babitt. John Brown and His Iowa Friends.—I. B. F. Gue. A Sojourner's Impressions of Berlin. Adeliza Daniels. On First Reading Christian Rossetti. Florence L. Snow. Jamaica, the Land of Romance. Allan Eric. The Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs. Rose Cawood. Grant's Life in the West. Col. J. W. Emerson.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York. February.

The Keswick Movement. Arthur T. Pierson. The Siege of Tibet. F. B. Shaw. China, Past, Present and Future. William Ashmore. The Women of China—Heathen and Christian. Mrs. G. S. Hays. Polygamous Applicants.—I. Daniel L. Gifford. Barriers to Progress in China. A. H. Smith. European Extension of the Volunteer Movement. Donald Fraser.

National Review.—London. February.

The Overtaxation of Ireland. O'Connor Don. Wordsworth's Youth. Leslie Stephen. The Hidden Dangers of Cycling. Dr. Shadwell. Bimetallism in Europe: 1. France. Edmond d'Artois. 2. Germany. Dr. Otto Arendt. 3. Great Britain. Lord Algenham. The Rebellion in the Philippine Islands. John Foreman. Curates. Rev Anthony C. Deane.

Food Crops and Famine in India. W. E. Bear. Lord Roberts in Afghanistan. Spencer Wilkinson.

New Review.—London. February.

The New United Ireland. Standish O'Grady. The Foreigner in the Farmyard. Continued. E. Williams. The Wild Oats of Religion; the Future of the Voluntary Schools. Ancient Bohemian Poetry. Francis Count Lützow. Contemporary Heathen Gods in Heathen Religion. Frederik Boie. Barbey D'Aurevilly; Mediæval Knight. Charles Whibley. South Africa and the Rhodes Committee. Henry Cust. What to Do with Rhodesia. D. F. Du Toit. German Policy in Central Africa.

Nineteenth Century.—London. February.

Urgent Questions for the Council of Defense. Lord Charles Beresford. The Plague in India. Dr. Montagu Lubbock. The London University Problem. Sir Joshua Fitch. The True Nature of "Falsetto" Voice. E. Davidson Palmer. Commercial Laundries. Mrs. Bernard Bosanquet and others. Laundries in Religious Houses. Lady Frederick Cavendish. Timber Creeping; Sport in the Carpathians. E. N. Buxton. Recent Science. Prince Kropotkin. Life in Poetry; Poetical Expression. Prof. Courthope. Gibbon's Life and Letters. Herbert Paul. Individualists and Socialists. Dean Freemantle.

North American Review.—New York. February.

Powers of the French President. Hannis Taylor. The New Epoch and the Currency. George S. Morrison. Woman Suffrage in England. Lady Dilke. Medical Experts and the Homicide. Henry S. Williams. The Cuba of the Far East. John Barrett. The French Navy. M. Georges Clemenceau. Will the South be Solid Again? Marion L. Dawson. Speculation in Damage Claims. E. P. Prentice. Can the United States Afford to Fight Spain? Conservatism of the British Democracy. W. E. H. Lecky. South Africa and Its Future. John H. Hammond.

The Open Court.—Chicago. February.

The Centenary of Theophilanthropy. M. D. Conway. Lamarck and New-Lamarckianism. A. S. Packard. Is There More Than One Buddhism? H. Dharmapala. The Trinity Idea. Paul Carus. The Mechanism of Sympathy. H. F. Rulison.

Outing.—New York. February.

The Wheel in Cuba. C. F. Sweeney. Grouse Shooting in the Snow. R. B. Buckham. Thro' the Land of the Marseillaise. Birge Harrison. A Bohemian Couple A-wheeling. Alice Lee Moque. Sportsmen's Dogs—The Setters. Ed. W. Sandys. Recent Experiments in Infantry Bicycling Corps. J. A. Moss.

The Outlook.—New York. February.

The Centenary of Franz Schubert. Kenyon West. The Story of Gladstone's Life.—V. Justin McCarthy. Edward Eggleston: An Interview. Detroit: A Municipal Study. H. S. Pingree. The General Federation of Women's Clubs. Ellen M. Henrotin. Homes in City and Country. E. R. L. Gould.

Overland Monthly.—San Francisco. February.

King's River Cañon. Thomas Magee. The Municipal Government of San Francisco. J. H. Stallard. The University of Idaho. W. K. Clement. Should the California Missions Be Preserved. J. E. Bennett. The Story of an Inventor. William Walsh. The Society of California Pioneers.—I. W. B. Farwell. Seskuiyou and Its Wealth.—II.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. February.

Chatsworth. Rev. A. H. Malan. Fox Hunting. Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire. L'École de Saint Cyr. (In French.) Richard O'Monroy. Napoleon's Invasion of Russia. H. D. Hutchinson. King Oscar II. of Sweden. C. J. Cutcliffe Hyne.

The Photo-American.—New York. February.

Some Suggestions on Carbon Printing. A Portable Dark Room. A. G. Robinson. Over and Under Exposure. B. L. Donaldson. Old Time Vignetting. R. P. Haines. Stepping Stones to Photography. E. W. Newcomb.

Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. January.

Flash Light Portraiture.—IV. F. Dundas Todd. Copyright and Reproduction. Walter Sprange.

Portraiture and Figure Studies. Artistic Lighting.—IX.

Photographic Times.—New York. February.

Autobiographical Sketches. H. P. Robinson.
The Science of Photography. Chapman Jones.
Comparison of Orthochromatic Plates. S. H. Horgan.
Pure Black Tones on Collodion Paper. T. Von Norath.
Facts About Lenses. W. E. Henry.
Naturalistic Photography.—III. P. H. Emerson.

Presbyterian Quarterly.—Richmond, Va. January.

Regeneration Real, not Figurative. J. W. Primrose.
Matt. XXIV. and Prof. Milligan's Exegesis. Luther Link.
The Civil Sabbath. W. L. Nourse.
Literature and Worship of the Early Aryans. Dunlop Moore.
The Presbyteries and the Standard of Ministerial Education.
Aims and Conditions of Seminary Life. W. T. Hall.
The Elder in His Ecclesiastical Relations. R. E. Prime.

Quarterly Review.—London. January.

Edward Gibbon.
The Lord's Day.
The Sayings of Epicurus.
Eighteenth Century Reminiscences of Joshua and Caleb Parry.
Norfolk.
Cosmopolitans in the House of Commons.
Fathers of Literary Impressionism in England.
Modern Rifle Shooting.
Abraham Lincoln's War Policy.
Educational Fads.
The Political Transformation of Scotland.

Review of Reviews.—New York. February.

General Francis A. Walker: A Character Sketch. J. J. Spencer.
Francis A. Walker as a Public Man. Davis R. Dewey.
A Sketch of Rudyard Kipling. Charles D. Lanier.
Browning and the Larger Public.
Significance of Browning's Message. F. W. Farrar.
Browning as a Poet of the Plain People. F. Herbert Stead.
A Plea for the Protection of Useful Men.
Government and Banking in Australasia.

Rosary Magazine.—New York. February.

Gerald Griffin as a Christian Brother. J. M. Harrington.
The Rosary and the Holy Eucharist. J. M. L. Monsabre.
Our Lady of Boulogne.—L. Lillian A. B. Taylor.
The President and the Rights of Christendom. William G. Dix.

John Dryden. Richard M. Johnston.

The Sanitarian.—New York. February.

Hygiene and Its Accessories. A. Jacobi.
The National Museum of Hygiene.
The Cistern—A Substitute for the Country Well. H. A. Bashore.
Water Supply and Sewage. C. O. Arey.
Milk Poisoning. Charles Douglas.
Myopia as the Result of Defective Light in School Rooms.
Consumptives Must Spit.
The Oriental Plague.

The School Review.—Chicago. February.

Natural Science in German High Schools.—II. J. E. Russell.
Tendency of Students to Omit College Course. A. F. Nightingale.
History of Secondary Education in the United States.—I.
The Michigan Schoolmaster's Club.

The Stenographer.—Philadelphia. February.

Shortland in Newspaper Work. David Wolfe Brown.
Law Reporting. H. W. Thorne.
Talks on Teaching.—VII. John Watson.

Strand Magazine.—London. January 15.

Life on a Greenland Whaler. Dr. A. Conan Doyle.
Lightning. J. Broome.

The Black Side of Animal Life.
A Child's Memories of Gad's Hill. Mary Angela Dickens.
Beer-Markers. G. Dollar.

Students' Journal.—New York. February.

Isaac Pitman, Deceased.

Sunday at Home.—London. February.

El-Azhar University; the Splendid Mosque. Mrs. Isabella F. Mayo.
The Till-El-Amarna Tablets. Sir E. Maunde Thompson.
Philip Melancthon. Rev. G. Wilson.

Sunday Magazine.—London. February.

William Quarrier's Homes for Orphans in Scotland.
District Visiting in Old Cairo. Dora H. Cunningham.
Sunday Schools; the Nurseries of the Churches.
The Old Indian. Pagan and Christian. Dr. James Wells.
A Sunday at Sandringham. Arthur H. Beavan.
The Club Doctor. Margaretta Byrde.

Temple Bar.—London. February.

Thomas Hood.
Swaledale.
The Dome in Architecture and Its Wanderings. J. C. Paget.
A Personal Experience of a Hurricane in Mauritius.
Oliver Goldsmith's Country in Ireland. Jane A. Leeper.

The United Service.—Philadelphia. January.

Society in Washington. Livingston Hunt.
Ball's Bluff. William R. Hamilton.
Rear-Admiral James Edward Joutett.
Some Experiences with the Cheyennes. G. A. Woodward.
The World Beneath the Ocean. Archer P. Crouch.

United Service Magazine.—London. February.

Queen Victoria's Influence Upon Foreign Affairs. J. Castell Hopkins.
The Retreat from Moscow and the Passage of the Beresina, 1812.

The Madagascar War. Col. C. R. St. Leger Shervinton.
The Growth of Napoleon. Major-Gen. Maurice.
Another Weak Point in Naval Administration. Charles M. Johnson.

Artillery Organization: For Reform. Major-Gen. T. B. Strange.
Artillery Reform. H.
The English Merchant Service as a Naval Reserve. P. E. Le Couteur.

Universal Service; Its Medical Aspects. Lieut.-Colonel Hill-Climo.

Infantry Inspections.
Our Comrades of Greater Britain. Colonel E. T. H. Hutton.
The Recruiting Problem. Vinculum.

Westminster Review.—London. February.

William Morris, Poet and Revolutionist. D. F. Harmigan.
Nationalizing the Lifeboat Service. E. H. Bayley.
A Study in Burns and Highland Mariology. Robert M. Lockhart.
The Drama in England; Augustin Filon's Book. Stoddard Dewey.

Egyptology; the Family of Seb. Geo. St. Clair.
Tiger Shooting in the Deccan. R. G. Burton.
The Rival Poet in Shakespeare's Sonnets. G. A. Leigh.
Saving and Lending Banks. Robert Ewen.
Rent, Interest and Profits. Austin South.
Lunacy Reform. W. J. Corbet.
Have we Sold the Church?

Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—New York. February.

Portraiture vs. General Photography. Thomas Aquinas.
Panoramic Photography. Franklin A. Nims.
Orthochromatic Plates in Portraiture. A. E. Johnstone.
Sarony.
Comparative Tests of Orthochromatic Plates. S. H. Horgan.
Facts Concerning Copyright and Reproduction. Walter Sprange.
Composition. G. Davison.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Daheim.—Leipzig.

January 2.

Court Balls. A. O. Klausmann.
Napoleon's House in St. Helena.

January 9.

Annette von Droste-Hülshoff. R. Koenig.

January 16.

Loccum Monastery.
Rome in Snow. Forestiera.

January 23.

The Thermometer. H. Harden.
Loccum. Continued.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg. Heft 5.

Church of St. Benno, Munich. J. M. Forster.
The World's Modes of Communication. Dr. O. Warnatsch.
Franz Schubert. With Portrait. J. Lautenbacher.

Deutsche Revue.—Stuttgart. January.

Correspondence of Archduke John and Count Anton von Prokech-Osten. A. Schlossar.

The Laboratories of the X Rays. Dr. J. Precht.
King William I., Duke Leopold of Anhalt and Dr. Sintenish.
H. von Poschinger.
Truth and Fiction in Hypnotism. Prof. L. Büchner.
Robert Schumann and His Love Affairs. W. J. von Wasielewski.
General von Stosch on the Navy and Colonization. Vice-Adm. Batsch.
On the Art Academies. Anton von Werner.
The Real Menelik. Count Antonelli.
The *Jeannette* Expedition, 1879-1881 and Nansen's Expedition.
Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. January.
Goethe at the Beginning of the Nineteenth Century. H. Grimm.
Justice and Politics. F. Curtius.
The Augustus Festivals and the Horace Poem. F. Schöhl.
The Journals of Theodor von Bernhardt. Continued.
Russian Economics. P. Rohrbach.
Ernesto Rossi. J. Minor.
"Brockhaus" and "Meyer." W. Bülsche.

Neue Revue.—Vienna.

January 1.

Modern Conservatism. Dr. S. Rubinstein.

The Raimund Theatre. Continued. Adam Müller Guttenbrunn.
The North-German Socialists. C. Alberti.

January 8.

The Censorship of Plays. Vivus.
Modern Conservatism. Continued.
The Raimund Theatre. Continued.

January 15.

The Raimund Theatre. Continued.
Modern Conservatism. Concluded.

January 22.

The Ten Hours' Day in Austria. S. Schilder.
The Raimund Theatre. Concluded.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart.

Heft 9.

Georg Tapperitz.

Spinning. H. Sohnrey.

Otto Nicolai's "Merry Wives of Windsor." W. Bennecke.

Heft 10.

Bucovina. Dr. S. Lederer.

Heraldry.

Rubinstein's Literary Remains.

The Jewish Theatre in New York. C. F. Dewey.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—Paris. January.

Political Economy and the National Idea. Numa Droz.
Myceus, Tirythæ and Olympia. M^{me}. Mary Bigot.
The Peace Movement. Frédéric Passy.
Sakhaline. Michel Delines.

Nouvelle Revue.—Paris.

January 1.

The Correspondence of George Sand and the Abbé Rochet.
My Ancestress. Princess S. Strechneff.
The Making of the United States. P. de Coubertin.
Young Greece. M. A. de Bovet.
Posterity on Bismarck. Duc de Dino.
Letters on Foreign Politics. M^{me}. Juliette Adam.

January 15.

The Correspondence of George Sand and the Abbé Rochet.
The Duke of Reichstadt.
The Making of the United States. P. de Coubertin.
The Bankruptcy of M. Brunetière.
A Worker to Workers. J. Fache.
Letters on Foreign Politics. M^{me}. Juliette Adam.

Revue Bleue.—Paris.

January 2.

A German Princess at the Court of Louis XIV. G. Depping.
The Education of Louis Courajod. A. Michel.

January 9.

A German Princess at the Court of Louis XIV. G. Depping.
The Psychology of Finance. Hector Depasse.

January 16.

Russia in the Eighteenth Century. E. Haumant.
The History of Greek Sculpture. P. Monceaux.

January 23.

The Representation of Minorities. J. P. Laffitte.
Madame J. E. Schmah. M^{me}. Jane Misme.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.

January 1.

The Eastern Question. Count Beneditti.
Some Unpublished Letters of Alfred de Vigny.
The English Colonies and the Future Organization of the British Empire. P. Leroy-Beaulieu.
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AP.	American Amateur Photog-	Ed.	Education.	MI.	Monthly Illustrator.
AHReg.	ographer.	EdRL.	Educational Review. (Lon-	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.
AHR.	American Historical Register.	EdRNY.	don).	Mus.	Music.
AMC.	American Historical Review.		Educational Review. (New	NatM.	National Magazine.
AAPS.	American Magazine of Civics.		York).	NatR.	National Review.
	Annals of the Am. Academy of	EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	NEM.	New England Magazine.
	Political Science.	EL.	English Illustrated Magazine.	NewR.	New Review.
AJS.	American Journal of Sociology.	Exp.	Expositor.	NW.	New World.
AMon.	American Monthly.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.
APS.	Appleton's Popular Science	F.	Forum.	NAR.	North American Review.
	Monthly.	FreeR.	Free Review.	OD.	Our Day.
ARec.	Architectural Record.	FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly	OM.	Outing.
A.	Arena.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	O.	Overland Monthly.
AA.	Art Amateur.	G.	Godey's.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
AI.	Art Interchange.	GBag.	Green Bag.	PRev.	Philosophical Review.
Ata.	Atalanta.	GMag.	Gunton's Magazine.	PA.	Photo-American.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	PB.	Photo-Beacon.
BA.	Bachelor of Arts.	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PT.	Photographic Times.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine. (London).	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PL.	Poet-Lore.
BankNY.	Bankers' Magazine. (New	IA.	Irrigation Age.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed
	York.)	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of En-		Review.
BW.	Biblical World.		gineering Societies.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
BSac.	Bibliotheca Sacra.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Serv-	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Econom-
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.		ice Institution.		ics.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
BRec.	Bond Record.	K.	Knowledge.	RR.	Review of Reviews.
Bkman.	Bookman. (New York).	LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.	R.	Rosary.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	San.	Sanitarian.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	SRev.	School Review.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Magazine.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
CW.	Catholic World.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
CM.	Century Magazine.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review.	Sten.	Stenographer.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly.	Str.	Strand Magazine.
CR.	Charities Review.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine.	SJ.	Students' Journal.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
C.	Cornhill.	MetM.	Metaphysical Magazine.	TB.	Temple Bar.
Cosmop.	Cosmopolis.	MR.	Methodist Review.	US.	United Service.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	MidM.	Midland Monthly.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	WR.	Westminster Review.
D.	Dial.	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Maga-
DR.	Dublin Review.	Mon.	Monist.		zine.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.	M.	Month.	YR.	Yale Review.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

TIRE GOSSIP



THERE are to-day in the United States probably five million people who ride bicycles fitted with pneumatic tires. Of this number it is doubtful if a

thousand ever stop to wonder why one pneu-

matic tire is easier riding and faster than another, or why one tire punctures oftener than some other; but every one knows that a pneumatic tired bicycle runs easier and carries one further with the same amount of effort than a solid tired wheel. Our space here is too limited to consider these facts in full detail. It is evident, however, that a man in walking has to lift his own weight at least an inch at every step, which is a pure waste of energy. Just so with the old velocipede—the steel tires had to bump over the pebbles and obstructions which they met and the rider had, consequently, to lift his own weight and the velocipede as well over these obstacles. If the road was rough it was harder than walking, if smooth it was easier; but no road was ever made smooth enough to avert all jarring and bumping with the old steel tires.

Now suppose, for a moment, that you could fit a bicycle with tires made wholly of air and ride it over the same rough road. Then these air tires, perfectly elastic as they would be, would contract or expand when the wheel went over a bump or hollow; consequently the bicycle would not be lifted, no energy would be wasted in making jolts

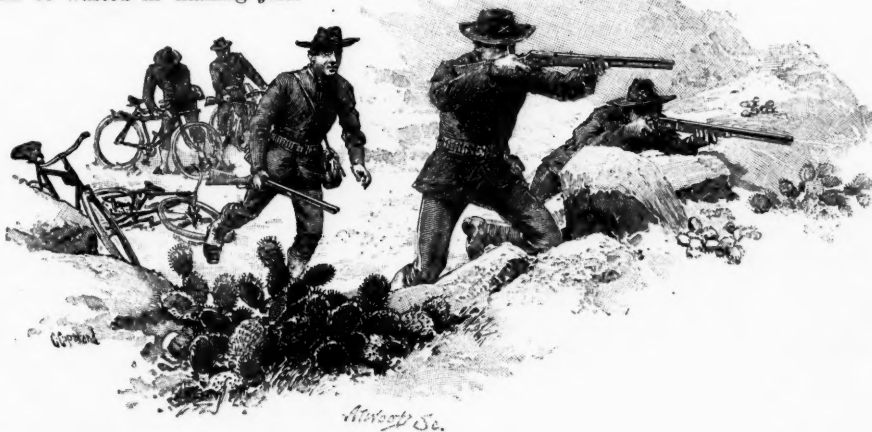
and jars, but all your muscle would go to drive the wheel ahead and make speed. As a matter of fact, however, we cannot make a tire of just air alone; the nearest we can come to it is to confine the air in an elastic tube, and the nearer we approach the elasticity of air in the walls of this tube, the faster and more easily punctured will be the tire; as, conversely, the tougher and less pliable we make the tube, so will the tire be harder to puncture, but clumsier and slower.

It is plainly impossible to perfectly combine these opposing elements in one tire—no tire can be fast and at the same time puncture-proof, as no tire can be puncture-proof and at the same time fast—but they can be combined in different proportions to suit different roads and riders. By a long series of delicate and complicated experiments with the speed tester and strength tester at our factory, and by the actual tabulated experience of thousands of riders, we have learned to determine exactly what material and form of construction is best for racers, and what for all sorts of every day riders.

For example:

"VIM ARMY" TIRE—PUNCTURE-PROOF.

In the southwest the Cactus Thorn offers an extra peril to the delicate tread of the pneumatic tires. Riders in those districts must, therefore, have a tire which is absolutely puncture-proof. For military service, too, where bicycles are used for business and not for pleasure, a puncture-proof tire is a necessity. But we do not recommend puncture-proof tires for any other use, as they have no great speed. In making our puncture-proof tires we do not use



VIM-B TIRE.



metal in the tread, as it has no resiliency whatever; we introduce, instead, a special pliable fabric, which absolutely defies puncture, and is far easier to ride. This tire we call the "ARMY VIM." It weighs $4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per pair in $28 \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ inches size, has the "pebble tread" surface, and is fully guaranteed.

"VIM-B" FOR PLEASURE RIDERS.

By far the largest class of riders is made up of those who ride for pleasure. They do not mind a puncture now and then, if they can repair it easily, but they do want a fair degree of ease and speed in their tire. For such riders we make the VIM-B, which we are always improving, and which has the most perfect balance of speed and non-puncturing qualities of any kind yet made. It is constructed of close woven fabric, woven by ourselves in a peculiar manner so as to retain the greatest degree of pliability consistent with the strength required. On our testing machine it shows a degree of wearing strength twice as great as any other and on the speed tester it shows a speed equal to the best. After experimenting with it for three years, we finally put it on the market in 1895. It immediately jumped into such popular favor that in 1897 all the newcomers in the tire manufacturing business are making their goods with the same external characteristics. The strength of a tire, however, is not in its surface, and it requires long experience to acquire the art of making a durable tire. The wise cyclist, therefore, will let other riders do the experimenting, while he chooses, for his own riding, the tire that is past the experimental stage.

This tire, like all our tires, is cured in open heat, which process, any rubber maker will tell you,

preserves the life and springiness of rubber, to a greater degree than any other form of vulcanization. Its "pebble tread" surface, on which we hold good patents, prevents side slips, saves the beginner many a tumble, and is appreciated by the old rider who rides in rain and mud. It will climb hills better than any other smooth tire made, and is easily the best all round tire on the market. It is recommended by us as the most desirable tire for the generality of riders. It weighs $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per pair.

VIM TANDEM.

A great many bicycle manufacturers are very neglectful about selecting the proper tires for tandems. Not only is there a double weight on the tandem tire, but there is double the torsional strain; so that it has to be twice as strong as a single tire to withstand the severe service. While our VIM B has been successfully used for tandem work in a great many cases, yet we do not advise people to use it for this purpose. Our VIM TANDEM tire, which has been so very successful during the past year, is made unusually strong, and if riders



VIM SPECIAL TIRE.

who contemplate using a tandem will see that the VIM TANDEM tire is on their wheels, instead of an ordinary road tire, they will be safer from accidents. It weighs $4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds to the pair.

"VIM SPECIAL" FOR FAST RIDERS.

Another class of people is composed of those who enjoy a good brisk spin and like to ride 12 or 18 miles an hour, or go out with the boys on a century run. They enjoy a springy, easy-riding tire—a tire that approaches as nearly as possible, to our ideal air-tire, and yet one that will not give too much trouble. We experimented in '96, putting out about 20,000 pairs of VIM SPECIALS and, with the knowledge gained from these and from our speed and

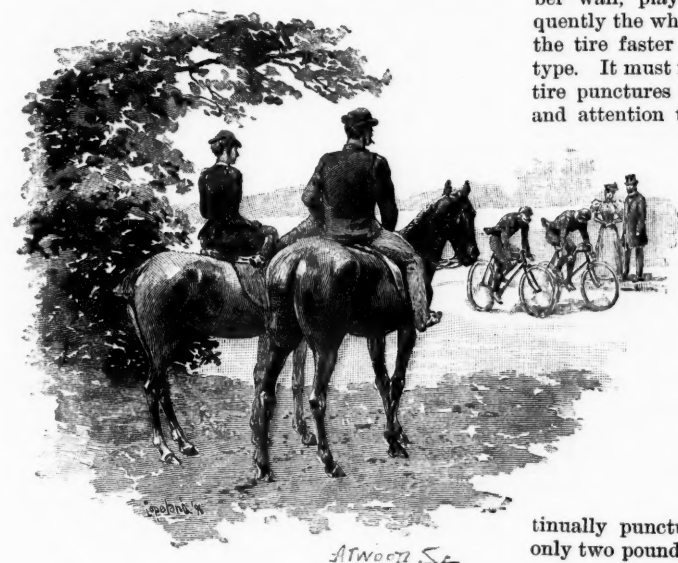
we put one of these rubber-fabric-tubes inside the other, and about the whole wrap a rubber cover, which makes the tread of the tire. Then all are vulcanized together. In this way we produce the most nearly perfect tire that has yet been made. It is really two complete tires made into one, though it weighs no more than the regular VIM B road tire. There are two seamless inner walls of rubber; there are two seamless fabrics. In the old single tube tires, if the air found a pin hole in the inner tube it would leak out through the cover in several places all along the tire. But as the chance of a pin-hole in the two walls of the same tire is very small, a "porous" VIM is next to impossible. Again, in the SPECIAL, the two fabrics being separated by a rubber wall, play freely over one another; consequently the whole combination is more pliable and the tire faster than any other yet made of similar type. It must not be overlooked, however, that this tire punctures more easily and requires more care and attention than the VIM-B. With VIMOID it can be mended readily, but to those riders who dislike the annoyance of possible puncture, and to the great pleasure riding class, we still recommend the VIM-B as the best all-round tire. The SPECIAL weighs per pair $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, has the "pebble tread," and is fully guaranteed.

"VIM" RACING TIRE.

For the track racing man, who demands speed only, we make a track racing tire. We test this on our speed machine simply for this one quality, for the reason it lacks durability and would continually puncture if used on the road. It weighs only two pounds to the pair and is not guaranteed.

VIMOID.

As we have already explained, a fast tire cannot be puncture-proof, consequently it *must* be easy to repair, and this is the problem we have had to solve. Our chemists have spent their time this year past in perfecting a device for repairing tires that is absolutely simple. Everything in the past, from the cumbersome, treacherous detachable tire, through the cemented-on inner tube to the plug kit for single tube tires, has been complicated and unsatisfactory. All of these are theoretically sound, but in actual practice on the road they are inefficient and bring about worse difficulties than the original puncture. The single tube tire has been accepted by all experienced riders—men who know tires—simply because it is the fastest type and offers the fewest chances of unnecessary accidents. The only accident common to them is the one common to all tires, the necessary accident of puncture.



strength-testing machines, we feel perfectly safe in recommending to this class of riders a tire which exactly fills all their requirements. In planning its construction we had in view at all times the idea of speed and easy riding. The fabric is made of picked material, so as to use the smallest quantity consistent with strength; and it is woven in the circular shape of the inflated tire. In this way the strain on every strand is perfectly equal and each one does its full share of the work. A fabric woven in tubular form, without any seam at all, gives the greatest possible strength to sustain air pressure. The threads yield in the very easiest way possible to the indentations caused by the obstacles that the tire passes over, and yet are held together so that they cannot spread apart. The process of making this tire is simple. First, we make a seamless fabric. We then make another seamless rubber tube, and around this we put another seamless fabric. Then

VIMOID REPAIR KIT.

Make it possible for any one to repair his tire in any place at any time, and the pneumatic tire problem is solved. Our chemists have solved this problem with VIMOID. It is a secret preparation in the form of plastic compound to be forced into a puncture from a small tube. It has been tried by riders for about a year and the results are such as to completely revolutionize all methods of repair. To use VIMOID no skill is required; only intelligence enough is needed to insert the nozzle of the tube into the puncture and to inject enough VIMOID to form a head inside the tire. The VIMOID quickly hardens and becomes a part of the tire itself. The Kit is smaller than a hand-pump, and can be carried in the vest pocket or in the tool-bag. It sells for fifty cents everywhere, or will be mailed by us on receipt of price. If you specify any style of VIM tires on your '97 wheel you will get a VIMOID KIT free with the bicycle.

VIM GUARANTEE.

All VIM tires which have the red brand (with the exception of the track racer) are guaranteed for a period of six months from the date they are purchased by the rider, and will be repaired free if



presented within that time at any of our stores or at any of the numerous repair shops which we have established all over the world. Our large output of tires warrants us in opening these repair stations, so that the riders can have their tires repaired with the least possible loss of time in case they should get a bad cut or suffer some accident which is beyond the reach of VIMOID.

CONCLUSION.

To conclude: Our advice in condensed form is this: *First*, ride no tire except a single tube tire. *Second*, in cactus countries, or for military use, ride a VIM ARMY. It is puncture proof. *Third*, for pleasure, ride the VIM-B. It has freedom from puncture, is fast, and easy riding. VIMOID mends it if it does puncture. *Fourth*, for speed ride the VIM SPECIAL. It is the fastest road tire made, and can be easily mended with VIMOID when it punctures, but it is not liable to puncture. *Fifth*, no matter where you buy, insist on a VIM tire and you will get it. Insist on a VIM tire with a red brand. Those are the best we make. Insist on a VIMOID kit in the tool bag of the wheel you buy and punctures will have no terrors for you.



We issue no catalogue, as this advertisement takes its place; but we should be pleased to give any further information regarding our products to anyone writing us.

We have stores or agencies where our goods can be seen in every large city in the world.

BOSTON WOVEN HOSE & RUBBER CO.,

275 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

The World of Thrift and Money Matters.

An Outlet for the Great Lakes' Traffic.

—It is rather remarkable that so important a document as the report of the International Deep-Water-Ways Commission, appointed two years ago by President Cleveland, should have received so little attention at the hands of the public press. After careful inquiry the commission, comprised of President James B. Angell, Hon. John E. Russell of Massachusetts and Lyman C. Cooley, the great engineer of the Chicago Drainage Canal, reports decisively upon three long disputed points: First, that a ship canal deep enough and wide enough to permit the passage of the largest vessels now plying the Great Lakes, and opening Lake Erie and Lake Ontario to the Hudson and the Lower St. Lawrence, is perfectly practicable and presents no insurmountable engineering obstacles whatever; second, that there is sufficient traffic already in sight to warrant the construction of the canal, and that the canal would pay; and third, that the present and future importance and development of the Great Lakes and their tributary territory demand the construction of this great work. This is the first authoritative utterance of an official character upon a long mooted question. The value of such a canal is plain. The report of the commission evidences wheat exportations to Europe as an instance. It now costs about a cent and a half to transport a bushel of wheat from Duluth or Chicago to Buffalo, and about three cents more from the Atlantic seaboard to the ports of Europe. The total cost of shipment from Duluth or Chicago to Europe is nine or ten cents, so that more than half of the total cost is eaten up in trans-shipment from Buffalo to the sea. The commission believes that with an open ship canal it would be possible to accomplish this distance at one cent per bushel, so that the total cost of transportation from the Interior to Europe would be practically cut in half. And this is but a single item. Very few people understand the really colossal nature of the present tariff on the Great Lakes. The annual tonnage of Detroit River is estimated at more than three times that of the Suez Canal. The total traffic of the upper lakes is equal in ton mileage to nearly one-third that of all the railways in the United States. The latter cost ten billions of dollars to con-

struct and equip. The Great Lakes are now a closed sea; they are bottled up at Buffalo. Not one per cent. of their traffic finds its way through the Welland Canal into Lake Ontario. Were it possible for one of the huge lake freighters to steam in uninterrupted course from Duluth to Montreal, New York and the Atlantic ports it may hardly be doubted that this great traffic would undergo still further expansion and effect the saving of vast sums in freights, alike to the people of the West and the East. The route judged by the commission to be the most feasible is that *via* Niagara River, Lake Ontario, the St. Lawrence, Lake Champlain, and the Hudson, to the sea. This is precisely the route selected by the Maritime Canal Company of North America, which is now seeking a starter at the hands of Congress for the construction of this work as a private enterprise. This route would require only a little more than ninety miles of canals, and would be down stream all the way, so that conceivably a vessel could be floated from Lake Erie to the sea. The commission asks for the appropriation of six hundred thousand dollars for further surveys, which it is estimated will require two or three years to complete. It is regrettable that an undertaking of such vast and present importance should be so long delayed.

How Millions are Made.—Whatever may be the animus of the Trust Investigating Committee from the New York Legislature, headed by Senator Lexow, the testimony before that body has served to disclose little new of the peculiar processes by which great fortunes are created. Treasurer John E. Searles, of the so-called "Sugar Trust" told how three companies, with a nominal capital of about \$800,000 were given Trust certificates to the amount of about \$14,000,000, and that all the companies comprising the original Trust did not have a capitalization at the time the Trust was formed of more than \$7,000,000. The total issue of Trust certificates, in purchase of these companies was \$50,000,000. That is to say stock with a par value of about \$7,000,000 was converted into Trust stock of the par value of seven times this sum, and it is worthy of note that although this capitalization was subsequently increased one-half—that is, to \$75,-

000,000—the stock is now selling at a considerable premium, and is paying handsome dividends upon this enormous capitalization. Yet another chapter of this huge enterprise was related by Mr. Searles. That was concerning the purchase of the North River Refining Company of New York. When the Trust was about to be formed, it was agreed that the North River Company should have \$700,000 in Trust certificates for its property. A little later the owners of the North River stock declined to accept this, but agreed to sell for \$350,000 in cash. Their offer was taken by Mr. Searles personally, and then he, as the owner of the North River Company voted himself, as Trustee, the \$700,000 in certificates originally agreed upon. Mr. Searles contended on the stand that this transaction was known to all the other trustees, and that the Trust could have made the purchase by paying cash for the property if it had so wished to do. Be that as it may, the fact remains that in the turn over Mr. Searles received certificates which afterwards proved to be worth considerably more than double the amount he had paid for them. Yet another witness, Mr. Jarvie, of the Coffee Roasting "Trust," testified that one member of their combination, the Woolson Spice Company, had last year paid a dividend of fifty per cent. upon its paid-up capital. This astonishing figure has drawn so much attention that the explanation of another member of the Trust should not be omitted. It is that the Woolson Company paid no dividends for the first six or seven years of its existence, applying its profits to the increase of its working capital. It has now about a million and a quarter invested in its business, and upon this amount, its \$90,000 of dividends last year, while representing fifty per cent. of its paid-up capital, meant but a seven and one-half per cent. interest. As this is practically the process by which almost every fortune, however large or however small is built up, Mr. Jarvie's testimony was hardly so sensational as it first appeared. On the part of the Sugar Trust officials, there was an effort, in their testimony, to show that under the reign of the "Trust" there has been a steady decline in the price of sugar to the consumer, that the total number of employees is greater and that their average wages have been increased about ten per cent., and further that where the sugar business before the formation of the Trust was in the hands of considerably less than one hundred individuals, the total number of stockholders now is something like nine thousand.

The Prosperity of Mexico.—Several notable articles have appeared of late detailing the remarkable progress and unquestionable prosperity of our sister state of Mexico. The accounts of Mr. Romero, so long Minister from that country to the United States, and Charles F. Lummis, writing in *Harper's Monthly*, agree that in every way Mexico is in a flourishing condition. Its production of silver Mr. Romero estimates at a value of \$60,000,000 a

New England Loan

— AND —

Trust Company,

34 Nassau Street, New York.

Capital and Profits, - - \$950,000

D. O. ESHBAUGH, President.
W. W. WITMER, Vice-President.
W. F. BARTLETT, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY D. LYMAN,	R. B. FERRIS,
F. K. HIPPLE,	HENRY WHELEN,
H. J. PIERCE,	G. W. MARQUARDT,
JOHN WYMAN,	E. D. SAMSON,
D. O. ESHBAUGH,	W. W. WITMER,
W. F. BARTLETT.	

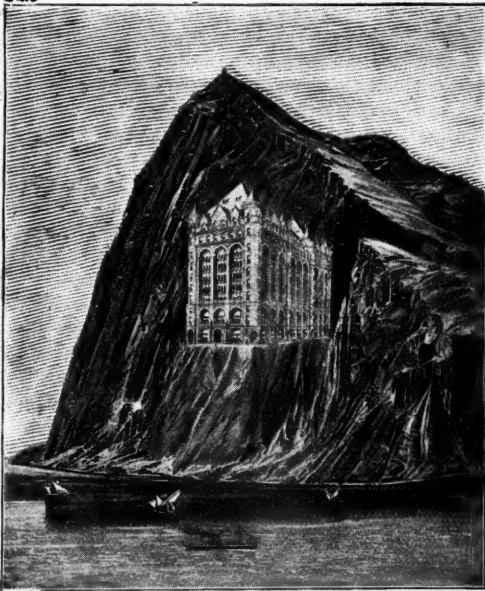
A large number of Insurance and Trust Companies, Savings Banks, Universities, Colleges, Trustees, Guardians, and private individuals have invested with the Company for years, and not one of these investors has ever lost a dollar of principal or interest in the Company's securities.

The Company offers its own six per cent. Debenture Bonds, collaterally secured by carefully selected first mortgages deposited with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as Trustee. The Bonds are issued in denominations of \$200 and upward.

WE PAY POST-AGE All you have guessed about life insurance may be wrong. If you wish to know the truth, send for "How and Why," issued by the PENN MUTUAL LIFE, 921-3-5 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. Agents wanted.

year. The Veta Madre lode of Guanajuato alone produced \$252,000,000 between 1566 and 1803. Aside from its silver, Mr. Romero believes that Mexico will soon be one of the largest gold producers. The total coinage of gold in that country since the discovery of America is put at \$125,000,000, and of silver at \$3,400,000,000. In other words, the single nation of Mexico has contributed one-third of the total world's coinage in the last 400 years, and it is more than probable that from a billion to a billion and a half of silver produced in that country was never coined. The most notable industrial progress at the present time is in cotton manufactures. At the falls of Juanacatlan, a twenty eight thousand spindle mill has just been completed, and another, near Orizaba, costing \$4,000,000, is under way. About Puebla there are a half dozen other mills, newly built at a cost ranging from a quarter to one million dollars each. There is also a promising outlook for the rubber, coffee and tobacco industries. Apparently the best paying business in Mexico is that of banking, doubtless, owing to the fact that it is still very little developed. The National Bank of

THE PRUDENTIAL



... HAS ...

Assets, - \$19,541,827

Income, - \$14,158,445

Surplus, - \$4,034,116

Insurance in force,
\$320,453,483

*Protects over half a
million homes through
nearly 2,500,000
policies.*

The youngest of the great leaders of the Life Insurance Companies of the world, THE PRUDENTIAL, furnishes Life Insurance for the whole family. Premiums payable weekly, quarterly, half-yearly and yearly.

Five Years Steady Sweep Onward

	Dec. 31—1891.	Dec. 31—1896.	Increase in 5 years.
Assets,	\$6,889,674	\$19,541,827	\$12,652,153
Surplus,	1,449,057	4,034,116	2,585,059
Income,	6,703,631	14,158,445	7,454,813
Insurance in force, .. .	157,560,342	320,453,483	162,893,141
Interest Earnings, .. .	290,348	825,801	535,452

\$1,260 of Assets for Every \$1,000 of Liabilities

The New Industrial (weekly premium) policy of The Prudential is profit sharing. Write

THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA

Home Office: Newark, N. J.

JOHN F. DRYDEN, President.

Mexico last year earned eighteen and a half per cent. and paid a dividend of fourteen per cent., and a short time ago issued a stock dividend of \$2,000,000 to its shareholders. Then \$5,000,000 of stock was offered to the public, and the subscriptions amounted to \$22,000,000, indicating that Mexico does not so much lack capital as bankers of experience and standing. This remarkable country is rapidly paying off its public debt, extending its public schools system and displaying a degree of municipal progress in its various cities quite as creditable as anything to be seen in the United States. The railways are prosperous, and are as numerous as in our Western states, and, contrary to popular belief, brigandage has been wholly stamped out. Life and property are as safe in Mexico to-day as anywhere in the world, its rates of taxation do not appear to be burdensome, and the annoying municipal customs system was swept away last year, so that from one end of the country to the other there is, as in the United States, absolute free trade. Mr. Romero believes that his country offers the best field for profitable investment that is now open.

Railroads turn Farmers.—Very widely—notably so in the West—there prevails the impression that railway corporations are organized for the plunder of the people, and especially of the farmer. Partly by way of demonstration—seemingly sufficiently superfluous—of the more than palpable fact that the prosperity of a railroad depends upon that of the communities through which it runs, two railways,—the Burlington, in the West, and the Seaboard Air Line, in the South, have simultaneously determined upon a series of remarkable experiments. In general the plan is substantially the same, that of establishing a number of model farms at points distributed along the lines of the roads, though the purposes of each differ slightly. The farms to be established by the Burlington road are destined to teach the tillers of the soil scientific agriculture, and by practical example at that. One especial object will be to show the farmers how to carry a crop of wheat, for example, through a long dry season. Numerous experiments, developing as what is known as the Campbell dry soil system, have shown that this is entirely practicable and requires only the knowledge of how to do it. The plan of the Seaboard Air Line is less to teach scientific farming than to lead producers along that road to diversify their crops and so raise directly a great number of articles that are now entirely imported. In large part, for example, broom corn, the New England bean, celery, sugar beets and dozens of other staples are not grown in the South at all. The Seaboard's experimental farms will show agriculturists the profit that lies in these special crops, not to speak of the incidental improvement of the tables of the farmers themselves. Furthermore, these farms will be made depots for the distribution of seed. We have no industry worse organized or as loosely conducted as agriculture, and these notable experiments can hardly fail to be productive of good.

33d Annual

STATEMENT

OF THE

TRAVELERS

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Chartered 1863. (Stock.) Life and Accident Insurance.

JAMES G. BATTERSON, President.

Hartford, Conn., January 1, 1897.

Paid-Up Capital, - - - \$1,000,000.00

ASSETS.

Real Estate.....	\$1,953,756.09
Cash on hand and in Bank	1,482,133.26
Loans on bond and mortgage, real estate.....	5,377,156.02
Interest accrued but not due.....	208,121.89
Loans on collateral security.....	714,150.00
Loans on this Company's Policies.....	936,342.31
Deferred Life Premiums.....	291,935.47
Premiums due and unreported on Life Policies. .	255,503.67
State, county and municipal bonds.....	3,361,078.92
Railroad stocks and bonds.....	3,767,171.00
Bank stocks.....	1,084,966.00
Miscellaneous stocks and bonds.....	1,489,370.00
Total Assets.....	\$20,896,684.63

LIABILITIES.

Reserve, 4 per cent., Life Department.....	\$15,561,585.00
Reserve for Re-insurance, Accident Dept.....	1,311,974.40
Present value of matured Installment Policies..	354,570.90
Special reserve for Contingent Liabilities.....	286,651.98
Losses unadjusted and not due, and all other Liabilities.....	405,478.80
Total Liabilities.....	\$17,920,260.27
Surplus to Policy-holders.....	\$2,976,424.36

STATISTICS TO DATE

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Number Life Policies written.....	90,479
Life Insurance in force.....	\$88,243,267.00
New Life Insurance written in 1896.....	11,941,012.00
Insurance issued under the Annuity Plan is entered at the commuted value thereof as required by law.	
Returned to Policy-holders in 1896.....	1,228,077.90
Returned to Policy-holders since 1864.....	11,914,765.18

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

Number Accident Policies written.....	2,338,186
Number Accident Claims paid in 1896.....	14,163
Whole number Accident Claims paid.....	292,379
Returned to Policy-holders in 1896.....	\$1,373,936.96
Returned to Policy-holders since 1864.....	\$19,828,189.13

Returned to Policy-holders in 1896.....	\$2,602,014.86
Returned to Policy-holders since 1864.....	\$31,742,954.31

JOHN E. MORRIS, Acting Secretary.

GEORGE ELLIS, Actuary.

EDWARD V. PRESTON, Sup't of Agencies

J. B. LEWIS, M.D., Surgeon and Adjuster

SYLVESTER C. DUNHAM, Counsel.